The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 38. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1872. NUMBER 30.

Watching.

Yes, it will soon be the dawn, dear; the darkness is lingering still!
But I know it is almost the morning, the air is so hushed and so chill.
Can you lie silent no longer? Indeed if you can it is best,
For sometimes you sleep towards morning, try to be quiet and rest.

Is it the pain that disturbs you? Your forehead feels hot to my palm.
I hoped that the fever had left you, you lay there so quiet and calm.
Is it so hard to bear, dear? I know it is hard by your smile.
Ah! if I only could take it, and let you be free for a while.

Weary! No, I am not weary; only of seeing you so.
Do not you trouble for me, dear; I rest in the daytime you know.
Just let me straighten your pillow, and darken the light from your sight;
All I can do is so little, the aid I can give is so slight.

Yes, I can see at the window, the dawning begins to grow strong.
Though you are always so patient, I know that you find the hours long.
But now that the pain is more easy, while yet the night silence is deep,
Perhaps you may still get some rest, dear; try to be quiet and sleep.

Truthful and Obedient.

"Charlie! Charlie!" Clear and sweet as a note struck from a silvery bell, the voice rippled over the common.

"That's mother," cried one of the boys, and he instantly threw down his hat, and picked up his jacket and cap.

"Don't go yet!" "Have it out!" "Finish the game!" "Try it again!" cried the players in a noisy chorus.

"I must go—right off—this minute. I told her I'd come whenever she called."

"Make believe you didn't hear!" they exclaimed.

"But I did hear."

"Let him go," said a bystander. "You can't do anything with him. He is tied to his mother's apron strings."

"That's so," said Charles; "and it's to what every boy ought to be tied; and in a hard knot, too."

"But I wouldn't be such a baby as to run the minute she called," said one.

"I don't call it babyish to keep one's word to his mother," answered the obedient boy, a beautiful light glowing in his eye. "I call that manly; and the boy who don't keep his word to her, will never keep it to any one else; you see if he does?" and he hurried away to his cottage home.

Thirty years have passed since those boys played on the common. Charles Gray is now a prosperous business man in a great city, and his mercantile friend says of him that "his word is as good as his bond." We asked him once how he had acquired such a reputation?

"I never broke my word when a boy, no matter how great the temptation, and the habit formed then has clung to me through life."

Wisdom.

Faith is true wisdom, which is noble and divine.

It loathes prudence, which is earthly and mean.

Prudence is the arithmetic of fools.

It weigheth consequences, counteth loss and gain, and measureth utility, but hath no regard for truth.

And as the wind tosseth the dry leaf, so fear and shame lead the worldly wise hither and thither.

They have no wisdom of their own, and traffic in other men's opinions, always using those in demand.

They are not their own selves, but there men's selves.

Having no principle to guide them, they turn with the wind and float along the tide.

A rude rustic is wiser than they, and a child can overturn the very foundations of their philosophy.

Deluded men! wise in their own conceit, they are but the slaves of fashion and popularity.

But faith never courteth popularity, nor doth it accommodate itself to fashion.

It is firm and unyielding, and is built on immovable principles.

Its wisdom is the wisdom of truth, which never varies, though fire should become as ice and the sun breathe darkness.

Faith has originality, freedom, and self-reliance, and never deigneth to take lessons from the world.

It firmly walketh upon the counsels of conscience, which are the revelations of God.—*Chuder Sen.*

To Young Ladies.

In marrying make your own match. Do not marry any one to get rid of him, or to oblige him, or to save him. The man who would go to destruction without you would quite likely go with you, and perhaps drag you along also. Do not marry in haste, lest you repent at your leisure. Do not marry for a home and a living, when by burning up your corsets, and rolling up your sleeves, and taking care of your health, you can be strong enough to earn your own living and provide a home for yourself. Do not let aunts, or fathers or mothers sell you for money, or position into bondage, tears, and life-long misery, which you alone must endure. Do not place yourself habitually into the company of any suitor till you have decided the question of marriage; human wills are weak, and people often become bewildered, and do not know their error till it is too late. Get away from their influence, settle your head, and make up your mind alone. A promise may be made in an hour of half-delirious ecstacy, which must be redeemed through years of sorrow, toil and pain. Do not trust your happiness in the keeping of one who has no heart, no health. Do not look too high, unless you wish a companion who will despise you. Beware of insane blood unless you wish children that will fill your life with sorrow and close their own with suicide. Do not marry hastily, contrary to the wishes of parents, guardians and friends, you may refuse to marry at their bidding, but you have no right to rush hastily into wedded life against their counsel. Wait—a few months may make you thank heaven for their restraint and care. Love can wait; that which cannot wait is something of a very different character. Do not imagine that because two persons are miserable when apart they will live happily together. The opposite is more usually true. The 'happy' is in the heart. Those who are happy when separated will be happier when united.—*The Christian.*

Gone out Forever.

Like drooping, dying stars, our dearly loved ones go away from our sight. The stars of our hopes, our ambitions, our prayers, whose light ever shines before us, and their place is left empty, cold and dark. A mother's steady, soft and earnest light that beamed through wants and sorrows; a father's strong, quick light, that kept our feet from stumbling in the dark and treacherous ways; a sister's light, so mild, so pure, so constant and so firm, shining upon us, from gentle, loving eyes, and persuading us to grace and goodness; a brother's light, forever sleeping in our souls, and illuminating our goings and comings; a friend's light, true and trusty—gone for ever? No! the light has not gone out. It is shining above the stars, where there is no night and no darkness forever and forever.

Labor.

All honor then to those who uphold the dignity of labor; all honor to those who, in the middle paths of life, can make a king of work, and whilst men unlettered and ignorant, or men in comparative high social positions, darken the criminal records of the country, and bring upon themselves that punishment so thoroughly merited—the hard-handed, the brown-fisted mechanic, loving industry and progress, can

"Each morning see some task begun, each evening see it close,"

putting away his apron and his tools, and resting. That he truly deserves the title of a laboring aristocrat, and that his energy, his exertions, will be rewarded by higher positions attained by sturdy toil, unremitting attention, and self-denying honesty.—*Western Despatch.*

In a Pennsylvania town there was an excellent but eccentric clergyman named Ross. He was about taking a collection for some special object, and had pleaded warmly in its behalf. "My brethren," he said, "I want you all to give liberally to-night—none of your pennies or five-cent pieces, but let every one give a quarter, and to set the example I will give the first myself," dropping in a twenty-five cent piece in the basket. After the collection was taken, he lifted up the basket, looked them over carefully and then remarked: "I see that my quarter is the only one here; so I shall take it back again," which he did, and put it in his pocket with evident disgust at their meanness.

Correspondence.

For the Intelligencer.

Mr. Carman, and Continuation of Dr. Luckey's Letter.

In my last letter I gave a portion of Dr. Luckey's letter in reference to the reception of M. E. Delegates at the American General Conference in 1844, I now quote in continuation as follows:—

"And now a word as to the sequel. I received before I left New York a letter from Rev. John Baily, as published in the paper before me; I did not, as requested, call the attention of the Conference again to the subject; first, because in the state of things existing in that body it would have been useless: and secondly, because all the new evidence he had been at the trouble of collecting on the subject did not in the least degree change the material points on which the Conference acted. But conceiving him to be honestly mistaken in his apprehensions of the subject, I had intended this very day to answer his letter, and set his mind right in the matter. The publication of that letter, however, by Mr. Webster, within 11 days after it was written, in a form so obnoxious to manly dignity and Christian candour, has admonished me that charity was more sincere than rational."

"That report," says Mr. Baily, "makes the General Conference party in the affair, and we do not believe they will allow themselves to be so when the truth comes before them. If justice is not done us, then we shall be obliged to present these facts to the public, and we do trust, for the honor of our common Methodism, that we shall be spared the pains of holding up any professed Minister of Jesus Christ, in the light in which we shall be obliged to represent the delegation from the Wesleyan Canada Conference."

"All this to induce me to bring the case again before the Conference and the Conference to retrieve itself from the imputation of participating in misrepresenting the Episcopals in Canada, and before either the one or the other could be done, the threatened evil burst forth like a little earthquake. Who asked the General Conference to take any part in the affairs of the Episcopals in Canada? And if, after patiently considering their application, they have respectfully declined interfering in their matters. What wrong have they done then? Had they recognized them as they requested, and thereby assumed the responsibility of vindicating their claims as "The Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada," that would have made them a party in their affairs to propose. Am I too credulous in supposing that this has been their object in their urgent appeals to be recognized from the first.

"But justice requires that I should correct the errors and unjust imputations of Messrs. Webster and Bailey, as contained in the sheet before me. Let me say, then, that the committee were not misled with regard to any matter by Messrs. Ryerson and Green. The only representations they made concerning what is contained in the report of the committee, they made in the presence of Mr. Smith and colleagues, and in no case was their word taken in opposition to that of these brethren. It is an unjust assumption, and cannot be innocently left unretracted. With respect to Mr. Pickett, the single point I enquired about (as all agreed that he had been for a length of time, *out of the Church*) was, whether he had been restored to *orders?* This I knew could not be done, according to our economy, without the *Annual Conference.* The delegates related several circumstances of his having acted as a local preacher, &c., This was not questioned but they were told distinctly that it did not touch the point of his being in *orders.* That could be settled only by the fact that the *Annual Conference* had, by action in the premises, restored him to his ministerial standing. They did not pretend to say it had; and Messrs. Ryerson and Green, who were members of the Conference, said it had not. This was no contradiction of their testimony. From what *both* said, the only conclusion the evidence would authorize was what the committee stated, and all the testimony collected by Mr. Bailey does not alter the case at all. The journal of the Annual Conference was the only record which would affect the point about which we enquired. If he does not understand the matter, so plainly and repeatedly stated by the committee, it is a pity. If he does understand it, the use he has made of it is less innocent, if not less mischievous. In any event there is no apology for his assuming that the committee was influenced by the misrepresentations of Messrs. Ryerson and Green. There is not a shadow of truth in it. The standing of Mr. Gatchell, so far as could be ascertained, was correctly stated. If anything was wanting to satisfy the General Conference that the committee took nothing from the standing of Mr. Gatchell, calculated to give a Methodistical character to the community he assisted in organizing, and in any way to induce them to think more favorably of that organization as a legitimate branch of Methodism, his letter and Mr. Bailey's remarks as published by Mr. Webster will sufficiently meet the case.

"That Mr. Reynolds, their bishop, has continued to prosecute his mercantile business, has been objected to as a fact stated by committee. Really I do not know what these persons expected the committee to report. We know the Conference would desire to be informed of the amount, if any, of *practical Methodism* there was in the organization, in its Episcopacy, its itinerancy, and whatever Methodists everywhere deem vital to the efficient operation of its institutions. And it was very natural to inquire whether the bishop, whom they had represented as a storekeeper when he was ordained, became really an *itinerant General Superintendant,* or continued in his secular employment. It would be trifling with the General Conference to have left the fact, whether the general itinerant Superintendent of the body who were sueing to be recognized as a genuine Method'st Church after our own pattern, and boasting of its glorious Episcopacy was really a *travelling* and local preacher. The facts we elicited on this subject we obtained from the *delegates themselves.* We will not accuse them of an intention to deceive us when, on asking them if their bishop devoted himself to the work of travelling and preaching after he became a bishop, they said he *travelled a good deal,* though we cannot resist the conviction that they understood the object of our inquiry, viz: Whether he became in fact a general itinerant Superintendant, such as the General Conference would acknowledge and approve, or remained local in secular life? We ascertained however, that he had never changed his avocation, though as he had become advanced in life he had given up the conduct of his store mostly into the hands of his son, and employed himself principally in settling up his accounts. Our friends need not flatter themselves that the Conference misunderstood this matter. They know that settling up business concerns is not performing the work of a general itinerant superintendent so much as it is prosecuting secular business, and were in no danger of confounding them." The remaining part of Dr. Lucky's letter in my next.

Yours, &c.,
BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, July 30, 1872.

For the Intelligencer.

Mr. Carman and the present M. E. Church, the same Church as in 1828.

In my last letter I produced proofs to show that the present M. E. Church was not acknowledged by the American General Conference in 1836, and now I produce the Rev. Dr. Luckey's letter of 1844 to show they were not recognized as the original M. E. Church in Canada.

Dr. Luckey writes as follows:—

"I have never to my recollection, taken the trouble to notice any erroneous statements, or misrepresentations which dis affected persons have seen fit to publish respecting my official conduct, where I alone was concerned. But when others are implicated, and the position I occupy seems to throw the burden of vindicating *them* from unjust imputations, I cannot doubt as to my duty in the premises.

"I received last night through the post office a printed document purporting to be an expose of the doings of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in regard to the address of the body entitled "The Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada,' signed 'Thomas Webster.' This paper from its intrinsic character, is certainly unworthy of any notice; but the circumstances under which it has been published, and the light in which it places the General Conference, the committee with which I had the honour to be associated, the Rev. Messrs. Ryerson and Green of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, and the whole subject of which it treats, seems to claim for it a more particular consideration than it would otherwise merit.

"There is something novel and extraordinary in the whole proceeding of the brethren with whom this Mr. Webster so deeply sympathizes. All their special pleading before the committee and the paper Mr. W. has put forth in their behalf, show that they did not understand their own cause, and the action they desired of the General Conference did not understand them. But to shew that the latter understood themselves, and acted in accordance with their own views of consistency and propriety, it may be proper to give a plain statement of facts.

"The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, which derives its existence from Mr. Wesley, and was always held as a branch of the Wesleyan family in connection with the British Connection, had adopted the policy, mutually with the English Conference, of recognizing this ecclesiastical relation by an exchange of delegates. By this means the two bodies, and all in connection with them, were received each by the other, as *Methodists,* and treated accordingly. When in 1828, the Canada Conference became a separate judicatory, the same policy was adopted respecting them. When they formed a Union with the British Conference they were not repudiated by the General Conference on that account, but recognized through the delegates appointed by that body. And after the Union was dissolved, they were still recognized through their own delegates appointed by that body, or the Mission Committee acting under its authority. Thus it appears that the changes which occurred in the Canada Conference, by their altering their titles, or by connecting themselves with the British Conference, and afterwards dissolving that connection, never so vitiated or destroyed their Methodistical character, in the estimation of the General Conference, as to induce that body to discontinue the usual method of publicly acknowledging them as the *legitimate* branch of the Wesleyan Methodists, in Canada, for whose adherence to the vital principle of both the doctrines and general economy of Wesleyanism they were willing to hold themselves responsible before the world.

"In open views of this plain state of the case with respect to the Canada Conference, the General Conference was called on to recognize another body as "The Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada," who set up their claim on the ground that the Canada Conference had forfeited its character and ceased to exist as a true branch of Methodism, which the General Conference had all along acknowledged it to be, and that they had adopted their distinct organization from "the necessity of the case, to continue the existence of the M. E. Church in Canada.' What would be implied in granting this request under the circumstances of the case, could not be misapprehended. If the Canada Conference were truly Methodists, as the General Conference had publicly acknowledged them to be, there was no occasion, nor even the pretence of occasion, on the part of the petitioners to set up a separate organization. To admit their application, therefore, by the General Conference, would in itself imply a repudiation of the body which that Conference continued to recognize, or to justify a causeless secession.

"But with this plain view of the subject, the General Conference courteously entertained the address of the petitioners, and referred the subject to a Committee to collect the facts in the case, and prepare the whole matter for their final action. The Committee in the discharge of their duty, deemed the investigation a very simple one. The *legitimacy* and the *genuineness* of the *Methodism* of the petitioners, they supposed to be the two important points of which to satisfy the Conference, in order to induce them to grant their request. The facts bearing upon these points could, in the nature of the case, be but few and simple; and they had reason, therefore, to expect that their labor would be performed speedily and with little difficulty. But the petitioners, of Mr. Smith their spokesman, either could or would not apprehend the particular points on which we repeatedly stated that we wished to be informed, and detained us some three or four sessions of two hours each, on an average, detailing matters that had no bearing upon the subject of our report until the Committee became exhausted. What he would be at we had not the means to know. But it was impossible for us to collect any thing tangible from all his special pleadings to shape into the form of a report to the Conference on the subject submitted to us.

"During the action of the Committee, a pamphlet was circulated among the members of the Conference, "on the subject of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada" containing an account of its organization, &c., and supposing it might aid us in our work, we enquired of Mr. Smith, whether it set forth correctly what he and his associates wished to communicate; and he said it did as far as it went. Then after confining him and his colleagues to the points on which we wished to be explicitly informed, in part in the presence of Messrs. Ryerson, Green and Case, and connecting the information thus obtained with what we found in the pamphlet above named, we made out the report which was adopted by the Conference."

To be continued in my next.

Yours &c.
BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, 25th July, 1872.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Wm. Johnston, Esq., M. P.

I have noticed in several newspapers a cable telegram to the effect that, "In consequence of the riots at Belfast, the friends of Mr. Johnson had decided to abandon the demonstration proposed to be made in his honor, on his arrival at that town." I wish to correct this statement.

As I do not place any great reliance on the cable telegrams manufactured for the Yankee press, I will say nothing about the riots, further than that I shall await with patience the receipt of the Belfast papers, with details, and in the meantime I have no sympathy with rioters, whether orange or green. Arrangements had been made to have demonstrations on Mr. Johnston's return at Derry, Coleraine and Belfast, as he must needs pass through these places to reach Ballykilbeg. These appointments had been made by the friend who planned his Canadian tour. As soon, however, as Mr. Johnston learned what had been done, he declined in the most emphatic language to accept of these demonstrations, as the following will testify:

"TECUMSETH HOUSE,
LONDON, Aug. 2, 1872.

MY DEAR SHANNON,—I want *nobody* to know of my departure from Canada, nor expected arrival in Ireland, and should on no account wish demonstrations in any of the places you mention. I shall, (D.V.,) go home *at once,* and will positively *refuse* to do so otherwise than quietly."

The receipt of this letter was what put a stop to the demonstration, so that the riots had nothing to do with it.

The *Prussian* passed Father Point, outward bound, on Sunday, 21st inst., and Mr. Johnston took advantage of the Pilot's departure to send ashore his final message:

"As yours, my dear Shannon, was the first letter I received at Quebec on landing, so this is the last I write ere my departure. Many thanks for all your great trouble. Every where and at all places this told on the demonstrations. I shall ever remember all you have done. Farewell, God bless you."

Mr. Johnston would not hear of the Belfast riots until his arrival at Londonderry, probably to-day.

I am, dear sir,
Respectfully yours,
MURRAY.

Kingston, August 26, 1872.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

The Cemetery Matter.

Who that will look at the beautiful elevation of the Bleecker lot, commanding a magnificent view of our bay and the adjacent country, could hesitate in choosing that lot as the best site for a cemetery. Its proximity to town would enable every person to accompany on foot the remains of their deceased friends, while the distance of the site chosen by a majority of two of the shareholders is so great from the Town that citizens would be obliged to walk on foot. Of course rich people can go in carriages, but the circumstances should not be above considered in the choice of a site for a Cemetery. The poor have feelings, and they should be considered. There is an abundance of land on the Bleecker lot to be laid out in walks and parks. Who wishes to have a cemetery with a noisy steam mill in the rear, and several others in the vicinity interfering with the view and disturbing by their noise and clamour the solemn stillness that one always desires to feel in a Cemetery—that profound repose which seems to enwrap the dead. It is nothing that Mr. John Redner, with his *accustomed* liberality and generosity, (evidenced by his demanding $4,000 from the Town for a few feet of land because it is supposed to be indispensable to the Town for Ferry landing) only demands, and will get, if the site of the Committee be chosen, almost double what he paid for nearly double the quantity of land proposed to be sold. Rather a soft thing for "John."

Let the citizens speak on the subject.

CITIZEN.

Belleville, August 29, 1872.

The Maritime Provinces.

The St. John (N. B.) *Telegraph* in commenting upon the recent elections in the Maritime Provinces, says: "There can be no doubt as to the position of the members elect from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Of the 21 members from the sister province, it is doubtful if even one would vote against the Government on a test vote, though we should hope the majority of them would vote against the Government on any measure which did not commend itself to the approval of the members. Of the sixteen members who will go to the House of Commons from New Brunswick, there are only two or three who can be called Opposition; a few others may be classified as Independent, with a preference for the Government, while the vast majority of our members are in favor of the Government. Still the Government must beware of entangling alliances—they must act in such a way as to retain the confidence of the Maritime members."

British Columbia.

We have received files of the Victoria papers, with dates to the 14th August. The following is a summary of the news:

The writs for the elections to the Dominion House of Commons arrived by the steamer *California* on the 11th inst. They are returnable on the 12th October.

Capt. Houghton returned per *California*, two months from Ottawa, and had been travelling through Utah, Nevada, California, &c., on his way back. He had heard nothing respecting the position to which it was reported he was appointed—the Deputy-Adjutant Generalship—since leaving Canada. Captain Houghton will not be a candidate for the Commons in the forthcoming contest.

A new candidate, Mr. A. Fortune-Spillamacheen, purposes offering himself to represent the Kale-Koolenay district in the Ottawa House of Commons. Should the majority of the electors agree upon a better man then he will not contend. Mr. Fortune says he desires to see the interest of his district attended to.

Mr. Robert Wallace offers himself for re election as representative of Vancouver District. He promises support to the Government, and so does Mr. Arthur Bunster, the rival candidate.

The same three candidates are still in the field, and preparing for the contest for the two seats for Victoria; namely, Messrs. Armor De Cosmos, Henry Nathan, and Robert Beaven, all supporters of the present Administration.

A public meeting was held at Van Winkle on the 27th ult., to hear Mr. Thompson give an account of his stewardship whilst at Ottawa. At the conclusion of Mr. Thompson's speech, Mr. John L. Muir, in a few complimentary words, moved—"That this meeting tender their thanks to Mr. Thompson for his past services as their representative, and desire to pass a vote of confidence in him should he again be elected to represent the Caribno-Lilloet District."

We have no intelligence from the other two districts—New Westminster and Cowichan.

The Provincial Legislature of British Columbia stands further prorogued till the 11th prox.

The following has been recently received from James Deans, who is with Mr. Richardson's geological survey party:—We are all in good health and getting along well with our work; the more we see of the country around and in the vicinity of Comox, the more we are convinced it will be *the* country. Its coal mines are easy of access and inexhaustible while it possesses thousands of acres of rich agricultural lands yet unoccupied. We have to hire Indians to cut trails for miles in the brush, to perfect our measurement. We came suddenly upon open patches of beautiful grass land, also on one of our trails we came suddenly upon a fine lake, upon three sides of which is beautiful sloping lands, on the fourth are mountains thousands of feet in height. The farmers are through with their hay harvest, and other crops look well. Mr. Alex. Brown has a splendid crop of wheat; Mr. Robb has the finest crop of potatoes and turnips we have seen for a long while. We expect to leave here about the 14th of this month for Queen Charlotte Island.

The Hudson Bay Company's barque *Lady Lampson*, which arrived in London July 9th, made the unprecedentedly quick passage from Victoria of 110 days.

West Elgin.

The election in West Elgin yesterday resulted in the election of Mr. George Elliott Casey by a small majority. The following quotation from Mr. Casey's address will indicate what his politics are:

"It is as a native of the county, as an opponent of the present Ministry, as a Reformer, as a Canadian citizen and loyal British subject that I ask your support."

We may remark that as "loyal British subject," in honor bound of course to keep British connection, Mr. Casey is singularly unfortunate in the choice of his company. As "an opponent of the present Ministry" he must of necessity consort with avowed independants and annexationists such as Fournier, Laflamme, Pelletier, Joly, Taschereau, Huntingdon, Mercier, Delorme and others, and he cannot avoid doing violence to his convictions of duty as "a loyal British subject" if he remains loyal to party. It is to be regretted that West Elgin has placed itself in such a ridiculous position.—*Spectator.*

WHAT NEXT?—The *Globe* now claims Mr. Dodge as a member of the Opposition. Then what did Mr. Brown go to North York and abuse him and work against him for?

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1872.

Culpable Mismanagement.

We have previously referred to the loss of elections solely through the apathy of the party, and too great security in the popularity of the candidate and the purity of the cause. Toronto Centre was a most notable instance. A better type of a man for a member of the Commons could scarcely be found than Mr. Frank Shanly. Intelligent, well-read, a man of excellent judgment and real ability, he would have made a safe legislator. He was popular withal, and no man had a word to say against him. A considerable majority of the voters in that Riding were his supporters, and he should have been triumphantly elected. But through the apathy and indifference of his supporters, and mismanagement of his Committee, the election was lost, and the Riding thrown into the hands of the Grits. The Kingston *News* gives some facts which show how Mr. Shanly was beaten. The *News* says:

"Our Toronto correspondent, who is, we believe, a voter in that constituency, writes indignantly about the result of the election in Centre Toronto. His vials of wrath, however, in our opinion are turned in the wrong direction. It is by no means Mr. Wilkes or his friends who ought to be blamed, but Mr. Shanley's committee (that is to say if be had such a thing.) Our correspondent says there are as many votes unpolled as would have given Mr. Shanley a decisive majority. No doubt of that, the writer heard of one establishment where 40 votes remained unpolled, nearly all of whom would have voted for Shanley, but whose fault was it that they were not brought up to vote? Mr. Wilkes or his friends were not under any obligations to bring up voters for Shanly, and such a thing could scarcely be expected. We presume that the Conservative voters were in bed at nine o'clock, when they ought to have been at the polls. The election was lost entirely through the culpable mismanagement of the Conservative committee."

There is no doubt that other elections have been lost to the party of Union and Progress during the present contest from the same cause. It is to be hoped that these ugly facts will teach the party a lesson, and that in future, they will have their forces as well organized as their opponents.

The Montreal Election.

The election of Mr. Jette and Mr. Young for Montreal, by such large majorities, has created considerable surprise in Ontario, where it was supposed that Sir George Cartier and Mr. Drummond were sure of their election. It appears from telegrams from Montreal that after eleven or twelve o'clock, there does not appear to have been any effort on the side of the Union candidates, and the election was allowed to go by default. The amount of money subscribed to carry out the contest for Mr. Jette and Mr. Young is variously reported from $25,000 to $80,000. It is probable that Sir Geo. Cartier will be elected for some other Quebec constituency.

South Renfrew.

It appears that the Grits used every means in their power to defeat Mr. O'Reilly. A telegram from Egansvillle says: "At the Township of Richards the deputy returning officer was badly beaten. He was offered a bribe of five hundred pounds, but refused. He was then chased and the poll broke up at two o'clock by Macdougall's rowdies, after polling only six votes." There are two sides to the question, but the *Globe* has not the fairness to give but its own partisan version of the affair.

We observe by the Kingston *News* that Mr. O'Reilly had a grand reception at Brockville, on his arrival there, and at Kingston. The *News* says: "Just as we were going to press James O'Reilly, Esq., M. P., for South Renfrew, was escorted into the city by a large procession of his numerous friends. There were over two hundred carriages, besides one dozen waggons with implements for the Kingston and Pembroke railway. Two brass bands were at the head and rear of the procession. Mr. O'Reilly received such an ovation along the route as is seldom accorded to a private citizen. The worthy gentleman acknowledged the compliment repeatedly, no light duty, as the procession took an extensive tour through the city."

The Way it was Done.

The Goderich *Star* of the 23rd inst., in commenting upon the corruption and bribery practised by the Grits in the South Riding of Huron, says:—

"A correspondent informs us that last week, Mr. Cameron sent $500 to a Bayfield merchant, for his support in this election, but it was refused. We have heard of another case, where the recipient of $20 returned it. These are honorable men. Failing to buy votes, for the last week Mr. Cameron and his friends have been paying as high as $10 to people to stop at home."

This is the method in which the Grits have carried the most of their elections—by the most bare-faced bribery and corruption that was ever practised in any country. Mr. Cameron, who bought his way into South Huron, had a great deal to say about corruption on the part of his opponent, but like all these "Grit purists" who proclaim their virtue from the housetops, and sing their praises on the corners of the streets, he was the first to practise what he so loudly condemned in others.

The Montreal Elections.

The Montreal *Gazette*, in an article on the elections in that city attributes the cause of the defeat of Mr. Drummond first, to the refusal on his part to spend money to buy up voters, and second, to a lying telegram purporting to come from a gentleman in Guelph to Mr. Dunbar Brown, to the effect that he had seen Mr. Witton, the member for Hamilton, who said that "he declined "being made a cats-paw by Mr. Drummond "to address the workingmen of Montreal. "He recognized in Mr. Young the friend of "the workingmen." At the public meeting at Chaboillez Square, Mr. Young assumed the full responsibility of the telegram, stating it was from a friend of his own in Guelph, and that it also went so far as to say that Mr. Witton had declared himself willing to support the mythical liberal administration of which we have heard so much. The *Herald* announced in several places in black letters, that Mr. Witton had expressed his sympathy with Mr. Young's candidature, and Mr. Young's Committee posted it in great showy letters all over the division. A telegram was sent from Mr. Witton in answer to a despatch, but unfortunately it was too late. The following was the despatch:

HAMILTON, August 28.

The statement referred to in your telegram to Mr. McCulloch is false, entirely false, not a shadow of truth in it. I am heart and soul in favor of the election of Sir George Cartier and Mr. Drummond.

H. B. WITTON.

The contradiction arrived too late. The fraud had done its work, and scores of workingmen, imagining the pretended telegram to Mr. Brown to be authentic, polled their votes for Mr. Young. This contributed largely to his success in the early part of the day, and the positive refusal of Mr. Drummond's committee to spend money did the rest. Large numbers of voters who had pledged themselves to Mr. Drummond's canvassers, were, as they themselves admit, bought over by the committees of his opponent; and before twelve o'clock in the day it was evident that the election was lost, unless corrupt means were resorted to, Mr. Drummond's committee wisely refused to resort to such means, and to this fact is due the apparently large majority against him. The vote polled for Mr. Drummond was 1320, and for Mr. Young, 2140.

In the Eastern division the *Gazette* says, the odds were against Sir George Cartier from the first. He had been laboring under a severe attack of illness which prevented him taking any personal interest in his canvass. His medical advisers insisted upon absolute quiet as the only means of restoring him to health, and he was therefore unable to take that active part in the election without which the strongest candidates find it impossible to succeed. His defeat was owing entirely to this fact.

The *Gazette* does not for a moment immagine that his defeat in Montreal will prevent Sir Geo. Cartier being in his place in the House, if his health be restored when Parliament meets, as he had the offer of any one of some dozen constituencies, for which he would have been elected by acclamation.

The vote polled for Mr. Jette was 3081, and for Sir Geo. Cartier 1857.

North Victoria Redeemed.

STAPLES' MAJORITY 100.

Another great victory has been achieved by the party of Union and Progress in the return of Mr. Staples, Ministerialist, by a majority of 100. This constituency was held during the last Parliament by Morrison, Grit, who ran again this election.

The "Corruptionists."

There is scarcely a paper we take up which does not contain some record of bare-faced bribery and corruption on the part of the Purists. From one end of Ontario to the other this party have resorted to every vile artifice and stratagem to carry the elections, and in too many cases, they have succeeded by the most infamous means. Here is another instance which occurred during the contest in Peel. Every despicable stratagem was resorted to by the Grits to defeat the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, and no wonder they succeeded. One elector, named Samuel Watson, was forcibly abducted, drugged, and left in a barn in Caledon, to prevent his voting for Mr. Cameron. He has, we are glad to see, brought the matter before the authorities of Brampton, and an investigation is now pending. The following is the testimony:

BRAMPTON, August 22nd, 7872.

Present,—Samuel Patterson, George Graham, and John Tilt, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

THE QUEEN vs Ray Claridge, *et al.* — Conspiracy, &c., &c., and holding in durance Samuel Watson, to prevent him from voting, &c., &c.

Samuel Watson, sworn, saith as follows: I reside in the Township of Chinguacousy, No. 17 Centre Road; I was at home the night before the election, Monday, 12th inst.; James Campbell came to window late in the night; he asked me to have a drink; I told him to go home as I did not wish for any; he said he would not go home until he had come in; he then left the window and came into my bedroom; he then went out of the back door; my wife got up and shut the back door; Mr John R. Craig, another of the defendants, came to the front door and rapped; my wife got up and let him in; he came to my bedside and told me that my daughter, who lives with him, was sick; Campbell then came into the bedroom; I presume he got through the window, as all the doors were barred; James Campbell then pulled out a bottle of whiskey, or other liquid; Craig was present; I asked my wife to go and see my daughter, who Craig said was sick; he (Craig) said I had better go myself; I then got up and sat down at the table; I drank some of the liquor then, and also at the bedside before I came to the table; James Campbell and John R. Craig each pulled one of my boots on, and put my vest on, and put my coat half on and buttoned it at the neck; they both took hold of me and took me out; Ray Claridge was standing outside with a horse and buggy; they Craig and Campbell, lifted me into the buggy when Claridge gave the lines to Campbell; I don't recollect anything after I got in the buggy until the next day, when I awoke in a barn in Caledon; it might be at noon, or after; I started for home, when I was followed by the defendant Campbell, and another person followed me, and took hold of me and led me back to the house on the farm, and asked me to have something to eat; Campbell brought me home to Johnston's tavern on 17 Centre Road, on the evening of Tuesday; they did not ask me to vote for any person, nor gave nor promised me any money for so doing; I intended voting at the election for Mr. Cameron, if I had not been taken away; after I had drank at the table J. R. Craig knocked the bottle off the table and spilled it; the liquor had a stupefying effect and I felt it the next day, and still feel the effects of it."

South Renfrew.

The *Globe* claims that great frauds were perpetrated in this Riding, and that Mr. O'Reilly's election was secured by the addition of several hundreds of spurious votes on the poll books in the northern townships. It further says that several agents of Mr. McDougall were surrounded by several hundred armed men and prevented from going to the polls. There are always two sides to a story, and the *Mail's* correspondent at Arnprior gives the other side. It says: "South Renfrew has been gained, notwithstanding the most outrageous bribery and rowdyism on the part of McDougall's supporters. Mr. O'Reilly has been elected by a majority of over 250. On Monday the Grits hired some one hundred rowdies and bullies, armed them with revolvers, and sent them up to the new townships to try and intimidate the electors. When they reached Brudenel the honest yeomen of the township turned out and drove them back. Finding their tricks frustrated they resorted to other means. They assaulted and drove Mr. O'Reilly from the poll at the Town Hall in Admaston, and drove Mr. H. S. McDonald, of Brockville, from the poll at the Town Hall in Horton. Some of the McDougall supporters were openly armed with revolvers, and were provided with whiskey at the polling places. The new member for North Renfrew made himself conspicuous by his violence at one of the polls, and clearly evinced his right to being classed as a Grit of the first water."

St. Andrew's Society Excursion.

Another of the popular excursions of this society came off on Tuesday last, 27th inst. About one hundred excursionists took the morning train heer, thence to Cobourg where the *Norseman* was lying in readiness.

The weather was all that could be desired, and the run across the lake was greatly enjoyed. Rochester was reached about 4 o'clock, where a deputation of the St. Andrew's Society of that city, was waiting and escorted the party to their hotels. Subsequently, through the kindness and courtesy of the Deputation, the whole excursion party were invited to visit the various objects of interest in and about the city in the morning. Wednesday came in pure and fair, and was greatly enjoyed in "doing" the city. The carriages were around at the hotels accompanied by kind friends at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the excursion party visited Mount Hope Cemetery, the Asylum for the Blind, the House of Correction, the Dutch Gardens and other places of interest in the beautiful city of Rochester. In the evening the kind friends who had done so much to render the day an extremely pleasant one, accompanied the party to the cars, and amidst the interchange of much kindly sentiment, the Belleville people took their departure greatly pleased with their visit. Where so much kindness and attention was received, perhaps it would not be proper to particularize; but we cannot refrain from mentioning the names of Messrs. Oliver, Thompson, Grey and Ellis of the St. Andrew's Society of Rochester, as entitled to special thanks for their warm reception and leal hearted hospitality on the occasion.

The Cemetery.

We are pleased to learn that active steps have been taken by those interested in the establishment of a Public Cemetery for the Town, to accomplish that which has been the subject of comment and discussion for so many years, and that there is now every prospect of a Company being formed. Messrs. E. W. Holton, Wm. Sutherland and M. Bowell spent a portion of Wednesday in canvassing the Town, and succeeded in obtaining stock to the amount of $4,000, representing 800 shares, which can be increased without much trouble to the full amount of the proposed capital stock of the Company, $10,000. To-day (Thursday) further shares have been taken making a total of about $5,000.

The conditions upon which the stock is taken, are: that each share of $20, entitles the holder to a plot of 100 square feet of land; but no holder of a number of shares is compelled to take a plot of land for each share he holds. If a man takes five shares and desires but one plot of ground, the balance becomes a loan to, or stock in the Company, which may be repaid to the person holding the same, or interest allowed for the sum invested, at the option of the Company.

The taking of stock does not bind the stockholder to any particular plot of land, upon which the Cemetery is to be established. That is a point which is left for the Company to decide, when organized, particularly as there is such a diversity of opinion upon the subject. In order that our readers may understand thoroughly what lands have been examined, we copy the report of the committee appointed to examine and sink test pits upon the different lots which have been offered for Cemetery purposes:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN.

We the undersigned Sub-Committee appointed to inspect and test by sinking test pits, lands in different localities, with a view to selecting suitable grounds for a Cemetry, beg leave to report as follows:

That we first inspected Benjamin Gilbert's farm, south of the Dundas Road, and found that the land was of heavy clay and the area not sufficient, there only being about nine acres. The price for this land was considered too high.

The next place inspected was the farm of D. D. Bogart, Esq, on the Dundas Road a mile and a half west of the Town, and containing about fifty acres, for which we took an agreement.

We inspected the David Marshall farm and found some four or five acres of loomy soil the balance of the land surrounding this soil was of lime stone formation and quite unsuitable for the purpose desired.

Our next inspection was on the farm of Wm. Ponton, Esq., on the west side of the River Moira, opposite James Canniff's Mill. We found the lot to be composed of lime stone, rock and gravel, which we deemed unsuitable for the purpose; however, we took an agreement for the property.

We inspected a lot of ten acres on the south side of Dundas Street, being once part of the Herchemer property, now the property of John Redner; also five acres south of said Dundas Road, on the west side of the Jane England property, now belonging to Dr. Jeffers; also the south east part of the said lot now owned by A. Frost, containing about eighteen acres; we took agreements for the above three pieces of land, the united area of which makes thirty-three acres.

We also inspected twelve acres of the McDonald property lying between a continuation of Bridge and Hotel Streets, the property of G. & S. Bull, also the adjoining lands on the Fowler property of which eight acres in addition to the McDonald property would make some twenty acres that we thought might be suitable, but could not obtain an agreement for the land.

We next inspected the front of the Bleecker lot west of the Jamison Road, found it to be a very beautiful location, but the area too small, there not being more than ten acres that would answer for a Cemetery.

We received a proposition from Horace Yeomans, Esq., for the sale of the lot north of the Grand Trunk Railway, in the North West Corner of the Corporation, which we also examined, and ordered test pits to be sunk thereon. We also ordered test pits to be sunk on the Bogart farm and on the three pieces of land composing the Redner, Dr. Jeffers, and Frost property, on the South side of the Dundas Road. After a careful examination of the different places, we found the Yeomans property to be composed of too much rock on the high land, and the low land too wet, with too great a mixture of stone and gravel. We found the north part of the Bogart farm to be composed of limestone and gravel, and about fifteen acres of the South part of the lot to be a heavy clay. The Redner, Jeffers and Frost properties, thirty-three acres in all, we found to be composed in part on the surface of a loamy soil, with a clay sub soil of a not very heavy character, of which there would be from twenty-three to twenty-five acres suitable for Cemetery grounds.

After a careful examination of all the grounds referred to, we are of the opinion that the above last mentioned three pieces are the most suitable for the purposes required, to be found within a reasonable distance of the Town of Belleville.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

J. F. WAY, Chairman,
D. PITCEATHLY,
WM. SUTHERLAND,
C. L. COLEMAN.

Belleville, Aug. 23, 1872.

Since this report was made, test pits have been sunk upon the Bleecker property, west of the Jamieson Road, with, we are informed, very favorable results. This, with other farms, will be tested before any final purchase is made.

It has been a standing disgrace to this town, that it never had a public Cemetery, and as every man is interested in its establishment, it is to be hoped that every one will lend a helping hand in this endeavor to establish one. It has been stated since this movement has taken a tangible shape, that some churches propose purchasing land themselves for burial purposes; and that it has been proposed to establish a private cemetery. While this is all commendable, we hope that there will be no division among our people, but that all will work harmoniously, in order that we may have a Cemetery which will be a credit to the town.

Bay Side Driving Park.

The Belleville race-course, appropriately named the Bayside Driving Park, a short time ago passed from the control of Mr. Ostrom into that of Mr. James J. Barton, a person who seems to devote a great deal of attention to the training of young horses in the development of their gait as trotters. They have a fine stable at present, equal to any in the Province, some of which possess a remarkable gift of speed, which time and careful training will, no doubt, accelerate. The following young horses are now in course of preparation for future contests on the turf.

Henry Fox's brown "Tippo," gelding, from Cape Vincent—6 years old, 16 hands high.

J. Taylor's brown gelding "Bailiff," also of the "Tippo" strain—16 hands 3 inches high, 5 years old.

W. G. Fanning's "Black Hawk," gelding "Central," 15 hands 1 inch in height, 9 years old. This horse has taken part in several races, in which he has trotted well. He is a good stayer, having won the sweep stakes race lately trotted over this course, in which "Dutchman" and "Butcher's Maid" took part in five heats.

Capt. Wm. Powers' chesnut gelding "Hastings," 7 years old, 16 hands high, sired by "Prince Albert."

J. J. Barton's "Lady Blake," a mahogany bay mare, standing 15 hands 3 inches, sired by "Tippo" from a "Tom Kimble" mare, 4 years old.

John Taylor's black mare "Ada T," by "Champion," dam a Goldsmith mare, 14 hands 1½ inch high, 4 years old. This mare promises exceedingly well.

Robert Gibson's black mare "Betty," 15 hands 1 inch high, 5 years old, uniting the "Tippo and Poscoro" blood.

Richard Lake's "Flora," a grey mare, 7 years old, 15 hands 1 inch in height, by "Grey Eagle."

Mr. Lanigan's "Butcher's Maid," Mr. Soby's "Dutchman," Mr. Henry's "Young Poscoro," Mr. S. A. Moore's grey gelding and several other horses, are also being trained on the course, which is acknowledged to be the best half mile track in Ontario.

Grand Junction Railway.

LOCATION OF STATION AND ROUTE DISCUSSED.

PUBLIC MEETING ON THE SUBJECT.

A public meeting called "for the purpose of discussing the location of a Station for the Grand Junction Railway in this town, and the direction the line should take on leaving the town," was held last night in Ontario Hall.

His Worship the Mayor presided, and the audience was large and orderly.

JOS. F. WAY, Esq., was the first speaker called upon. He stated that he was well acquainted with the history of the road from the inception of the project for its construction, and had some nineteen years ago been engaged with Colonel Tait in the survey of the line. He moved the following resolution:

"*Resolved,*—That in the opinion of this meeting, Mr. F. Shanley's report has not fully set forth the facts, and therefore has had a tendency to mislead the Directors of the Grand Junction Railway in adopting the Wallbridge's Mills route. That it is desirable they should reconsider their former decision and adopt the Frankford and Chisholm's Rapids route, being the shortest line and easiest grade."

With the aid of a large map of the County, on which were traced the routes above mentioned, the line of the Ontario and Quebec Railway and the course of a proposed railway from Trenton to the Belmont ore bed, Mr. Way proceeded to illustrate his subject. He said that Col. Tait's survey of a line from Belleville to Peterborough made the route 52½ miles—Mr. Shanly's survey made it 62 miles. The line by Wallbridge's Mills would be nearly four miles longer than the Chisholm's Rapids route, and the grades would be much heavier. Now when the Peterboro, Lindsay, and Seymour bonuses were granted—and he had been instrumental in procuring them, especially the $75,000 from Peterboro, which the Directors of the road had said would have been lost but for his exertions—it was on condition that the line adopted would be the most direct and of the easiest grade. This stipulation the Wallbridge's Mills route did not fulfil. Again, the adoption of the northern route would build up a rival station in our rear (Stirling,) and as the trade of that section already flowed in here, the effect of building a railroad there would be to put a stop to hundreds of teams visiting here daily. Besides the addition in length to the line, the river Moira would have to be crossed twice, necessitating the building of two bridges at a cost of not less than $200,000, and the line crossing the Grand Trunk near the depot, would be little better than a feeder to that road. The western line, on the contrary, would bring here a trade which we did not now get—that of the western part of Sidney and part of Seymour, which now goes to Trenton. It would cause the splendid water power of the Trent to be utilized, and, being the shortest line and of the easiest grade—being indeed the natural outlet of the Trent country—ought to be adopted. It had been urged against this route that, if built, the Trenton people would tap it by constructing a line to Frankford, which being only 6 miles in length and of easy grade, would secure a large portion of our trade. He did not think so, as Trenton was engaged in another and more promising scheme, and one which promised to be successful—the building of a railway from their harbor to the ore bed at Belmont. This was indeed feasible, as their line would be but 27 miles in length, and the Company owning the line from the ore bed to the narrows would no doubt be very glad to turn their rails and rolling stock on to the new line, of which there would then be but 18 miles to build, and 4 miles more would give them a lake port. It would also, in its short length, cross the Grand Junction and Ontario and Quebec Railways. He was opposed to building a line from Belleville into the interior, as the Ontario and Quebec Railway would amply fulfil the requirements of the back townships. He believed that the Grand Junction would be built as expeditiously as possible, having entire faith in the Directors and contractors, but he had not the same faith in Mr. Shanley's report.

M. B. ROBLIN, Esq., briefly seconded the resolution, believing that the greatest care should be exercised in the location of the road, so as not to make it a mere feeder of the Grand Trunk. Mr. Way owned property at Chisholm's Rapids, but he (Mr. R.) believed that no selfish consideration influenced Mr. Way in the course he was taking.

Mr. WAY again rose and said he had a stake at Chisholm' Rapids, but he advocated the line running in that direction as the natural outlet of the country. He hoped that Belleville would not commit the same fatal error which Port Hope had done, in running the line of her railway into the interior so far as to destroy her own trade and build up rival places. True, that town was beginning to revive again, but it was only because the immense increase in the manufacture of lumber had given it back some of its trade.

THOS. KELSO, Esq., President of the Grand Junction Railway, who was present, was called upon to address the meeting. He was glad, he said, to see so large an attendance, as he did not think that the people had taken so large an amount of interest in the road as he should have liked to have seen them take. The Grand Junction would, he claimed, be one of the most successful railways on the continent, forming one the most important links in the chain of communication between the east and west. Mr. Way had done much for the interests of the Company, which owed him a deep debt of gratitude for his services. He was not there to advocate one route over another. That had already been decided by the Board of Directors by a vote of 9 to 3. The Board was composed of gentlemen, several of whom had occupied the highest civic position in the town, whose residence and interests were here, and in whom he believed the public had every confidence. Six of these were appointed by the voice of the Warden alone, as representing the County, and if they voted in a manner to thwart that gentleman's wishes, would be displaced by him at the annual meeting. He (Mr. Kelso) conceived that the true policy was to build the road as far into the interior as possible, as the mineral riches of the back country would soon require transportation to market, especially if the price of iron continued to rise. He could not give them all the reasons which induced the Directors to choose the northern route, but they were good and satisfactory. The idea that the Grand Junction would prove a feeder to the Grand Trunk was fallacious. It did not matter where they crossed the latter line—it would have to be done somewhere—if the Grand Trunk found sufficient inducement in the traffic of the Grand Junction, they would abandon their present station buildings and erect them at the junction. The Railway companies found that, to attract traffic, they had to run as near the centres of population as possible. Mr. Brydges had assured him that the Grand Trunk would join the Grand Junction in a project for a union passenger station in the town, and instead of the cars of the latter road stopping at the Grand Trunk, that Company would lay down a third rail and run their loaded cars into the town, where they would be unloaded and loaded. The Directors had chosen the route which they considered most advantageous.

A. F. WOOD, Esq., Warden, was also called upon, and delivered a short address. He approved of the route by Wallbridge's Mills as best calculated to serve the interests of the County and Town, which were identical in the matter, for as the Town progressed and became a great city it could not but benefit the County, and as the County prospered so would the Town. He was sorry to see an attempt made to separate these interests. It was true, the stock held by the County gave it one half of the Board of Directors, but if the Town wanted the control, it could have it by purchasing the County's stock at par value. The enterprise was now in a very promising condition, and no division in the counsel of the Directors was likely to prevail.

After some conversational discussion, the resolution was put to the audience and lost, after which the meeting quietly adjourned.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION. A Cable telegram from London Aug. 28th, says: "The evening papers mention rumours that a Colonel of the insurgent army in Cuba has arrived here with instructions from the Provisional Government to negotiate a loan of £20,000,000, and that the amount is to be tendered to Spain for the independence of Cuba. Although the Provisional Government have little hope that Spain will consent, they believe that this offer will strengthen the insurgent cause among foreign powers."

Our Paris Letter.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, August 17.

M. Thiers inclines to take a leaf out of the proceedings of the Geneva Court of Arbitration—that of observing secrecy. He left Trouville for Paris, and his movement was unknown till he was on the road. This was not respectful to the journalists told off to chronicle his doings. His object in coming to the capital was to pay it a complimentary visit, to prove that his love had undergone no change to have the Assembly sitting here, although the 'rurals' believe the palace of Versailles is alone proof against Guy Fawkes and gunpowder. The President also had for object a chat with the architect and builder, respecting the reconstruction of his house, for though getting well on to fourscore, M. Thiers, after accomplishing his mission, intends to pass the evening of his life in lettered ease. One of the chartered journals represents M. Thiers, jaunty and juvenile, with a carpet bag and smart cane, at the railway station demanding the price of a ticket to Trouville, and on being told 25 frs., presents a bank note—taken from a bundle of the same—for one milliard. The clerk is of course astounded.

Trouville has become the Biarritz of the North of France, and if anything is outdoing that celebrated health station in fashion and cost of living. The rent of the President's villa is 6,000 frs. per month, but this is nothing for a nation that declines to accept 25 milliards of francs more than the little account asked for. Trouville and the adjacent seaboard are enjoying just now the dull tide of prosperity. Cabby alone appears on the scene occasion; he is monarch of all he surveys, and charges what he pleases. As for the telegraph and post offices they have been crazed to work under the pressure of unexpected business. Deauville with races vies with Trouville in balls and concerts. A theatre has been improvised, in which, the latter have. All that is wanting is a 'German band' to prove that old times have come again. A little play is indulged in; the *demi-monde* has decided that it would be a superior hunting ground to Baden or Hombourg. A Russian yacht is reported to have stood in for the shore, and the crew indulged in a 'feu de joie' for the ex emperor, and something like a bar for M. Thiers, who 'saw him on the beach' and heard as well. There has been a case of lovesuicide—a young lady throwing her self into the sea, and being saved in time by a party of gallants.

The various opposition parties continue the dropping of bullets into empty wells. The voice of the charmers is not hearkened to, charm they never so wisely. M. Saint-Marc Girardin, who in addition to wearing the finest shirt-collar in the world, is the factotum of the Orleanists, asserts M. Thiers has become the leader once more—he has returned to the fold, and that he has hitherto been only duping the Republicans, or using them in his political battledore and shuttle-cock amusement. The President's journal finds the contents of that letter should be, in enmity, locked after by his friends, as he displays symptoms of mental derangement. On the other hand the Legitimists believe they have got involved M. Thiers. The letter is like Don Juan between his two jealous mistresses, on both of whom he showed his heart—happy with either, so he the other dear charmer away, so M. Thiers has just filled up the vacancy in the Cathedral of St. Denis, of an abbot to pray for the kingly remainders thereof, should the Royalists believe he is coming round; other signs, the authorities will not oppose the royal game of tournament to take place on Sunday next at St. Denis. Gambetta has gone off somewhere, to lead a life on the ocean wave, and his first lieutenant Louis Blanc is taking his vacation at Brighton, where he will be joined for a few days by Victor Hugo. If the Man of Sedan be encountered there will be a strange trio. Ledru Rollin has turned out the regent of the Gracchus family, he is making an enormous fortune by speculations in house property.

The Assumption—the fifteenth of August—is an important religious holiday; it is the fete of the Virgin, and is celebrated by all called "Mary" in France—that is, over half the female population. Now as every *Marie* receives a gift from relatives and friends, the small trade in bonbons has to complain of; pots of flowers and bouquets were in great demand as usual, and sold at increased, but is rather thrown on two cardinal points, instead of four. The experiment is being continued with one of the large lamps facing the new opera. The large vent holes in the basement story of the houses are henceforth to be furnished with bars. It appears some children and drunkards have been passed through these ventilators against their will. It was by such agencies the lady-Communists poured in petroleum before applying the match.

The temporary Record office in the Louvre has escaped being consumed, but four civil servants have been frightfully burned, and one has since died. One of the clerks commenced smoking where there had been an escape of gas—hence an explosion. It is said that pieces of flesh had to be removed with the burnt remains of their cousins. In addition to smoking, female civil service clerks endeavor to kill time by card-playing, not a few find consolation in sleep. There is a story told of a young Viscount, who when fatigued reading the newspaper, went out to walk. On one occasion the chief of the department unexpectedly arrived, the Viscount was enjoying the sleep of the just, and a fellow-clerk was about rousing him up when the *chef* objected, remarking if wakened, he would go out for a walk.

The polite solution of how to answer a person is condemned for insulting a soldier, have adopted the practice of posting the punishment ordered, file on the wall of the city in Belleville this will be increasing the notoriety of the martyr. I personally overheard a few days ago an insult offered to a soldier. The latter, almost a lad, came, raising his hat to the speaker, who poured forth a volley of bad names, to which the young soldier again raised his kepi, never replied, and continued his route.

Finding the matter turns an adder's ear to frothy politics, the journals begin to remember that Bazaine is a prisoner, and all him in his desire to be speedily judged by raking up all the charges—old and new—against him. Two charges are prominently dwelt on—that Bazaine had never any serious intention of quitting Metz; and that in the famous Council of War of 26th August, 1870, he had had Marshals Canrobert—announcing his march to join Bazaine. The latter asserts he never received the despatch forwarded by several messengers—three of whom have now been found, and swear they gave Bazaine their despatches. One of these (named Fiahant; the latter's despatch was written on the thinnest parchment, and the bearer on approaching the Prussian lines swallowed it; three times he believed he was at his journey's end—three times he gulped down the document, taking an emetic after feeling his error. The emetic powder was mixed with road dust, and carried inside his shoes

The last new play of Dumas fils has now reached a 25th edition, and the adultery difficulty is only increasing in interest—for this country—and perplexity. Authoresses claim the right for a wife to kill cheating men as well as Dumas advocates the privilege for the husband to kill the wife. Girardin insists on the inutility of making the proposed act that in the case of divorce children should adopt their mother's maiden name; this celebrated writer thus realizes his own remark, that a journalist should produce a new idea daily. It is suggested that the Assembly should be prorogued, and that the Left cause of bad husbands and bigamy, as a reward for good ones. In these times when a model husband is a rare article, it is but justice to record that a crockery merchant in the Rue de Temple, on being assured by the doctor his wife had only a few hours to live, retired into an out-office, and blew his brains out.

An old French Marquis, has taken such a fancy to the working of the new guillotine, that he follows back the head executioner, in all his business visits in France.

The new journal the "*Lizard*" has had for its life of the rose—the space of a morning. As a compensation, citizens will have on Saturday, the new play called "The Salamander". After the horrid heat, we can enter into the spirit of the spectacle.

For nurses and babies—I observe that the perambulator now in general use, is that where the handle instead of being at the back of the vehicle, is placed in front—so that baby is rolled forwards—"backwards," but her face to face with her nurse. It is a benefit both for *bebe*, and *nou nou*.

It is calculated, that three-fourths of the sick-nurses in Paris, are married to undertaker's men.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

Prince Edward Election.

DEAR SIR,—In the *Ontario* of the 28th "An Eye Witness and a Voter" complains of the disgraceful conduct of the Returning Officer at Consecon Polling Place. A new kind of street lamps is being tested, instead of the ordinary burner, two burners cross, and open; between is placed a lens composed of tin and glass, concave on each side. The light is

New Advertisements.

Public Fair—T. C. Wallbridge.
Professional Card—Dr. B. S. Wilson.
To Cheesemen—A. H. Brimacombe.
Farm to Rent—Samuel Bailey.
Wanted—Box 86, Belleville.
Hungerford Accounts for 1871.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1872.

South Victoria Reclaimed.

Another victory was achieved for the party of Union and Progress yesterday in the election of Mr. Dormer for South Victoria, by a majority of 154. This constituency was held last Parliament by Mr. Kemp, a thoroughpaced Grit. We congratulate Mr. Dormer on his well-won victory. The following are the figures:

	Dormer	McLennan.
Verulam, majority for	39	
Ops, "	188	
Emily, "	271	
Lindsay Town, "	57	
Mariposa, "		$92
Total majority for Dormer, 154.		

The Situation.

The electoral contest is now so nearly concluded that the result so far as party strength is concerned may be safely estimated. We have had several classifications made by the Ontario press, and we are satisfied that the Government will have a good working majority of not less than between thirty and forty. The Montreal *Gazette* has gone over the list and makes a classification, which is full many respects favorable for the Government. This classification, the *Gazette* says, unlike some of its contemporaries, has not been based upon "imagined Pinhams"; it is said that the letters themselves contain internal evidence—from their reference to matters which the writers enquired to be well acquainted with their relative's writing, strongly believe to have been written by him.

The Hamilton *Spectator*, taking part in the controversy, remarks:

"Since our last reference to this matter, we have seen several letters written years ago by Dr. Livingston to his brother in Listowel, and after a close comparison of them with some of those brought by Stanley, we have no doubt they are all written by the same hand. If this conclusion is correct, then Stanley has given Dr. Livingstone, and all that veteran explorer was alive in March last. The discussion as to Stanley's reliability, and as to whether the letters delivered by Stanley were genuine or forgeries, is now occupying the attention of writers the world over. When the evidence furnished by Mr. John Livingstone, of Listowel, is published, we have not the slightest doubt but that the contest will be ended and Stanley will be vindicated, so far at least as the main facts in question are concerned.

"Ingenious critics found reason to doubt the genuiness of the letter from Dr. Livingstone to his brother—to Listowel—which was entrusted to Stanley's care; from the fact that it was a transcript. Error affordeth—it was far more likely, said the critics, that a letter from one brother to another would be subscribed "Your affectionate brother for life." But in one of these letters we saw on Saturday, which was written some six years ago, the same form of subscription which excited suspicion is used. The letters we refer to are now on their way to New York, and fac similies of them will be published."

The dispute is an interesting one, and will doubtless occupy the public mind especially that of scientists—for some time to come. On the whole, we favor the hypothesis that the letters are genuine, as the evidence adduced so far in the matter strongly favors that belief, and besides, it hardly seems probable that Mr. Stanley, whatever his antecedents may have been, would venture upon the perpetration of a forgery so audacious as that attributed to him, and so certain of detection within a short time.

—The subscribed discount on American invoices remains at 12 per cent. The circulation and specie statements show that the total circulation of Provincial and Dominion notes amounts to $9,696,686 77, and that the total specie held is $1,993,998 26.

The Way they Count.

The *Globe* still keeps Mr. Shibley's name amongst the Oppositionists, notwithstanding that gentleman deliberately stated that he would give the "Government a fair and manly support." It also puts Mr. Rochester, at open and avowed supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald, in the list of Grits; and other well known Moderates it classes with the factionists. It is a very easy method of cooking up a majority on paper, but it won't affect the party much consolation when the House meets. But the smallest piece of business connected with its classification is the fact that it refuses to count Mr. O'Reilly's name amongst the list of members of the new House, because, forsooth, it does not believe he has a majority of legal votes. It seems that at the local election last year there were only twenty-six votes in the northern townships when at the present contest over 800 were recorded, and the *Globe* consequently contends that a large portion of those votes were bogus. The fact is, however, that since the election for the Ontario Legislature were held, the Townships of Burns, Sherwood, Hagarty, Richards and Jones, were annexed to the Riding by an Act of the last session of the Dominion Parliament. By that Act the same privileges were bestowed upon the people as in Algoma. Every holder of real estate to the value of $200 was allowed the exercise of the elective franchise, and in one of those new townships, there were no less than seventy-one Germans, every one of whom voted for Mr. O'Reilly. Here is where Mr. O'Reilly obtained his large majority, and the *Globe* may as well make the best of a bad job and put Mr. O'Reilly's name amongst the list of new members.

South Renfrew.

On the arrival of Jas. O'Reilly, Esq., in Kingston, he was received by a large number of his friends, and escorted to the City Hall where he addressed the electors. Among other things he said: "He never winced in his canvass from revealing his true and honest sentiments; not once did he attempt to shield his political creed, but entered the contest as the standard bearer of the Conservative flag, and therefore the victory was more glorious and triumphant," and "He was supported by Protestants and Catholics, Orangemen and Papists, Canadians and foreigners—in fact all classes of the community."

Mr. O'Reilly explains the large vote in the North and says many would not account for his election, averring that in places where he was reported to have secured such majorities there were only twenty six votes. The mystery was easily explained, as since the elections for the Ontario Legislature were held there were five townships annexed to the Riding by an Act of the last session of the Dominion Parliament. By that Act the same privileges were bestowed upon the people as in Algoma. Every holder of real estate to the value of $200 was allowed the exercise of the elective franchise. In one of these new townships there were no less than seventy-one Germans who everyone came forward and voted for him. Shortly after the commencement of his canvass in one day met a gentleman and inquired from him how many votes he (O'Reilly) was likely to receive from the new townships. The response came—"Every man!" And he did."

In reference to rioting Mr. O'Reilly says: "Last Monday he passed on his way to one of the rear townships no less than eleven large lumbering waggons—much larger in dimensions than the ordinary waggons in use in this vicinity—loaded with from twelve to fourteen men each; the vehicles were fairly loaded down, aye, and the occupants were loaded with revolvers, firearms, and ammunition to intimidate the electors on the following Wednesday, the day of the polling. He was astonished at the fact! At one of the villages at which they stopped curiosity prompted him to interview one of these sturdy muscular looking men of the backwoods. He, (Mr. O'Reilly) asked;—'Where are you going?' The rough replied:—'I am going to the rear townships.' Mr. O'Reilly—'For what?' Rough—'To attend elections.' Mr. O'Reilly—'What were you hired for?' The Rough—'To fight.' Mr. O'Reilly—'And are you going to fight?' The Rough —'Yes, sir.' He claimed that the cause of the Grit party must have become desperate when such measures were resorted to. But the people of the back townships understood the position of affairs better than he could tell them; they rose *en masse*, and informed these scoundrels that their presence was not required, and if they did not gently abandon their expedition effective steps would be taken to compel them; and had any lives been lost or any blood been shed, the responsibility would undoubtedly have rested on the party whom they represented—the defeated and sore wing Grits. Religious strife was attempted, but likewise unsuccessfully suppressed. The notorious John O'Farrell, editor of the *Irish Citizen*, a newspaper published at Quebec, inserted slanderous articles and circulated them widespread throughout Renfrew for the purpose of falsifying and blasting his popularity, and thereby destroying his election. He endeavoured by vindictive and malevolent reference to the celebrated Whalen case, in which he had acted as Crown Prosecutor at Ottawa five years ago, when he did that which was simply the discharge of his duty (Applause); he O'Farrell) tried everything to create a feeling of antipathy and animosity against him, but to no avail. The fabrications and infamous statements did not change a single solitary vote. (Cheers and applause.) Not content with this the Grits struck upon another satellite, which they despatched into missionary field to operate against him (Mr. O'Reilly), in the august person of J.L. P.O'Hanly one whom he had treated for many years as a professedly warm and personal friend. When in Ottawa three weeks ago he met the Grit luminary, and in course of conversation the speaker remarked,—'Well, O'Hanley, should there be any attempt to spring a march upon me in South Renfrew in my absence here I rely upon you backing and supporting my interests.' O'Hanley took his (O'Reilly's) hand, and solemnly pledged his support and confidence. (Groans.) Subsequently I discovered his treachery; all the machinations man's ingenuity could invent were used against him, but thanks to the good sense of the people they fell short of the mark. (Hear, hear.) It was useless contradicting the statements so lavishly reported by the Grits, and now to dull the bitter edge of defeat it may answer the *Globe* and its followers to announce that O'Reilly got more votes than he was entitled to. Whatever were the returns it was a matter of no consequence, he was elected at any rate by a majority of votes of South Renfrew."

The most gratifying part of this victory is that Mr. O'Reilly succeeded against the combined efforts of the Ontario Grits, and such men as O'Farrel and O'Hanley; men who not only sympathized with but tacitly justified the murder of McGee. When such combinations exist, it is time for all lovers of their country to combine to defeat them.

British Templarism.

The Worthy Grand Lodge of this order opened their Annual Session in the Marble Hall of this town to day, to continue in session till Friday evening. The chair was taken at 10 a. m. by the Worthy Grand Chief, G. C. A. Mitchell, B.A., of Kingsville, W. G. C. T. Meeting opened by reading a portion of Scripture and Prayer by the Rev. A. M. Phillips, of Oil Springs, W. G. Chaplain.

The Committee on Credentials presented their report, by which we are informed that the Grand Lodges of the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were represented by leading members of the order from those Provinces.

The hour of 3 o'clock p. m., to-morrow, was appointed as the time for the reception of the delegates from the various temperance organizations.

A vote of thanks was passed to be presented to the various railway officials who assisted the different Temples to send representatives, by reducing the fare one half.

A unanimous vote was passed regretting the absence of Bro Rev. James Scott, W.G. Lecturer, on account of severe illness, having been suddenly attacked therewith while attending M. W. G. Lodge at Montreal last week.

Short addresses from Bro. Barratt, of Prince Edward Island, and Bro. Mitchell, of Nova Scotia, closed the morning session.

Town Council.

MONDAY, Sept. 2.

The Council met at 8 o'clock.

PRESENT.—His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Lewis, Burdett, Clarke, Hambly, Sutherland, Benjamin, Patterson, Northcott, Vandusen and Holden.

The minutes of former meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The following petitions and communications were read:

From William Bleecker, asking that the *debris* dredged from the harbor be deposited somewhere else than at present.

From C. P. Gildersleeve, that he be allowed to land wood for his kitchen here free of duca.

From Levi Taylor, jr., for reduction in rent of market due by him, on account of the butter market having been burned during his tenancy.

From John Reduer, regarding the removal of dredgings, complaining of their being deposited in the spit now used for that purpose, and that his tender—the lowest—for towing the scows had not been accepted.

From W. D. Fuller and others, for ditches on Everett Street.

From M. Ferguson and others, for a drain on the Dundas road.

From Thomas Wills, for compensation for damage to his property by cutting down Church Street hill.

From W. Johnson and others, for ditch on south side of Bridge Street.

Communication from principals of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum regarding reduction in rate of boarding pupils sent by municipalities.

From Mr. Corbett, for a tavern license.

Report of vote on money By-law lately defeated.

Report of Town Solicitor, recommending payment of $40 to Thomas Jones, for a right of way leading into an open well on a new street on Yeoman's Hill.

Several accounts were also presented, amongst them one from Cornelius Daly for $170 for three days' dredging.

The following letter accompanied the bill:

ODDENSBURGH, Aug. 26, 1872.

J. G. VANDUSEN, Esq.,

Chairman of Harbor Improvements.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed I send you my bill of dredging your harbor, which I hope you will find all right. I give the number of yards of hard digging, also the number of yards of soft digging, which you will find is all $270. I am owing a good many small bills in Belleville which I am anxious to pay—such as coal oil, and other things which I am very anxious to pay. I hope that you will see that I will get my pay for this work. I will call and see you soon.

Yours very truly,

CORNELIUS DALY.

REPORTS

From the Market and Police Committee, that the Market By-law be amended as prayed for by T. C. Wallbridge; also that a bell be procured, to be used as an alarm and for the clock; and that a good clock be procured and placed in the tower of the market building.

From the Special Committee regarding the procuring of a dredge, reporting their success, and submitting a memorandum of contract, also regarding the matter of securing a tug for towing the mud scows, and the contract for the same ($32 per day.)

From the Finance Committee, that sundry accounts be paid.

The Solicitor produced a proposed lease of certain property to T. J. Latimer for ten years. The property proposed to be rented is immediately south of Simpson's Elevator, 365 feet water frontage, 200 feet deep and 320 feet in rear, at an annual rental of $200 per annum, payable quarterly. Buildings to be got at the expiration of the lease, at the Council at that time may determine.

The Mayor reported that Mr. Tannahill had instituted action for damages by the breaking of a floor in a store house rented by him from the Town. The matter was in the hands of the Solicitor.

Mr. Lewis said he had sent a carpenter to make repairs asked for by Mr. Tannahill previous to the floor giving way, and that that gentleman left the matter to Mr. Graham, who professed himself satisfied.

It was agreed that the matter should be left to the Solicitor to report upon, as to whether the suit should be defended.

BY-LAWS.

Mr. Holden gave notice of a money By-law the same as that lately rejected, also of a By-law to fix the rate of taxation.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The reports were received, and the Council went into Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Burdett in the chair.

The report of the Finance Committee was adopted, also that of the Market and Police Committee.

Mr. Holden asked the nature of the proposed change in the Market By-law, and complained that a great deal of stone and rubbish on the market square, was occupying valuable space, and thought it ought to be removed.

Mr. Lewis stated that the change was simply to make certain days free on the market. The stone was being slowly removed—very slowly, he having already notified the contractor several times.

The report of the Special Committee on dredge was adopted.

Mr. Vandusen moved the payment of money due to Mr. Malcolm for dredging.

The motion was withdrawn, a month's work not yet having been performed.

Committee rose and reported.—Adopted.

THE MARKET BUILDING.

Mr. Hambly read a memorandum from the architect, stating that bad brick was now being used on the market building, that the work generally was not being executed in a workmanlike manner, and that funds were paid the contractor without proper certificates.

Mr. Lewis said that he had spoken to the contractor on the subject of putting in bad brick, but considerable had been put in. One portion of the building was bad though the remainder would compare favorably with most of the brick work in town. Regarding the main entrance, Mr. Forin had refused to take down the part complained of, but had fallen in with a suggestion as to an improvement to modify the defect, which he (Mr. Lewis) suggested. There was a defect in the brick work in the interior, but it would not detract from its strength. Money had been paid with the certificate of the architect, who positively refused to give his certificate on his (Mr. Lewis) authority, as he did not wish to stop the work.

Mr. Northcott said the work in the Market building was the worst he ever saw. It was a shamefully bad job. The architect did right in refusing his certificate, and he (Mr. Northcott) should support him. Mr. Forin had persistently violating the contract, and it was time the Council should interfere. He moved, "That the Treasurer be instructed to pay no money to Mr. Forin on orders by Mr. Lewis, unless countersigned by the architect." He (Mr. Hambly) was sorry that Mr. Lewis had violated the contract.

Mr. Lewis warned the Council against adopting the resolution.

Some excited debate took place, in which confusion reigned supreme, several members speaking at once.

Mr. Holden understood that the Committee were the parties who should decide the disputes which arose between the contractor and the architect. He agreed with the principle of the resolution, believing that the contract should be strictly adhered to.

Mr. Patterson considered that the difficulty arose out of personal feeling between Messrs. Evans and Forin.

Mr. Sutherland was satisfied that the work had not been done properly. He should second Mr. Benjamin's motion with the desire of compelling Mr. Forin to properly carry on the work.

Mr. Patterson wished that some disinterested builder should be consulted, and hoped that the resolution would not pass.

Mr. Hambly contended that the province of the Committee was simply to decide disputes as to material.

The Mayor advised caution before passing the resolution, as the Committee might, by the terms of the contract, have power in disputes of all kinds between the Architect and Contractor as to the market building.

Mr. Holden, moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Burdett, That hereafter no money be paid to the contractor for the market building by the Market and Police Committee, until the terms and provisions of the contract as to such payments have been complied with.

Mr. Lewis said an Architect from Toronto was to be here next week to decide the points in dispute.

Mr. Holden's amendment was put and carried.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Burdett moved, seconded by Mr. Patterson, That in the opinion of this Council the sum of should be granted annually for years, payable half yearly and freedom from taxation for said term of years to any persons or company establishing and carrying on a manufacturing business within the limits of the Town and employing in that business not less than 40 men on an average. Such persons or Company shall comply with all restrictions and conditions imposed by this Council, and shall give satisfactory security for the good faith of the undertaking. No such grants to be made unless a proper By-law for that purpose be first submitted to the electors of the town for their approval.

Mr. Burdett said the matter would have to be submitted to the people, who would pronounce upon it. The plan had been tried elsewhere, and had been highly spoken of.

Council went into Committee to consider the resolution, Mr. Clarke in the chair.

The motion, after a few minutes conversation, was carried.

On motion, the Solicitor was authorized to settle with Mr. Jones for the loss of his horse.

The Committee rose and reported.—Adopted.

BY-LAW.

On motion of Mr. Holden, the money By-law was read a first and second time, the rules being suspended to allow the By-law was read in Committee, Mr. Lewis in the chair.

THE LATIMER LEASE.

Mr. Vandusen moved the adoption of the lease of the "Priory" block to Mr. Latimer.

Mr. Hambly objected to the clause regarding dockage.

Mr. Patterson thought the rental unreasonably small, considering that the water frontage was the most valuable we had.

Mr. Vandusen could not see the force of the objections, as the premises were dilapidated, and it would require a good deal of money to be expended to make them of use.

Mr. Lewis would desire a right of way to the lighthouse, which is situated on those premises.

Mr. Vandusen would have a clause inserted in the lease to that effect.

Mr. Holden was glad to encourage the improvement of the town property, but thought the proposed rent far too low.

The Mayor agreed that the rent was too low, but great improvements would have to be made. He would wish the lessee bound by lease to leave any wharf which he might construct.

Mr. Latimer agreed to concede this point. After considerable further discussion, the matter was referred back to the Committee.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DREDGING.

Mr. Sutherland said he had been informed by Capt. Paul that, unless he pay an Superintendent of Dredging was raised to $2 per day, he would resign his position as such.

Mr. Lewis asked what were the duties performed by Captain Paul.

Mr. Vandusen explained, to see that the dredge was properly worked, and report the time to the Council,

Mr. Lewis considered the duties very light, and the wages paid ample remuneration for the same. If the Superintendent wished to resign, he should not have much delicacy in accepting his resignation.

The matter then dropped.

STORE-HOUSE.

Mr. Lewis inquired if the storehouse formerly occupied by Mr. Corby had been rented.

Mr. Vandusen replied that it had not. Messrs. Campbell and Brennan had been allowed to use it, owing to the fact that from the obstructions in the harbor, the steamer could not reach their wharf. They were willing to pay whatever rental the Council considered reasonable under the circumstances. The store-house was to rent, and he had so informed persons who had asked him.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Mayor stated that he had visited the lower part of Samson Ward and found the inhabitants there suffering greatly for want of spring water. The Fire, Water and Gas Committee had done all they could with the means at their command, he was aware, but at the same time that some measures were taken to relieve the necessities of the district of which he had spoken. There was a spring owned by Hon. Robt. Read, the water of which was excellent, and which could be conveyed by pipes to the lower part of the town, and would form a valuable source of supply. He believed it could be procured for a small sum, and advised the Chairman of the Fire, Water and Gas Committee to see Mr. Read concerning it.

Mr. Burdett said he was not disposed to take part in a scheme for supplying a part only of the town. He had passed in the Council a resolution ordering the Street Surveyor to have all the wells cleaned out, so as to afford as good a supply of water as possible, and had sent notice to the Street Surveyor, who paid no attention to it—because, he was informed, men could not be procured to do the work. He should, however, endeavour to carry out the wishes of the Council in the matter.

A little further discussion ensued and the subject was dropped.

TAVERN LICENSE.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Patterson, the bond presented by John Corbett was accepted,

Council adjourned.

Sidney Council.

TOWN HALL,
Sidney, Sep. 3, 1872.

Council met, agreeably to adjournment.

PRESENT—The Reeve, B. Rose; Deputy Reeves, C. Armstrong and R. E. Grass; Councillors, James A. Chisholm and Daniel Vandewaters.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved,

A communication was received from Dr. W. J. Palmer, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Belleville, regarding deaf mutes in the Township.

Jas. A. Chisholm presented the petition of Samuel Kyle and others.

Moved by D. Vandewaters, seconded by C. Armstrong, That the petition of Samuel Kyle and others be laid over until next meeting.—Carried.

Moved by C. Armstrong, seconded by R. E. Grass, That John McDonald be paid a further sum of 25 cents per week for the support of Mr. A. Sawyer.—Carried.

Moved by Jas. A. Chisholm, seconded by C. Armstrong, That the Collector's bond be accepted.—Carried.

Moved by D. Vandewaters, seconded by R. E. Grass, That this Council adjourn for one hour.—Carried.

Council resumed.

Moved by C. Armstrong, seconded by D. Vandewaters, That John Danford receive the sum of $1.23 per week for the support of Frederick Keller, until otherwise provided for.—Carried.

Moved by Jas. A. Chisholm, seconded by D. Vandewaters, That C. Armstrong, R. E. Grass and the Reeve be appointed a committee to examine allowance of road between lots 12 and 13, in the 6th con., and settle the same between the parties, Geo. Lennox and John O'Brien.—Carried.

Moved by Jas. A. Chisholm, seconded by D. Vandewaters, That the selectors of jurors be paid 10 dollars.—Carried.

Moved by James A. Chisholm, seconded by D. Vandewaters, That the Clerk receive the quarter's salary, $25, due the first of August last.—Carried.

Moved by James A. Chisholm, seconded by D. Vandewaters, That George Williams receive one quarter's salary for care of Hall, $5, due the first of August last.—Carried.

Moved by James A. Chisholm, seconded by D. Vandewaters, That Major Gillum be placed on the pay list in place of R. S. Young for the support of Mr. A. Turner.—Carried.

Moved by B. Rose, seconded by James A. Chisholm, That this Council go into committee of the whole on By-laws; James A. Chisholm in the chair.—Carried.

A By-law was introduced, read, passed and numbered 181, for levying the taxes for the current year at the rate of one cent and two mills on the dollar.

Moved by D. Vandewaters, seconded by James A. Chisholm, that this Council do now adjourn until the first Monday in October.—Carried.

PUBLIC FAIR.

THE FOURTH Public Fair, for the sale, barter and exchange of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, and articles of agricultural production or requirements, will be held in the

MARKET PLACE IN THE TOWN OF BELLEVILLE,

ON

THURSDAY, 12th Sept. Inst.

All articles received and entered free.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE,
Superintendent.
Belleville, Sept. 3, 1872. d&w

B. S. Wilson, M. D. C. M.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec; formerly House Apothecary to Montreal General Hospital; Coroner for the County of Hastings.

Residence and Office, Pinnacle Street, in the house recently occupied by the late Mr. Evans, opposite the Dafoe House.
Belleville, Sept. 3, 1872. d&w

To Cheesemen.

THE subscriber has just invented for the Cutting a Curd Knife, supplied for a valuable improvement for pressing cheese in a bandage, superior to any in use. It has only to be seen to be adopted by all cheesemen. It will be fully completed for next year's market.

He has also patented a Cam Press that does not require a screw, and which is unsurpassed by anything in use, not excepting the celebrated Agnew Press.

For particulars apply to

A. H. BRINTNELL,
Belleville.
September 2nd, 1872. 1056.1-w-6t

Wanted.

A CLERK with some experience, for a General Store in a village near the Ottawa. Address, stating salary, references, &c., BOX 58,
d&wtf Belleville.

Farm to Rent.

A FARM to rent or Work on shares, situated in the Township of Rawdon—Lots 12 in the 7th and 8th concessions—180 acres cleared land in a good state of cultivation, with four Good Wells of water on it, three Barns and Driving Houses. For further information apply to the proprietor,

SAMUEL BAILEY.
Rawdon, Aug. 29, 1872. 30-2t

I. WOLEVER,

Merchant Tailor,

FIRST-CLASS STOCK

OF

TWEEDS AND CLOTHS.

J. H. MILLS, Cutter.

BRIDGE STREET,
Two doors East of Post Office.

Lads for Sale.

South part 26, 12th con. Seymour. 180 acres Terms easy. Apply to
ANDREW THOMSON,
Merchant's Bank of Canada, Belleville
Jan. 21, 1869. w40-tf

FOR SALE,

THE east ½ of Lot No. 15 in the 7th concession of the Township of Sidney, Co. Hastings. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation, well-watered, and a good frame barn and drive house. TERMS EASY.
Apply to WM. MCCANN.
Sidney, July 19th, 1872. wtf

Auction Sale

OF

Carriages, Horses, &c.

At Milltown, Tyendinaga,

On Thursday, 19th September.

THE following vehicles and other property will be disposed of by public auction at the above time and place:—7 Open Buggies (Covered Buggy, 1 Rockaway, 3 Democrat Waggons, 4 Lumber Waggons, 2 Horses, and 2 Cows.

TERMS.—One quarter down, and balance in three and six months' on approved paper.

A. KEYES,
JOSEPH EASTON
Auctioneer.
Milltown, Aug. 19, 1872. w4t

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned, part Lot No. 4, 2nd con. Thurlow on the 19th inst., ONE BLACK or BROWN COW, small size; ONE RED COW, with crops around her horns, and a 2 year old red and white spotted HEIFER. Any information respecting their whereabouts will be suitably rewarded.

JAMES H. PECK.
Thurlow, Aug. 22, 1872.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of A. B. Ross & Bro has been dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to said firm will make pay ment to Sydmer Ross & Co.

A. B. ROSS.
SYDMER ROSS.
S. ROSS
Madoc, August 19th, 1872. d&w3

STRAYED.

CAME on to the premises of the subscriber, Lot No. 11, 3rd concession Hungerford, on or about the 16th of August a light Bay Mare. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WM. DAW.
Hungerford, Aug. 27th, 1872. 31w

Horse Furnishing GOODS AT WARNER BROS.,

CONSISTING OF

Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
All Wool Carpets,
Stair Carpets,
(NEW PATTERNS),
Floor Oil Cloths,
Lace Curtains,
Table Linens,
Towels,
ALL
NEW & CHEAP.

Warner Brothers,
Importer of Dry Goods
Trenton Brewery.

XX XXX

PALE ALES,

Porter and Extra Stout.

Bottled Ale & Porter.

MY Bottled XXX Pale Ale and Stout is now in prime condition, and can be obtained in Quarts and Pints, direct from the Brewery, or of my appointed Agents.

HENRY GILL
THE BREWERY,
Trenton, March 23rd, 1872. d&w

Class Pitchers!

Preserve Dishes, Coblets, Tumblers!

JUST unpacked, in GREAT VARIETY besides a full general stock of

OLD GOODS.

GEORGE COBURN & BRO.,

(BROWN'S OLD STAND.)

HAVE a lot of OLD WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINES, and a lot of

Crockery & Glass Ware,

BOUGHT AT OLD PRICES.

And therefore can be sold CHEAP
April 3, 1872. d2t wtf

WATCHES!

A. & J. McFEE
GOLD AND SILVER
JEWELLERS.
REGULATOR ANNUNCIATORS
Reading Out Month, Week and Day of Month
LADIES' SIZE KEYLESS
Diamond Back Keyless
Pendant Set
Keyless

WATCHES!

Hats That Are Hats!

See Johnson's Felt Hats,

75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50,

(imported direct from the manufacturers)

See Johnson's Silk Hats,

AT

$2.50 and $3.00,

better value that he sold last season at $3 and $4.

See Johnson's Panama Hats At $1, $1.25, $1.50.

(SIGN OF THE MOOSE HEAD.)

Plaster Mill in Belleville.

NOW on hand and constantly grinding, a superior article of PLASTER, very finely ground, at usual prices. Mills at the Elevator.

GEO. A. SIMPSON & Co
Belleville, Jan. 4th, 1870. 47

MARRIAGE LICENSES

CAN be obtained on application to MRS BLACKLOCK, at the residence of Mr. Sandford Baker, Murney's Hill, Belleville. August 16, 1871.

A. & J. McFEE
Beautiful Gold Chains
STANDARD
WEDDING RING
Choice Stock of
GOLD LOCKETS, STERLING SILVER
AND GOLD THIMBLES
Clocks of every description.

Business Notices.

THE *Scientific American* says: The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is simple, not easily deranged, and in point of effectiveness is without a rival. The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have the largest sewing machine factories in the world.

Parents, lessen your Shoe bills two-thirds by buying only the CABLE SCREW WIRE fastened Boots and Shoes. Never rip or leak. All genuine goods bear the Patent stamp.

We understand that the whooping-cough is quite prevalent in the towns around us; but as no cases have proved fatal. Some families use nothing but *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. Our Doctor, however, says a little Ipicac, to produce vomiting, would be an advantage.

There are more than one thousand different kinds of pills in the United States. Some of them are worthless and injurious, others are good and beneficial. Old Dr. Parsons invented the best anti-bilious pill we ever saw or heard of. They are now sold under the name of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is not only the most reliable remedy for consumption, but is a specific also for Bronchitis and Asthma.

During the year ending February, 1872, six firms in the Dominion alone, viz: Avery, Brown & Co., Halifax; T. B. Barker & Sons and Hanington Brothers, St. John; Evans, Mercer & Co., and Lyman, Clare & Co., Montreal, and Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, Ontario, have purchased the enormous quantity of forty-nine thousand four hundred bottles of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferer Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. sept127-1y

Circular.

Without Phosphorus no thought, say the Germans and they might add, no action, since Phosphorous and its compounds are known to be the motive power of the nervous and muscular system. They constitute more than half the material of the human body, being found in every tissue, and their presence is absolutely essential to nutrition, as they promote the conversion of albumen in the food into fibrine, which is the vitalizing agent of pure, healthy blood. They are now coming into universal use in Europe and America in the treatment of Scrofulous, Consumptive and Venereal diseases, which are caused by impoverished or poisoned blood; and in diseases of women suffering from irregularities, obstructions and exhausting discharges, in pale, puny children, and that condition of nervous and physical prostration resulting from bad habits, excessive use of stimulants and tobacco, and all that train of evils known as a fast life. The great reliability and promptness in its effects is immediately and permanently restoring the debilitated constitution has made DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA a great favorite with the Physicians and public. Sold at $1 00.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.
JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPR'R.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, C. Willson, Madoc, G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton, and all medicine dealers. 48:4m

Dr. Carson's Medicines.

The Greatest Public Benefit of the Age!

And for which, notice the many Testimonials, [a few of them enclosed in wrapper around each bottle,] with a numerous list of respectable persons' names, who testify to the superior qualities of his various Compounds, viz:

Lung Syrup,
Constipation Bitters,
Liver Compound,
Cough Drops,
Worm Specific,
Magic Pain Reliever, &c.

☞The above Medicines can be obtained at J. C. Holden's and L. W Yeomans', Belleville; W. T Parker, Trenton; and J. H Roberts, Shannonville. 29 4m

ELECTRICITY!

THOMAS'
Excelsior Eclectric Oil.

Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold!

"Pain cannot stay where it is used."

It is the CHEAPEST MEDICINE EVER MADE. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured Crick in the Back, and the same quantity Lame Back of eight years standing. It cures Swelled neck, Tumors, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Contraction of the Muscles, Stiff Joints, Spinal Difficulties, and Pain and Soreness in any part, no matter where it may be nor from what cause it may arise, it always does you good. Twenty-five cents worth has cured bad cases of Chronic and Bloody Dysentery. One teaspoonful cures Colic in 15 minutes. It will cure any case of Piles that it is possible to cure. Six or eight applications is warranted to cure any case of Excoriated Nipples or Inflamed Breast. For Bruises, if applied often and bound up, there is never the slightest discoloration to the skin. It stops the pain of a Burn as soon as applied. Cures Frosted Feet, Boils, Warts and Corns, and Wounds of every description on man or beast.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y.
and NORTHROP & LYMAN, NEWCASTLE, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.
NOTE—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

The Sun and the Rose.

BY ALICE CAREY.

The sun, who smiles wherever he goes,
Till the flowers all smile again,
Fell in love one day with a bashful Rose
That had been a bud till then.

So she pushed back the folds of the hood
That covered her modest grace,
And kissed her as only a lover could,
Till the crimson burned her face.

But woe for the day that his golden hair
Tangled her heart in a net,
And woe for the night of dark despair,
When her cheek with tears was wet!

For she loved him as any maiden could,
And he left her crushed and weak,
Striving in vain with her faded hood
To cover her guilty cheek.

—The Spanish Government has expressed its desire to give full effect to the decree for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba.

—Twenty-seven bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the steamer *Metis*. The total number lost is variously stated at from forty to seventy.

FOR SALE,

A SPLENDID FARM of 139 acres with Brick House and good buildings about three miles from Belleville. Apply to ROBT. READ
Belleville, August 25, 1871. 99:tf 29tf



—All genuine has the name "PERUVIAN SYRUP" (not "Peruvian Bark,") blown in the glass.

NEXT OF KIN.

24,717 ADVERTISEMENTS (Gun's Index to) for NEXT OF KIN, CHANCERY HEIRS and LEGATEES, since 1600—Price 60 cts
ROBT. BEATY & CO., Bankers and Brokers, Toronto.
24:13t

To Teachers.

WANTED, a qualified School Teacher for School Section No. 2, Kaladar. A liberal salary given.
Flinton, Aug. 7th, 1872.

For Sale Cheap,

70 TOWN LOTS. Apply to
F. McANNANY,
DR. HOPE,
Or to A. R. DOUGALL
November 5th 1870. 159dA 89wtf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION

The New Time Table on the Grand Trunk Railway came into effect on Monday, 24th June. Mixed trains have been discontinued.

GOING WEST.

No. 6 Night Mail	4:00 A M
" 4 Night Express	6:00 "
" 2 Day Mail	6:15 P M
" 16 Through Freight	7:30 A M

GOING EAST.

No. 1 Day Express	11:15 A. M
" 3 Night Express	11:30 "
" 5 do Mail	1:00 "
" 15 Through Freight	10:05 P M

Montreal Time.

CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Express going East closes	10:00 A M
Express going West closes	5:00 P M

NIGHT TRAIN.

Express closes going East	5:00 P M
" " " West	5:00 P M

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1872.

PUBLIC FAIR.—The fourth free fair is to be held on the market place here on the 12th inst.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A young man named James Bongard was found dead in his bed in Picton on Sunday morning last. He is supposed to have died from heart disease.

GRIT LIBERALITY.—The Kingston *News* says: "We learn that eight workingmen were dismissed by the member for Prince Edward on Monday, because they did not vote for him at the late election. Such is Grit liberality."

THE FINANCE MINISTER.—The constituency in British Columbia, which has the honor of having Sir Francis Hincks as its representative, was represented in the last Parliament by Mr. Robert Wallace, namely Vancouver Island.

RAILWAY BONUS.—The Marmora and Lake By-law granting a bonus of $10,000 to the Ontario and Quebec Railway was voted upon by the rate-payers on the 3rd inst. It was unanimously carried, no votes being recorded against it.

INDIAN RAID.—A telegram from Rosaria, Aug. 18th, says: "The Indians made a raid upon the whites near this city, and killed twenty persons and carried off many families. Over 2,000 horses and cattle were driven off also by the Indians."

LOUISVILLE CONVENTION. The Louisville Democratic Convention opened yesterday. It was expected that John Quincy Adams would be nominated for the Presidency and Egram N. Fits, of Indiana, for the Vice-Presidency. Charles O'Conor, of New York, declined a proposed nomination as President.

TREASURER OF ONTARIO.—The Brantford *Courier* has it on good authority that E. B. Wood will shortly be appointed Treasurer of Ontario, which office is to be vacated by Mr. Mackenzie. This will be the reward of Mr. Wood's treachery. His re election will, however, be strongly opposed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several letters have been received on the subject of the discussion being conducted by the Hon. Billa Flint and the Rev. A. Carman, but we must decline their publication. So far as that subject is concerned, the controversy must be confined to the parties mentioned.

MONTREAL ELECTIONS.—The Montreal *Star* says: "A rumor is current this afternoon to the effect that in consequence of some formality prescribed in law having been neglected relative to the voters' list, according to which the citizens were allowed to poll their votes, that the ections are null and void."

SEDUCER SHOT.—A telegram from Alexandria, Aug. 31st, says: "A special to the *Gazette* says that Clark, the seducer of Miss Fewell, was shot this morning at Brentville by a brother of the young lady. Clark was mortally wounded, and is supposed to be dead by this time. Fewell shot him through the bars of the gaol."

HEAVY GALE.—A heavy gale swept over Lake Ontario, on Tuesday, and continued with great violence till Saturday. The schooner *Alpha*, from Toronto, went ashore near Oswego, and will probably be a total loss the *Orion*, from Cleveland, sunk off Long Point, and the *Richardson*, from Toronto, went ashore at Presqu'-isle.

STANLEY AND THE QUEEN.—Lord Granville has, by command of the Queen, sent a letter to Mr. Stanley, expressing Her Majesty's "appreciation of the prudence and zeal which he displayed" in opening up communication with Dr. Livingstone. Accompanying the letter was a magnificent snuff-box set with brilliants, from her Majesty to Mr. Stanley.

JAPANESE TROUBLE.—The Japanese trouble with Corea is rapidly becoming critical, and China has declared that, in the event of war, she will side with Corea. Foreigners are eager to aid Japan, and upon the return of the Mikado with his fleet, eight vessels will leave on a tour of inspection of the southern provinces, and some definite action will be taken relative to Corea.

HORSE STOLEN.—Mr. W. H. Lott, of Sidney, telegraphed to the Chief of Police, Kingston, on the 3rd inst., that a sorrel horse was stolen from his place Front of Sidney, the night previous. Mr. Lott, it appears, on Saturday got track of the thief, and followed him to Campbellford, where he was arrested, examined before a magistrate, and is now in Belleville gaol awaiting trial.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Department of Public Instruction for Ontario offers to any Inspector, Trustee or Teacher, prizes for interior plans of school houses and for block plans of school sites best adapted to rural school sections; plans to be forwarded to Dr. Ryerson not later than 15th November next. A circular has been issued by the Department in which full particulars are given.

THE BRITISH IRON TRADE.—As might have been anticipated, the high price of British iron goods is forcing the trade to other countries. The *Times* states that an order for marine engines for the Italian Government, and another for a large iron theatre for South America, both intended for England, have been transferred to France. Such a diversion of contracts will probably soon give an emphatic check to the advance in prices.

THE POTATO CROP IN IRELAND.—Special inquiries into the condition and prospects of the potato crop in Ireland do not confirm the gloomy reports which have been circulated lately on the subject. That the disease has shown itself extensively in different parts of the island, is beyond doubt, but there is reason to believe that the extent of the mischief is not greater than has prevailed for several years past, while deficiency in this direction will be more than compensated by the excellence of the cereal and root crops.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS.—We notice that a number of our cotemporaries are arguing that because the property upon which Mr. Patterson, who opposed Sir Francis Hincks, in the County of Brant, is assessed for only $800, therefore he cannot qualify, and Sir Francis will take his seat for that Riding. This is nonsense. In the first place, the assessment is no criterion as to the value of property, particularly if property is assessed in Brantford as it is in other Counties; and secondly, even if the property be not worth £500 sterling, it would require a parliamentary committee to unseat him.

GOLD IN MARMORA.—During his late visit to the Marmora mines, Professor Bell took ten pounds of "dust" from the surface of Mr. Gatling's vein, and washed it himself in the river, obtaining a fine show of gold. This he brought home, melted down and refined, when it yielded 17 grains of fine gold, worth 75 cents, or at the rate of $150 per ton. The professor assures us that this is not an exceptional case, as many of the openings which have been made along the vein, both in Mr. Gatling's and Dr. Williams' portions, show equal and even superior richness. The main vein has now been traced across six lots, or over two miles in longitudinal extent.

THE MILL POINT FIRE.—In the account of this disastrous fire, our reporter neglected to notice the prompt and efficient aid rendered by Mr. Nunn and his assistants with those invaluable Chemical Engines. At the time when the news was being received of the fire, Mr. Nunn was getting ready another of the Chemical Engines for Mr. Rathbun, he having received an order that morning for a third Engine and an additional supply of Chemicals. He immediately had two put on board the *Norfolk*, and sent his assistant Mr. Bromford, with them. Messrs. Rathbun have had two of these Engines in use for some time, and as will have been noticed in our advertising columns, he attributed the saving of his mills to their use at a fire which occurred some time ago. It was unfortunate that there was not a larger supply of chemicals, because from all that we can learn, the fire might have been stopped with these engines had the chemicals not given out.

PERSONAL.—It will be seen by a card in to-day's paper that Dr. B. S. Willson, of Stirling, has taken up his residence at Belleville. Dr. Willson has a very high reputation as a physician, and has a practice probably second to none in the County. He will be very much missed in the vicinity where he lived, and where he was held in the highest esteem as a citizen as well as a physician. We have no doubt he will win his way here as he has done elsewhere.

GAME.—Bears are reported to be unusually numerous in the northern part of this County at present. Lately a large specimen of the black bear entered a garden closely adjoining a farm house in one of the back townships, in day light, and seized a bee-hive tolerably well stocked with honey. The brute, though pursued by the occupants of the house, leisurely made his way into a field, where he devoured his sweet meal, resisting all attempts to drive him away from it. Depredations on farmers' stock in Marmora by bears and lynxes are common, several of the latter class of animals having taken up their quarters in the mining region. Partridges and small game are also plentiful, and altogether sportsmen may congratulate themselves on the prospect of a good season's shooting in the woods.

PURITY AND PIETY.—The Grit party are the first to cry out after a defeat, "corruption and bribery," while their immaculate purity is above reproach; and if you should dare to insinuate that they would offer a money consideration for a vote, they would fly in your face with a look of holy horror. The London *Prototype* cites a case which occurred in that city: "A case has just been brought to light which occurred in the election in this city for the House of Commons, in which a tall church official, who carries round the plate in a prominent sectarian church of this city, gave a cab-driver who had always been a supporter of Mr. Carling's, twenty-five dollars for his vote and the use of his cab in the interest of Mr. Macmahon. This is what we call running religion with a long face and long prayers on Sunday, and corruption in the broadest sense during the week. Although tall, he isn't the man to pay it out of his own pocket."

THE MILL POINT FIRE.—The Belleville firemen on their arrival at Mill Point on Saturday afternoon, found that the fire had almost expended its strength. Some three or four piles of lumber were still standing, but in flames, and on these the Napanee steamer was playing a single stream. Our engine was soon got to work, and, throwing two powerful streams, was mainly instrumental in subduing the flames. The hand engine from Picton also arrived on the steamer *Picton*, and rendered capital service, the men working continuously at the brakes for several hours. The Napanee engine worked very well, but the hose was not skilfully handled, in the opinion of those present. The Belleville engine performed speedily, and our firemen received great praise for their energy and success in saving the dock from destruction. After about three hours work, the men were served with supper and re-embarked on the *Norfolk* for home, which was reached about midnight.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We regret to announce the complete destruction by fire, on the night of the 4th inst., of Messrs. H. B. Rathbun & Son's large steam saw mill at Mill Point. At the hour of writing we are without particulars, further than that the saw mill, and carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops were said to be destroyed. The origin of the fire was not known. The mill was one of the largest in this part of Canada, was erected at a cost of $52,000, and, having been lately supplied with new boilers, and improved machinery, must have been worth a still greater sum. It was insured, but to what extent has not yet been ascertained. The red glare of the conflagration was plainly visible in town, owing to the extreme darkness of the night. Following so closely upon the destruction of a large quantity of their lumber—chronicled in another part of this day's paper,—the loss must fall very heavily upon the Messrs. Rathbun. We are assured, however, that the derangement of their business will be but temporary, as they will immediately begin the work of re-building. In their misfortunes the enterprising firm of Rathbun & Son have the sympathy of the whole community.

Not an Empty Honour.

The Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B., will receive £1,000 stg. per year for the balance of his life, that being the salary paid to Privy Councillors. It is well known that the Right Honourable Knight is a poor man to-day, he having sacrificed his time and talents for the benefit of his country, without any "casual advantages" whatever. Had he, instead of unselfishly laboring for the good of his country, devoted his time to the practice of his profession, there is little doubt that at the present time he would be at the head of the Canadian Bar, with a princely income alongside of which his miserable pittance as a Minister of the Crown would seem but a bagatelle. It is therefore gratifying to know that, while we have remained passive as to Sir John's private affairs, our good Queen has seen fit to recognize his services in so marked and flattering a manner.—*Free Press.*

—Rev. Mr. Spurgeon is to visit America this fall.

—Sir John A. Macdonald arrived in Ottawa yesterday.

—Sir Geo. E. Cartier, is rapidly improving in health.

—The Vienna International Exposition bids fair to rival that of Paris.

—A Frenchman, name unknown, was drowned at Kingston yesterday.

—Professor Agassiz and his party have arrived at San Francisco.

—The potato disease has created some havoc in New Brunswick.

—Sir Roundell Palmer's fee for attendance at the Geneva Conference is $150,000.

—There will be forty miles of railway laid in Prince Edward Island before winter.

—The Statutes of the Dominion are expected to be ready in three weeks.

—A Chess Congress is to be held at Hamilton during the Provincial Fair.

—Capt. James Forsyth of the Ordinance Department, Ottawa, died yesterday.

—Major Wm. B. Lindsay, Clerk of the House of Commons, died at Ottawa yesterday.

—The potato crop throughout Ontario and Quebec is abundant.

—A meeting of the Cabinet was held in Ottawa on Monday.

—St. Catharines papers note the departure of summer visitors from the South to their homes.

—Sir John Peter Grant, the Governor General of Jamaica, is expected in Montreal in a few days.

—The Dominion Sabbath School Convention meets this year in Montreal on the 15th of October.

—Capt. Cameron, Boundary Commissioner, left Ottawa with eight of his party last night for Pembina.

—A block of buildings in Wroxeter, containing seven stores, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $20,000.

—The Hon. Dr. Tupper and Hon. Mr. Tilley are in Ottawa. All the Ministers are expected there this week.

—Private Ferguson, of the G. T. R. Brigade, won the Brydges cup, valued at $150, at the Quebec Association match on Saturday.

—The first sod of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway was turned at Kingston with great eclat yesterday.

—An Ottawa telegram says:—Advices from Montreal are not very encouraging as to the state of Sir Geo. Cartier's health.

—A Detroit special says Chambers and Edwards will fight on an island forty miles from that place and on the Canada side.

—The Trades' Unions of Ottawa intend presenting Sir John A. Macdonald with a congratulatory address this evening.

—The Ottawa *Times* believes when the House meets the Government will have a majority in Ontario as well as in the other Provinces.

—Fifty-nine deaths from violence were registered in London during one week. Eight cases were of suicide.

—Peter Desjardin was murdered by Alexander Ledoucier near Penetanguishene on the 2nd instant.

—Mr. R. M. Wells, of Toronto, has been nominated for the Ontario Legislature by the Grits of South Bruce.

—A London despatch says that Dawson, the geographer and traveller, who has returned from Zanzibar, reports having been in communication with Dr. Livingstone.

—The United States mail steamer *America* was burned to the water's edge at Yokohama on August 24th. The steamer was valued at $1,000,000.

—A boy going after a cow in the Township of Hagarty was chased by a bear last week, but fortunately escaped. Bears and wolves are very numerous in Hagarty.

—An official of the Montreal Custom House has been committed to await his trial at the Queen's Bench on a charge of complicity in the robbery of goods from a schooner.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A despatch from Bombay reports that the cholera is raging at many places in India, and numerous deaths occur daily.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A grand dinner was given by the Savage Club on Saturday evening in honor of Henry Stanley. A large number of gentlemen, prominent in social and scientific circles, were present, and Stanley was the recipient of the warmest congratulations upon his discovery of the great African explorer.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A despatch from Canterbury reports that a fire has broken out over the altar in the eastern end of the magnificent cathedral in that town, and the flames are spreading rapidly. Firemen are on the ground, but no water can be obtained to throw upon the burning edifice. The cathedral was erected in the twelfth and two following centuries on the site of the first Christian church built in Saxon, England.

LATER.—The flames now have a perfect hold in the eastern end of the roof of the cathedral, over the altar and shrine of Thomas a-Becket. The utmost excitement prevails. A supply of water has fortunately been obtained, and the firemen, assisted by the entire garrison of Canterbury, are making every effort to save the building from total destruction.

The fire originated from the accidental upsetting of a charcoal furnace, which was being used by workmen who were repairing a lead roof of the Cathedral.

2 p m—The fire in the Cathedral has been extinguished. The firemen obtained control over the flames shortly before noon, and at 12:30 o'clock they were suppressed.

About 150 feet of roof has been completely destroyed. Everything that could possibly be moved was got out of the Cathedral before the firemen commenced to pour water on it.

It is hoped that when a thorough investigation is made, it will be found that the damage is not as serious as now appears.

Additional despatches report that the firemen have ceased playing on the building.

The shrine of Thomas a-Becket has not been injured. The Mosaic pavement of the cathedral is covered with melted lead, which dropped from the burning roof. The altar was deluged with water.

The Fire Companies which were summoned from neighboring towns when the total destruction of the city was imminent are now arriving at Canterbury, but their services are not required. The interior of the edifice is filled with smoke. The cathedral is insured in the Sun Company.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—The number of emigrants from this port for America, in August, was 19,000.

LONDON, Sept. 4th, 6 a. m.—Pere Hyacinthe was married in this city yesterday to an American widow named Merremin, aged 39. She is the daughter of Amey Butterfield, one of Pere Hyacinthe's Converts.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Duke Maximilian Joseph, of Bavaria, and Prince Gortschakoff have arrived.

Emperor William, accompanied by the Grand Duke Nicholas, and a large and brilliant staff, in which was many foreign officers, attended the parade of the guard this morning. The Emperor was on horseback and showed no traces of his recent illness.

On Sunday the three Emperors will attend divine service in the morning at their respective houses of worship. They will afterwards lunch together at Babelsberg, and the day will close with a soiree at the Palace of the Crown Prince at Potsdam.

On Monday there will be military manœuvres on a grand scale in the morning. Dinner will be given at the Imperial Palace, which will be followed by a soiree at the Palace of Prince Charles.

Tuesday will open with army manœuvres. The Sovereigns will dine together in public under canvas, and a concert will be given in the evening. A grand hunt is also contemplated.

Gen. Von Moltke arrived to-day. Diplomats from all parts of Europe are coming.

BERLIN, Sept. 4—Prince Bismarck returned to Berlin from the country yesterday.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 3.—A French detective is here, closely watching the movements of the French members of the International Society who attended the Congress.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A despatch from Melbourne reports that the entire crew of the ship Lavinia was massacred by South Sea Islanders.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Sept. 3—The Counsel of the United States and Great Britain have prepared and put into printed form new reports, to be laid before the Board of Arbitration at its sitting next Friday.

Great preparations are being made for a banquet to the Arbitrators to-morrow night, which is given by Charles Bowles, of the Banking firm of Bowles & Bros., and not by Samuel Bowles.

—Confidence in the Mexican Government is returning, and business is consequently improving.

—The price of coal has again advanced in England, and the importations from Belgium will likely continue.

BIRTH.

At Toronto, on the 3rd inst, Mrs. Edward Geddes of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 27th August, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev'd David Chalmers, the Rev'd J. ANDERSON CHAPMAN, B. A., W. M. Minister of Lawrenceville, P. Q., to SARAH JANE, eldest daughter of George Rouse, Esq., of Ernesttown, Ont.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, Sept. 5, 1872.

The market continues quiet, with few changes.

Grain—The season's crop has not yet been moved, and offerings remain about the same as last week.

Other articles unchanged.

SPRING WHEAT—$1 10 to $1 15
BARLEY—55c to 60c.
RYE—00c to 55c.
OATS—35c to 40c.
BUCKWHEAT—60c. to 00c.
PEAS—60c to 65c.
BEEF—$5 00 to $7 00.
MUTTON—6c to 8c per pound.
LAMB—5c to 8c. per pound.
VEAL—4c to 5c per pound.
HAMS—11c to 12½c.
BUTTER—Tub 12½ to 14.
BUTTER—Roll. 15 to 20.
EGGS—14c to 17c
HIDES—$6 to $8.
LAMBSKINS—75c.
CALFSKINS—10c per pound
LARD—12c. to 12½c. per lb.
TALLOW, rough—5c.
TALLOW, rendered—8c.
POTATOES—50c to 60c per bus.
APPLES—60c to 80c.
DRIED APPLES—$1 50 to $2 per bus.
HONEY—12 to 12½c per lb.
HAY—$10 00 to $15 00.
CHEESE—8c to 10c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $5 80 to $6 00 per [illegible]
FLOUR—Retail, $6 50 to $0 00 per bbl
POTASH—$6 00 per 100 lbs.
CHICKENS, per pair—40c to 60c.
DUCKS—25c to 50c per pair.
ONIONS—$2 00 per bush.
WOOL—50c to 51c per lb.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.
MONTREAL, Sept. 4, 1872. 1 P. M.

Flour—receipts 2112; market steady; sales yesterday afternoon 4,000 brls of Welland Canal supers at $6 40 and 3,000 of a city brand at $6 50 this morning; 2,000 were taken at the same price; sales to dealers consist mostly of small lots of strong bakers at $6 60 $6 80 and $6 90, and broken lots of fancy at $7 25 to $7.30. 500 lots extra sold at $7 50; lower grades dull.

Wheat unchanged; a cargo of No. 2 western changed hands yesterday afternoon at $1 40; nothing doing in other grades; Peas quiet; Butter unchanged. Pork—100 brls mess sold at $16 75; other grades nominal.

Ashes—Pots quiet. Pearls nominal.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Consols 92⅜ to 92⅝; Bonds, '65 old 93⅛; '67 92⅜; 10-40s 88; new 5s 89⅛; Erie Railway 39⅛; tallow 45s 6d; Sugar afloat 27s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—Cotton strong; Uplands 10⅛d; Orleans 10⅝d; red winter wheat 12s 9d.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

Gold 113⅛.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

Cotton 22½.

Flour quiet and firm; receipts 11,000; sales 5,000 at $6 00 to $6 60 for super state and western; $7 25 to $8 00 for common to choice extra state; $7 20 to $8 25 for common to choice extra western.

Rye flour quiet.

Wheat scarce and firmly held; sales 52,000 bush at $1 60 to $1 63 for No 2 spring in store; $1 44 to $1 66 for No 1 ditto; $1 55 to $1 63 for winter red western; $1 64 to $1 72 for amber western; $1 75 to $2 00 for white ditto

Rye quiet and unchanged; 75c for western in store.

Corn firmly held; receps 204,000; sales 51,000 at 63½ to 64c for steamer western mixed; 64½c to 65½c for sail ditto.

Barley quiet without decided change.

Oats quiet and steady; receipts 39,000 bus; sales 27,000 bush at 44c to 46c for western in store and afloat; 40c to 49 for Ohio; new 36c to 44c.

Pork steady at $14 15 to $14 20 for new mess.

Lard quiet at 8⅝c to 9⅛c for steam; 9¼ for kettle.

Butter 20c to 27c.

Cheese 12c to 14½.

Petroleum—crude 12½; refined 24.

JOS. ELLIOTT, ESQ., TREASURER,

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE

TOWNSHIP OF HUNGERFORD,

For the Year A. D. 1871.

1871.				DR.
		To balance on hand from audit of 1870		$1261 19
January	2	Received from	John Carleton	370 00
	5	Do	W. J. Bowell	1394 03
	9	Do	John Carleton	117 00
	28	Do	do	370 00
February	1	Do	W. J. Bowell	620 00
	9	Do	John Carleton	265 00
	17	Do	do	278 00
March	17	Do	do	230 00
	27	Do	Mrs. Dyer, on scales	14 00
April	6	Do	W. J. Bowell	410 00
	8	Do	John Carleton	200 00
	8	Do	F. McAnnany	693 73
	22	Do	John Carleton	300 00
	29	Do	do	88 00
May	1	Do	W. J. Bowell	100 00
	15	Do	John Carleton	200 00
June	11	Do	Land Improvement Fund	13 85
July	29	Do	Mrs. Dyer, on scales	2 25
	29	Do	John Carleton	725 81
August	14	Do	W. J. Bowell	218 54
Sept.	1	Do	Clergy Reserve	203 25
Nov.	30	Do	A. M. Vandusen	2 00
Dec.	18	Do	John Carleton	600 18
	19	Do	Mrs. Dyer	5 70
				$8682 53

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

1871.				CR.
January	17	By paid	Wm. Porter, Clair River bridge	$40 00
	28	do	G. Parks, building bridge	45 00
February	1	do	James Johnston, road job	10 00
	17	do	Thomas Whalen, on bridge	10 00
	18	do	James Mains, do	3 00
March	3	do	F. Lousvie, right of way	42 13
	13	do	John Francis, Eaton's bridge	8 00
	17	do	Robert Lowry, telegraph poles	25 00
	17	do	John Francis, jamb Sherry's bridge	42 33
	17	do	John Carson, right of way	20 00
April	25	do	David Brown, on bridge, town line	100 00
	25	do	John Downing, hall for County election	4 00
June	3	do	M. B. Roblin, insurance on Town Hall	8 00
July	31	do	Daniel Vardy, Beaver Creek bridge	25 00
August	7	do	James Simons, road job	20 00
	14	do	Robert Parker, watching Eaton's bridge	2 00
Sept.	4	do	Daniel Vardy, on Beaver Creek bridge	1 00
	4	do	James H. Jorden, repair to Burns' bridge	10 00
	4	do	David Brown, on town line bridge	25 00
Nov.	28	do	Daniel Vardy, job on road	3 25
	28	do	Thomas Presley, ties, repairing road	2 88
	28	do	Daniel Vardy, job on road	60 00
	28	do	Edward Provost, job on road	40 00
	28	do	William Graham, job on road	50 00
	29	do	Daniel Vardy, job on road	10 00
Dec.	4	do	Robert Parker, job on road	42 37
	11	do	John Walker, job on road	20 00
	11	do	Thomas Lusk, job on road	20 00
	19	do	David Carleton, job on road	110 00
	19	do	John Wilson, job on road	7 62
	19	do	Daniel Vardy, job on road	7 56
	19	do	Charles Maguire, job on road	15 00
	19	do	John Carson, right of way	20 00
	20	do	Daniel Vardy, road job	11 50
	27	do	Anthony Cornazea, job on road	20 00
	30	do	Samuel Lucas, job on road	45 00
	30	do	Daniel Vardy, job on road	3 50
	30	do	John Downing, use of hall	9 00
				$938 14

SHOP AND TAVERN LICENSE.

March	1	To cash from	B. Palmer	$20 00	
	1	do	John Downing	20 00	
	1	do	William Connors	20 00	
	1	do	G. A. Morrow	20 00	
	1	do	M. Morrow	20 00	
	1	do	Francis Murphy	38 00	
	1	do	Thomas Presley	20 00	
	1	do	William Corbett	20 00	
	1	do	Thomas McCann	38 00	
	1	do	Edward Gabourie	20 00	
	1	do	Jeremiah Premo	20 00	
July	20	do	F. McAnnany	538 00	
		Brought forward		8682 53	
					$9476 53

January	6	By paid	F. McAnnany	$1493 87
February	20	do	do	900 00
April	7	do	do	1168 73
	22	do	do	260 00
August	26	do	do	400 00
Sept.	30	do	do	150 03
December	27	do	do	600 00
	30	do	do	458 10
				$5430 73

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS' SALARIES.

January	28	G. Wheeler, Poll Clerk	$2 00
February	8	G. W. Howell, Clerk	50 00
	14	John Bowell, Inspector of Taverns	19 00
March	13	George Clare, Returning officer, 1869 and 1870	4 00
	17	William Wray, Poll Clerk	1 00
April	1	Robert Houston	10 00
	22	Wm. Wray, Auditor for 1870	6 00
	22	G. W. Howell, Clerk, on salary for 1870	5 00
May	5	Wm. Graham, Assessor	60 00
	5	Thos. Graham, Assessor	60 00
	29	John McCammon, Auditor 1870	6 00
July	29	G. W. Howell, Clerk	15 00
	29	John B. Morton, Poll Clerk 1871	1 00
	29	Forbis Sherry, Returning Officer 1871	2 00
August	14	Daniel Byrne, Returning Officer	13 00
September	2	John Allen, Councillor 1870	10 00
	4	Robert Houston, cleaning Town Hall	2 15
	4	James Ouderkirk, Constable	1 00
	5	Robert McGowan, Constable	1 00
	4	Robert Houston, on salary	10 00
November	28	Wm. Graham, selecting Jurors	4 00
	28	Thomas Graham, selecting Jurors	4 00
	29	G. W. Howell, Clerk	69 00
December	4	H. K. Waterhouse, Councillor	25 00
	11	Richard Gabourie, do	25 00
	19	James Reid, Reeve, and selecting Jurors	34 00
	19	Robert Houston, one quarter's salary	10 00
	19	John Newton, Councillor, revising by-laws	27 00
	20	Robert Houston, balance of salary, &c.	13 00
	30	Robert Gordon, Road Surveyor	51 00
	30	J. C. Jamieson, election expenses	6 00
	30	James Clare, Councillor, revising by-laws	27 00
	30	Treasurer's salary	100 00
			$673 15

NON-RESIDENT SCHOOL TAX.

April	22	Barnard Hopkins, School Section 4	$4 30
December	20	Joseph Gartland	8 80
	27	Trustees of School Section 4	15 15
	30	Trustees of School Section 6	4 14
		Local appropriation	523 00
		Government appropriation	538 00
			$1093 39

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

March	22	By paid E. Miles for printing	$28 08
December	30	do M. Bowell for printing	51 78
	30	Postage and stationery	5 00
			$84 86

PAUPERS.

February	8	Paid Richard Trumpour and Cool	$12 50
	22	do Adam McGowan, Cool's coffin	6 00
March	1	do Richard Trumpour, care of Cool	26 25
	17	do John Smith	6 00
	17	do Daniel Vardy, for Switzer	4 00
	17	do James Reid, funeral expenses of Cool	4 55
	17	do Mrs. Cool	8 00
May	9	do Mrs. Cool and Lanigan	20 00
	29	do Mrs. McDonald	12 00
July	29	do Mrs. Cool and Lanigan	10 00
	31	do James Clare, for E. Lasarge, blind man	9 00
May	29	do George Clare, for E. Lasarge, blind man	22 50
September	4	do Thomas Maguire, blind man	10 00
November	28	do Andrew Lanigan	7 50
	28	do Thomas Maguire, blind man	5 00
	28	do Mrs. Cool	8 50
	29	do Norris Switzer	5 00
December	11	do Eli Lasarge, poor man	5 50
	30	do Thomas Maguire, blind man	5 00
			$187 30

	DR.			CR.
To amount received,	$9476 53	By paid	F. McAnnany,	$5430 73
		do	Officers' Salaries,	673 15
		do	Roads and Bridges,	938 14
		do	Paupers,	187 30
		do	Schools,	1093 39
		do	Printing & stationery,	84 86
		Balance,		1068 96
	$9476 53			$9476 53

Ending the 31st day of December, 1871.
Audited this 6th day of February, 1872, and found correct.
JOHN M. McCAMON, JAMES BROWN, } Auditors.
(*Hastings Chronicle and Weekly Ontario copy.*)

W. W. JONES'.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!

HATS AND BONNETS,
Cheap.
DRESS GOODS,
Cheap.
SILKS AND POPLINS,
Cheap.
MOURNING GOODS,
Cheap.
RIBBONS AND LACES,
Cheap.
PARASOLS,
Cheap.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
Cheap.
PRINTS AND COTTONS,
Cheap.
SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND TIES,
CHEAP.

MISS JONES, formerly at R. Elliott's, has charge of the Millinery Department, and will please.

W. W. JONES,
Old Stand opposite the Anglo-American.
Belleville, June, 1872.

SPRING, 1872.

To CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of Carriage Goods, bought before the recent great advance in prices, have just arrived in Stock, and will be found COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. Also

Shelf & Heavy Hardware of Every Description,
At UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.

March 15th, 1872. JAS. GLASS & Co.

Just Received,

A NEW STOCK OF
Beautiful Gilt Cornices,
AT
G. S. TICKELL'S
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

April 11, 1872.

1872. SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1872.

—OF—

WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, &c., &c.

ROSS & DAVIES,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK

50 Hhds. Dowes Ale, bottled, "in prime order,"
Bbls. Dawe's Porter in Quarts and Pints,
Cases Blood's Porter in Quarts and Pints,
Bbls. Guinness's Porter in Quarts and Pints,
Bbls. Chippawa, "Eureka," Old Rye Whiskey,
Bbls. Chippawa Family Proof "old,"
Hennessy's Brandy in Wood and Bottles,
Cases Cherry Brandy.
A few Gallons very old Brandy,
De Kuyper Gin in Wood and Bottles,
Old Tom Gin in Wood and Bottles,
Jamaica Spirits,
Scotch Whiskey,
Ginger Wine in Wood and Bottles,
Raspberry Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Strawberry Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Lemon Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Ginger Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Cases of Claret,
Cases Champagne, various brands,
Cases Sparkling Hock,
Sherry Wines of the very best,
Port Wine of the very best,
Mordon's Pure Grape Wine,
Stoughton Bitters,
Orange Bitters,
John Bull Bitters,
Liqueur's "Noyau," "Curacao" and "Creme de Cacao."
All of which are warranted pure and good.

ROSS & DAVIES,
Corner Bridge & Front Sts.
BELLEVILLE, MAY 25, 1872.

THE BALANCE OF
R. ELLIOTT'S BANKRUPT
STOCK!
And a Large Assortment of
NEW GOODS,
WILL BE
OFFERED AT GREATER
REDUCTIONS
During the next 30 Days
As the whole must be
CLEARED OUT!
Without Reserve,
AT LESS THAN
FIRST COST!
FOR PRICES, &c., &c.,
CALL AT THE OLD STAND.
WM. JEFFS.
Belleville, June 6th, 1872. 31

CHEAP
PRINTS.
50 Pieces
Beautiful Light Prints
AND
BRILLIANTS,
Worth 18¾ Cents,
REDUCED TO
14½ Cents per yard,
AT
ROBERTSON & EMPEY'S,
Belleville, July 19, 1872. 20:3md:16tf

GEORGE H. HAYMES,
Manufacturing Hatter & Furrier,
Wholesale and Retail.

Silk Hats.	All qualities, including Extra Fine, elegant, light and durable.
Felt Hats.	Every variety in British, French and German manufacturers.
Fancy Hats.	For each Season, in all the novelties in shape and Material for Travelling, Fishing, Shooting and Seaside wear. Pith and all kinds of Tropical Hats thoroughly ventilated.
Straw Hats.	Leghorn, Panama, Brazil, Straw, Tuscan, &c.
Caps.	Cloth, Tweed, Velvet, Silk and Fur in all the leading shapes.
Scotch Bonnets.	A large assortment both in quality and shape. Highland, Sporrans, Eagle's Feathers, Crests and Ornaments
Furs.	Muffs, Collars, Jackets, &c., in all the leading kinds.

Hatters' Material, Cap Makers' Material, Fur Skins.
Care and attention to all Orders, whether from sample or by letter.
Belleville, May 27th, 1872.

Caution!

THE undersigned hereby warns all parties against negotiating two Promissory notes drawn by Richard Osborne and John Meagher in favor of Mary Hanley, said notes having been lost by him, or stolen from his premises, on lot 18, 4th Concession of Tyendinaga, and no value has been received therefor.
WILLIAM HANLEY.
Tyendinaga, August 14, 1872. 1d3w.

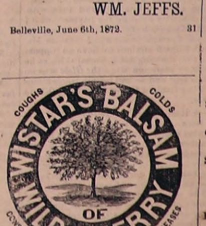
House to Let.

TO Let, a good dwelling house, and a lot of three quarters of an acre, in garden, containing fruit trees, &c. The house is situated in the 9th concession of Thurlow, near the Bethel Church, and a good situation for any kind of business. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.
PETER SIMMONS.
Thurlow, Aug. 7th, 1872. w-tf

MARRIAGE.
BLANK RETURNS of Marriage for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

JUST ARRIVED AT
M. NULTY'S
A consignment of a Bankrupt Stock of
Ready-Made Clothes,
PANTS, VESTS, COATS, &c.
A Special Lot of Silk Hats at $1.50
each, also, FELT HATS.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Watches &c.
To be sold at Auction or Private Sale.
ALSO, 1,000 *SHINGLES.*
M. NULTY,
A. B. & C. M.
May 1st, 1872. 12-8m



Notice.

TAKE notice that any person or persons causing or allowing their swine to run at large on any of the County Roads, thereby damaging said roads, shall be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN FRANCIS,
County Surveyor.
Trenton, June 12th, 1872. 18:3m

JOHN FRANCIS,
COUNTY Surveyor and Inspector of Weights and Measures for East and West Hastings.
Trenton, June 29th, 1872. w22

Midsummer Eve.

A sunset glory lines the west
With streaks of fire. In the pines
The ring-dove murmurs on her nest,
And myriad golden starlits shine.

Upon the fair, calm hour of night,
As she her sable veil lets fall,
The swallows from the dizzy height
Of lvied steeple twittering call.

As twilight fades, and darkness grows
Upon the landscape, and the leaves
Of dew-filled flowers slowly close,
And martins gather 'neath the eaves.

And on the breast of silver streams,
The lilies quiver, while the sigh
Of rusting night breeze, like a dream,
Stirs their white blooms, and passes by.

The sleeping swans, with ruffled wings
And head reposing, slowly drift on;
The nightingale melodious sings
The blossom-laden bough upon.

The plashing of the mill-wheel falls
Like music on the farm-boy's ear,
As homeward trudging, blithe he calls,
And whistles when his cot is near;

The lights go out in cottage homes,
The labors of the day-time chase;
Abroad the king slumber roams,
And in his train are—rest and Peace.
—*All the Year Round.*

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1872.

THE ORILLIA FIRE.—The conflagration at Orillia has been most disastrous. The town is nearly destroyed, and the property consumed is valued at $100,000.

VESSEL SUNK-5 LIVES LOST.—A telegram from Detroit, Aug. 29 says: "In a storm the schr. *Meeker* was capsized and sunk in Lake Michigan. The captain and four men were drowned."

HEAVY YIELD.—Mr. S. Howe, of lot No. 6, 8th con. Tyendinaga, informs us that from 5 bushels and 1 peck of Fife wheat, sown this spring, he lately threshed 100 bushels of first class grain. This is a heavy yield. Who can beat it?

POSTAGE RATES.—Arrangements have been made between the Governments of Newfoundland and the Dominion to have the rate of postage between the two places reduced from 12½ to 6 cents per ½ ounce letter after the 1st of November next.

PICTON POSTMASTERSHIP.—The Kingston *News*, referring to something the Picton *Times* said about the Postmastership of Kingston, says: "We have no doubt that as soon as the Government can attend to the matter, Mr. Thos. Shannon will receive the appointment, which we hope will satisfy our contemporary."

SIR GEO. CARTIER.—A telegram to the Ottawa *Times* says that as soon as the defeat of Sir Geo. Cartier was known, "six members of Parliament in the Province of Quebec have already offered their seats to Sir George and that he will accept one of them."

MUSKOKA ELECTION.—The *Mail* says:—"We understand that this election is to be protested against for various reasons; amongst these that forty electors were polled twice for Mr. Cockburn, and that two of the poll books were tampered with to Mr. Bolton's great disadvantage."

GOLD.—Prof. Bell, who has been visiting the Marmora gold region, reports favorably on operations there, and speaks highly of the prospect for the future. He exhibited to-day a nice little specimen of the precious metal, obtained from washing a panful of earth on the Gatling claim.

BOUNDARY SURVEY.—A staff of forty Royal Engineers, and three officers, are expected to arrive at Quebec to-day. They will at once go on to Ottawa, and will proceed with Captian Cameron early next week to their work, surveying the boundary between Canada and the United States, from the head of Lake Superior.

SUPPOSED THEFT.—A few days ago a buggy was found in a swamp in the township of Olden. A set of silver mounted harness was stowed beneath the seat. A short time previously a man was seen leading a horse in the same direction. In all probability these may have been the same horse and carriage which were taken away from Demorestville a few nights ago.

WONDERFUL.—The Napanee *Standard* says: "A lady by the name of Mrs. Loney, residing in Bath, has been gradually dying by what was supposed to be that fatal disease, consumption, for the last ten or twelve years. On Tuesday last she vomited a worm, which was from twelve to fifteen inches in length, and is now rapidly recovering. A gentleman from town in whose integrity we have confidence, saw the worm, and vouches for the truth of the above statement."

TORONTO CENTRE.—The Montreal Daily *News* of last evening has the following, which if true, it is rather strange should first find light so far away from the scene of operations. But then we sometimes have to go away from home to obtain news. That paper says: "The Returning Officer being unable to decide who is elected owing to the loss of two poll books, a new election for this Division has been ordered, to take place immediately. Sir Francis Hincks will oppose Mr. Wilkes."

LADY LISGAR GALOP.—We have received a copy of this favorite galop from the authoress Mrs. B. L. Dorley, composed by the same authoress—(then Miss Carrie North graves) who composed the brilliant galop, and other pieces offered to the public here. Lady Lisgar's consent to the naming and dedicating of the present piece was conveyed to the authoress by letter four months ago. The piece is highly spoken of by the press in other parts of the Province. Copies can be had at Mr. Van Norman's and Mr. Harrison.

THE ADDINGTON ELECTION.—It may perhaps abate a little of the *Globe's* rejoicing over the result of the election in Addington, to inform the Grit thunderer that, of the two candidates, Sir John A. Macdonald expressed his preference for Mr. Shibly! This statement is made on the authority of H. M. Deroche, Esq., M. P. P., who so stated at Mr. Shibley's first meeting in the village of Sydenham, at which the writer was present. Surely Mr. Brown cannot bury his bitter and malignant personal hatred of the Premier so far as to rejoice over the election of a man whose candidature was so favored. Therefore we shall expect to see the member elect for Addington hereafter denounced in the usual Globular fashion.

ORDINATION.—We copy the following from the Kingston *News*, the official organ of the Church of England in this diocese: "The Lord Bishop of Ontario purposes holding (D. V.) a general ordination at Cornwall, on Sunday, Sept. 22nd. Accepted candidates will please forward the necessary testimonials and Si Quis as soon as may be, to the Archdeacon of Ontario Belleville, and hold themselves ready for examination at Cornwall on Wednesday morning, Sept. 18th. Other candidates for Orders, desirous of presenting themselves at this Ordination, will please signify their wish at once to the Archdeacon as above, or to the Rev. Wm. Bleasdell, M. A. Examining Chaplain, Trenton, Ont."

A Correspondent of the *Daily News* at Rome reports an extraordinary occurrence at Torre del Greco. The Bishop of Ischia, a native of the place, recently died there. As his body was being conveyed to the cemetery—just, indeed, as it was about to enter the gates—messengers hurriedly came from the town to announce that the dead prelate was working miracles. The lame had been made to walk, the dumb to speak, and so on. The funeral procession at once turned about, the coffin was carried back to Torre del Greco, and the people along the line of route were urged to bring forth their sick that they might be restored to health. When the corpse was at length deposited in the church, so convinced were the crowd that the miraculous powers of the deceased attached to every shred of his clothes that they soon stripped the dead body of all its ecclesiastical vestments, and left it entirely naked. It endeavoured to restore order. The people would not listen. At last the church bells began to ring violently. The crowd rushed out to inquire the cause, the building was closed, and soon after the troops came and prevented all further disturbance.

—There is a commotion in London (Eng.) in consequence of a report that an American recently purchased a number of large diamonds in the rough and has since exhibited them in the United States as genuine gems from the diamond fields of Arizona. This is a Yankee enterprise with a vengeance.

Election Intelligence.

The elections on Monday resulted very favorably for the Party of Union and Progress. Of the six elections that took place, three were carried by supporters of the present Administration by good majorities. The Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, whose absence from Parliament would be a serious loss to the country, has been elected for Cardwell by a majority of 120. South Norfolk has returned Mr. Wallace, Ministerialist, by a majority of 117; and East Middlesex has elected Mr. Glass, another supporter of the Government, by a majority of 53. There was no contest in South Bruce, Mr. Hurdon having retired some days ago, and we are not surprised at the majority of 1500 for Mr. Blake. West York returns Blain, Grit, by a majority of 193.

EAST DURHAM.—We regret to learn that Mr. Ross has beaten Mr. Kirchoffer by 57 majority. Mr. Ross has been working for this position for three or four years past, and by representing himself in Conservative localities as a Conservative, and a Grit in Grit localities, and by a lavish supply of money during the contest, he has succeeded.

LAMBTON.—Mr. Mackenzie has been re-elected for this constituency. His majority was 634.

WEST MIDDLESEX.—Mr. Ross' majority over A. P. McDonald was 72.

SOUTH RENFREW.—Mr. James O'Reilly, of Kingston, has succeeded in wresting this constituency from the Grits by the handsome majority of 232. Considering that Mr. O'Reilly was a stranger in the Riding, and that his opponent Mr. McDougall was a resident, a man of many good qualities and a very strong man in the Riding, his victory was a great one.

MONTREAL.—Mr. Jette's majority over Sir George Cartier, in the east, was 1229; and Mr. Young's was 826 over Mr. Drummond in the west.

BOTHWELL.—Mr. Mills has been elected for this constituency by a majority of 597.

PEEL.—The Conservatives of Peel have held a meeting and subscribed over $1,000 to contest the election of Mr. Smith, the opponent of Hon. J. H. Cameron.

The English Cricketers.

The non-arrival of the English cricketers on the 31st, in violation of the promise made by the managers of their tour in Canada, was a source of disappointment to thousands. From Madoc, Marmora, Trenton, Picton, Napanee, from townships adjacent to the town, and from the neighboring county of Prince Edward, hundreds wended their way by road and rail and steamboat to witness the playing of the celebrated English exponents of the game against 22 Canadians.

The cricketers had been expected to arrive last night by the steamer *Rochester*, or per Grand Trunk Railway, but by neither means of conveyance did they come. As the morning wore on, and the hour for pitching wickets drew nigh, the wildest theories as to their non-appearance were put forth, but no news of the whereabouts of those whose presence was most desired. Gentlemen interested in the matter sent telegram after telegram to Kingston, where the Englishmen and their managers were supposed to be located, but no answers were received, and a general gloomy disappointment was the result. That there has been some mismanagement in the matter there can be no doubt, as the following despatch in answer to a telegram from Mr. E. R. Benjamin on Thursday will show:

TORONTO, Aug. 29, 1872.

To E. R. Benjamin.

Know nothing of change in programme. Have telegraphed Fitzgerald to keep his team together.

T. C. PATTESON.

Before passing censure on any person we will first ascertain who is to blame—if any one—for the disappointment which has been occasioned in this matter.

The following telegram, which we find in the *Globe* of to-day, seems to indicate that there has been bad faith in the matter. An explanation is needed, as to who is responsible for the *fiasco*:

"The English Eleven have had a very unpleasant day to enjoy seeing the Thousand Islands. The weather has been bitterly cold. They left Ottawa this morning by the early train for Brockville, and proceeded thence to see the beauties of the St. Lawrence. In the evening they went to Brockville, where they had a most hospitable reception. They leave by boat on Sunday, arriving in Toronto on Monday morning. Mr. Qeed placed his yacht, the Ida, at the disposal of the cricketers."

Great Fire at Mill Point.

LOSS $40,000.

NO INSURANCE.

At 11 o'clock Saturday morning the Mayor received a telegram from Mill Point informing him that Rathbun's lumber yard at that Point was on fire—that the flames, fanned by the high wind, were spreading rapidly—and asking that fire apparatus be sent from Belleville.

Mr. Flint, on receipt of this telegram, at once put himself in communication with the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and it was resolved to send the steam fire engine. This, with a liberal supply of hose, was got ready, after what seemed a long time in preparation, for shipment to Mill Point.

The steamer *Norfolk* was chartered for the conveyance of the engine to the scene of the conflagration and started soon after 12 o'clock but in running out of the harbor stuck fast on a sawdust bank, from which she was finally tugged. After about an hour's delay from this cause, she started on her journey heavily laden and at a good rate of speed.

The following particulars of the fire were received just as we were going to press,

MILL POINT, Aug. 31—3 P. M.

This morning about 10 o'clock, a most disastrous fire broke out in the lumber yards of Messrs. H. B. Rathbun & Son, west of their office. The fire originated in the lumber piled near the centre of the West Dock, and spreading rapidly, soon enveloped all the lumber from the storehouses down to the water's edge, including that upon the west dock, which is still burning.

The fire engines from Napanee and Belleville were immediately telegraphed for, and the former has arrived with a full force from Napanee and expects with the assistance of Belleville fire-engine, which is momentarily expected, to have the fire completely extinguished by six p. m. It is under control now, and cannot spread any further. Over two and a half millions of feet of piled lumber was consumed, and the estimated loss is about $40,000, not a particle of which is covered by insurance.

The fire is supposed to have caught from a spark from the mill. No buildings were destroyed, and the wind fortunately at the time was nearly due north, which blew the fire into the Bay. Had any change of wind occurred it would have been impossible to save the town.

LATER.

4 P. M.—The Belleville fiire engine arrived here at 3:30 p. m. and is doing splendid service. The fire is now confined to the docks for about 30 rods, and is completely under control.

—The leading Opposition organ says: "The Opposition ranks could furnish several Chancellors of the Exchequer." We presume it means Finance Ministers. We should like to hear the names of these "Chancellors of the Exchequer" in embryo. Is Mr. McKellar one of them, the gentleman who was so successful in negotiating a loan in England, and then with such dexterity evading the payment of it? Is Mr. Mackenzie the Insurance Agent, one of those financial luminaries? Or is Mr. Brown himself anxious to have an opportunity of showing his financial skill, as he did some years ago when the *Globe* was on its last legs and he had certain transactions with the Bank of Upper Canada?—*Ottawa Times.*

—A Russian paper says that a new sect has been discovered at Pskoff. It was founded a short time ago by a monk named Seraphim, who had run away with a considerable sum of money belonging to his order. Seraphim preached the simple and very convenient doctrine that no one could enter the kingdom of heaven without sin, and he accordingly soon made a great number of converts. One of the practices of the new sect is to cut the back hair of the women very short, and then arrange it in the form of a star. What is the origin of this custom is not known, but it has been maliciously insinuated that as the female members only were so treated, the object was to enable its founder to make a handsome income by selling their hair for chignons. Seraphim has now been arrested, and will shortly be tried as a religious impostor at St. Petersburg.

—A thief was lately caught breaking into a song. He had already got through the first two bars, when a policeman came up and hit him with a stave.

Dominion Parliament.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

		Moderate	Grit.
Algoma	Robinson	1	0
Addington	Shibley	1	0
Bothwell	Mills	0	1
Brant, S. R.	Patterson	0	1
Brant, N. R.	G. Fleming	0	1
Brockville	N. Buell	0	1
Bruce N.	J Gillies	0	1
Bruce, S R	Blake	0	1
Cardwell	J H Cameron	1	0
Carleton	J Rochester	1	0
Cornwall	Dr Bergin	0	1
Dundas	Mr Gibson	0	1
Durham, W R	E Blake	0	1
Durham, E R	Lewis Ross	0	1
Elgin, E. R.	Harvey	0	1
Elgin, W R	Casey	0	1
Essex	J. O'Connor	1	0
Frontenac	G. Kirkpatrick	1	0
Glengarry	D A McDonald	0	1
Grenville, S.R.	Dr. Brouse	0	1
Grey East	Flesher	1	0
Grey North	Mr Snider	0	1
Grey, S. R.	Dr. Lauderkin	0	1
Halton	J. White	0	1
Haldimand	D. Thompson	0	1
Hamilton	D. Chisholm	1	0
Hamilton	Mr. Witton	1	0
Hastings North	M. Bowell	1	0
Hastings West	James Brown	1	0
Hastings East	J. White	1	0
Huron North	Farrow	1	0
Huron South	Cameron	0	1
Huron Centre	Horton	0	1
Kent	R. Stephenson	1	0
Kingston	Sir John A.	1	0
Lanark North	Galbraith	0	1
Lanark S.R.	J. G. Haggart	1	0
Leeds, S R	Richards	0	1
Leeds & Grenville	F. Jones	1	0
Lennox	Cartwright	1	0
Lincoln	Merritt	1	0
London	John Carling	1	0
Lambton	Mackenzie	0	1
Middlesex, N R	Scatcherd	0	1
Middlesex, W R	Ross	0	1
Middlesex, E R	Glass	1	0
Muskoka	Cockburn	0	1
Monck	Edgar	0	1
Niagara	A Morrison	1	0
Norfolk, N.R.	J. Charlton	0	1
Norfolk, S R	Wallace	1	0
Northumberland, W. R.	J. Cockburn	1	0
Northumberland, E. R.	Jos Keeler	1	0
Ontario, N. R.	W. H Gibbs	1	0
Ontario, S.R.	T N Gibbs	1	0
Ottawa	J. M. Currier	1	0
Ottawa	J.B. Lewis	1	0
Oxford, N R	Oliver	0	1
Oxford, S R	Bodwell	0	1
Peel	Mr. Smith	0	1
Peterboro East	P.M. Grover	1	0
Peterboro' W R	Mr Cluxton	1	0
Perth, N R	Daly	1	0
Perth, S R	Trow	0	1
Prince Edward	Ross	0	1
Prescott	A. Hagar	1	0
Renfrew, N R	Findlay	0	1
Renfrew, South	J O'Reilly	1	0
Russell	Dr. Grant	1	0
Simcoe, S. R.	W.C. Little	1	0
Simcoe, N.R.	H. H. Cook	0	1
Stormont	Mr Archibald	0	1
Toronto East	Jas Beaty	1	0
Toronto West	J Crawford	1	0
Toronto Centre	R Wilkes	0	1
Victoria, N R	Staples	1	0
Waterloo North	Mr. Bowman	0	1
Waterloo South	Young	0	1
Welland	T. Street	1	0
Wellington, C.R.	Mr Ross	0	1
Wellington, N.R.	Higginbotham	0	1
Wellington, S.	D Stirton	0	1
Wentworth, N.R.	Bain	0	1
Wentworth, S.R.	Rymal	0	1
York, N R	A. G. P. Dodge	1	0
York, W R	Blain	0	1
York, E R	J Metcalf	0	1
		41	46

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Argenteuil	J. C. Abbott	1	0
Bagot	P. S. Gendron	1	0
Beauharnois	M. Robillard	1	0
Bellechasse	T. Fournier	0	1
Beauce	Poser	0	1
Bonaventure	T Robitaille	1	0
Brome	E. Carter	1	0
Chambly	B. Benoit	1	0
Champlain	Dr. Rose	1	0
Charlevoix	M. Tremblay	0	1
Chicoutimi	D. E. Price	1	0
Compton	J. H. Pope	1	0
Dorchester	Hon. Langevin	1	0
Gaspe	Fortin	1	0
Huntingdon	J. Scriver	1	0
Iberville	Bechard	0	1
Joliette	Geo. Baby	1	0
Jacques Cartier	Laflamme	0	1
Kamouraska	C. A Pelletier	0	1
Laval	J H Bellerose	1	0
Laprairie	A Pinsonnault	1	0
Levis	Dr. Blanchet	1	0
L'Assomption	Archambeault	1	0
L'Islet	M. Casgrain	0	1
Lotbiniere	H. G. Joly	0	1
Maskinonge	Mr Boyer	0	1
Montreal East	Jette	0	1
Montreal West	John Young	0	1
Megantic	M. Richard	1	0
Missisquoi	G. B. Baker	1	0
Montcalm	P. Dugas	1	0
Montmorenci	J Langlois	1	0
Montmagny	H L Taschereau	0	1
Montreal Centre	M P Ryan	1	0
Nicolet	J. Gaudet	1	0
Ottawa, (Co)	A. Wright	1	0
Pontiac	McKay Wright	1	0
Portneuf	Dr. St. George	0	1
Quebec East	A. Tourangeau	1	0
Quebec Centre	J. Cauchon	1	0
Quebec West	J. McGreevy	1	0
Quebec County	P. J. Chauveau	1	0
Richelieu	Mr Matthieu	1	0
Richmond	Webb	1	0
Rouville	Mercier	1	0
Rimouski	M. Fiset	0	1
Shefford	L. Huntington	0	1
Sherbrooke	E. T. Brooks	1	0
Soulanges	Mr Lanthier	1	0
Stanstead	C.C. Colby	1	0
St. Hyacinthe	Delorme	0	1
St. Maurice	Dr. Lacerte	1	0
St. Johns	Bourassa	0	1
Temiscouta	E. Mailloux	1	0
Terrebonne	L.F.R. Masson	1	0
Three Rivers	W. McDougall	1	0
Two Mountains	W Prevost	1	0
Yamaska	Duguay	1	0
Vaudreuil	M. Harwood	1	0
		42	16

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis	W H Ray	1	0
Albert	Wallace	1	0
Antigonish	H McDonald	1	0
Cumberland	Dr Tupper	1	0
Cape Breton, 1	W McDonald	1	0
" 2	N L McKay	1	0
Colchester	F W Pearson	1	0
Digby	A. W. Savary	1	0
Guysborough	S. Campbell	1	0
Halifax City, 1	Dr Almon	1	0
" 2	J Tobin	1	0
Hants	J. Howe	1	0
Inverness	H McDonald	1	0
King's	L. Chipman	1	0
Lunenburg	J Church	9	1
Pictou, 1	J McDonald	1	0
" 2	Robert Doull	1	0
Queens	Jas F Forbes	1	0
Richmond	I. Le Vesconte	1	0
Shelburne	Thos. Coffin	1	0
Victoria	William Ross	1	0
Yarmouth	Frank Killam	1	0
		20	1

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Carleton	Mr. Connell	1	0
Charlotte	Hon J McAdam	1	0
Gloucester	T. Anglin	0	1
Kent	A. Cutler	1	0
Kings	Jas. Domville	1	0
Northumberland	P. Mitchell	1	0
Queen's	John Ferris	1	0
Restigouche	T Moffat	1	0
St. John City	S.L. Tilley, C.B.	1	0
St. John Co.	L. Burpee	1	0
" "	J. Palmer	1	0
Sunbury	C Burpee	1	0
Westmorland	A.J. Smith	0	1
York	John Pickard	1	0
		12	2

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster	Nelson	1	0

Weather Indications.

A rosy sunset presages good weather; a ruddy sunrise bad weather.

A bright, yellow sky in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow sky in the evening indicates wet.

A neutral gray color in the evening is a favorable sign; in the morning an unfavorable one.

Soft and feathery clouds betoken fine weather.

Deep, unusual lines in the sky indicate wind or storm. Mere tints bespeak fair weather.

A rainbow at morning,
The sailors take warning,
A rainbow at night,
Is the sailor's delight.

If the moon shines like a silver shield,
Be not afraid to reap your field;
But if she rises haloed round,
Soon will we reap on deluged ground.

The evening red and morning gray,
Are certain signs of a beautiful day.

When rooks fly sporting high in air,
It shows that windy storms are near.

—2864 votes in the Eastern Division, Montreal, were unpolled.

—Several cotton operators in Lancashire have failed in consequence of unfortunate speculations in cotton afloat.

—The French Government has prohibited all demonstrations on the 4th of September next, the anniversary of the overthrow of the Empire and the establishment of the Republic.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Aug. 30.—General Sherman visited Glasgow on Wednesday. He sails for home on the 5th September.

LONDON, Aug. 31—The following letter, together with a magnificent snuff box set with brilliants, has been received by Stanley:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 27th.

SIR,—I have great satisfaction in conveying to you by command of Her Majesty, her high appreciation of the prudence and zeal which you have displayed in opening communication with Dr. Livingstone, and relieving Her Majesty from the anxiety which, in common with her subjects, she had felt in regard to the fate of that distinguished traveller.

The Queen desires me to express her thanks for the service you have thus rendered, together with Her Majesty's congratulations for your having so successfully carried out the mission you so fearlessly undertook.

Her Majesty also desires me to requests your acceptance of the memorial which accompanies this letter.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient and humble servant.
(Signed), GRANVILLE.

To H. M. STANLEY.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The price of coal has again been advanced, notwithstanding recent heavy importations from Belgium.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—By a vessel from Carthagena, Central America, we have reliable advices that yellow fever is now raging at that place. The scourge first made its appearance about the first of July, and at the time our informant left (Aug. 8th) the epidemic had attained alarming proportions—some 35 to 40 deaths per diem in a total population of 8,000. The American Consul at the port was using every endeavor to prevent the spread of the contagion.

Advices from India report that the cholera is raging fiercely in many of the towns throughout the empire, and that the number of deaths from the disease is appalling. The greatest consternation and alarm prevail among the inhabitants of small and thickly settled towns, who, fearing an epidemic, are hastening to the settlements where the disease has not yet appeared.

In the city of Lakeore, the capital of the Punjaub, where, from its filthy condition, narrow streets and its overcrowded houses, the disease has appeared in a most malignant form, thousands have been carried off and a general panic prevails among the people.

At Maenmer also the ravages of the disease have been terrible. The authorities are exercising every means in their power to abate the progress of this terrible malady.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—A Louisville despatch states that the arrangements for the straight-out Democrat Convention are being made on a grand scale.

The *Herald's* Washington despatch says Secretary Fish in conversation to-day expressed the highest satisfaction with the reports already received from Geneva, and was certain the good results would increase the popularity of President Grant, of whose election he had no doubt. As to whether he would remain in the Cabinet beyond the adjustment of the Alabama Claims he said that the future would take care of itself, and no one need have any uneasiness as to his continuing in public any longer than he could help.

The *Herald* denies the imputation frauds cast upon Stanley's discovery, and refers to the correspondence of Livingstone and of Prof. Stearnes, of Amherst College, who testify to their belief that the letters received from Livingstone are in that traveller's hand writing and not Stanley's.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30—Cholera has appeared at Grodno, the capital of the Government of the same name in the western part of Russia. The population of Grodno is about 18,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 30.—The steamer Metis, from New York for Providence, came in collision with a sailing vessel about 3 o'clock this morning off Water Hill and was sunk. Several lives were lost.

TITUSVILLE, Pa, August 30—Producers in the oil regions are centering upon a plan to stop all new development for a period of six months from Sept. 1st. Meetings have been held at Parker's Landing, and yesterday at St. Peterburg, to further the object. It is expected that all producers will again pledge to take measures to enhance the price of oil.

NEW YORK, August 31—Mr. Guild of this city, who was a passenger on the steamer *Metis*, says. "Soon after the *Metis* was struck, the steamer *Stonington* came alongside and offered help, which the Captain of the *Metis*, supposing his vessel in no danger, declined. The *Metis* spent about fifteen minutes in looking for the missing schooner, and then resumed her course, leaving the *Stonington* to find the schooner. The *Metis* had been about half an hour on her course, when she was discovered to be rapidly sinking. She was immediately headed for shore, but soon sunk. There seemed to be abundance of life preservers on board, but several took two or three and left the others without any. Twenty-seven bodies have been recovered, and a number of them identified.

A Columbia, S. C. special says: Bill Lucas and Ned Harrison (colored), were hanged there yesterday for the murder of John Simpson and Pat Murphy. Owing to the ropes being badly adjusted, the culprits had horrible struggles lasting ten minutes.

OSWEGO. August 31.—A gale of unusual severity for this season of the year has prevailed here since Thursday.

The Schooner Alpha, from Toronto for this port, went ashore five miles below the harbor, and will probably be a total wreck. Her crew were taken off in a life boat last night.

The Schooner Orion, from Cleveland for Kingston, with building stone, sunk off Long Point in Canada. Her crew drifted ashore in a yawl nine miles below here yesterday.

The Schooner Richardson, from Toronto, is ashore at Presque Isle.

STONINGTON, Conn. 31—Among those saved from the steamer 'Metis,' is Horatio B. Raymon, of the British Provinces.

IRELAND

LONDON, August 29.—The discharge from custody of a solicitor of Belfast, who had been arrested for alleged participation in the riots caused a threatening demonstration yesterday. A considerable crowd gathered in the vicinity of the Court House, but it was dispersed by the police, who met with no opposition.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Aug. 30.—It is reported that great diversity of opinion exists among the members of the Board of Arbitrators on questions of principle, and endeavors are making to reconcile differences, so that the final decision of the Board may be unanimous.

GENEVA, Aug. 30—The Court of Arbitration met at noon to-day, and after a brief session adjourned till Monday.

CUBA.

HAVANA, August 28.—A special to the *Gazette* reports that the insurgents, four hundred strong attacked a town in the Eastern Department, and were repulsed by the Garrison of 40 men.

PORTO RICO.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—The election for members of the Cortes have been held in Porto Rico. All the districts are reported to have returned radical candidates except one.

How a Preident is Elected.

The question is often asked as to how the President of the United States is elected. We will answer.

Each state is entitled to as many electors for President and Vice-President as it has Senators and representatives in Congress.

In each state the electors are chosen by a *plurality* vote. That is, if there are three sets of electors voted for, the highest number of votes is chosen.

But a candidate for Presedent, in order to be sucessful, must have a majority of all the electors.

If there be three condidates for President and none of them receive a majority of the electoral college, there is no choice, and the election then goes to the House of Representatives.

The House must confine their choice to the three highest candidates voted for by the electors. The representatives vote by States, and each State has but one vote; so that the power of Delaware is as great as that of New York. A candidate, to be sucessful, must receive a majority of all the States, or nineteen States. If the delegation is divided, the vote of the State cannot be cast, and therefore is lost.

A BRAVE SOLDIER.—Two weeks ago a very remarkable old man died in London, at the age of ninety one. He bore an extraordinary resemblance to the first Napoleon, and boasted to the hour of his death of having won the battle of Jena. The following was his story, which, however true or false, was universally accepted: During a critical moment of the battle Abolino (this was was the old man's name) seeing the soldiers begin to waver mounted a horse, and galloping in front of the troops cried out, "I am your Emperor! Forward!" His corporal's uniform and his resemblance to the Emperor, created such ethusiasm in the ranks that they pressed forward, and the battle was won, not, however, before the Prussians had noticed the cheat, and Albolino was severely wounded. He lived upon a pension in Paris until quite an old man, and then went to end his days in London.

—Mr Shibley's majority in Addington is 640.

—A vinegar-hearted old bachelor says he always looks under the head of "Marriages" for the news of the "weak."

For the Intelligencer.

Mr. Carman and the Concluding part of Dr. Luckey's Letter.

The remaining part of Dr. Luckey's letter reads as follows:

"But I have not quite done with this Mr. Webster. I have nothing to say of his *invisible* Church, with which he connects several names of, I suppose, local preachers, only that the Committee could not make such a thing tangible if their attention had been called to it, as a legitimate organ of Methodism; or present it to the Conference for their recognition and approval as 'the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada.' This was the body conserning which they were to report. Their most reliable facts in regard to this organization were taken from a pamphlet accredited by the delegates, Messrs. Smith, Bailey, and Culp, and written by Thomas Webster. This document sets forth the material facts contained in the report, whether true or false, so far at least as the organization is concerned. Of the official standing of the preachers constituting the new organization, Mr. Webster's testimony is not so clear. In speaking of the subject he says, 'Of those who organized it (the Conference) one was a Superannuated elder, two were located elders, and one was a located deacon; the others were unordained preachers, &c. And then again describing the General Conference at which they consummated their organization by the ordination of a Bishop, he says: 'Elders present—John Reynolds, David Culp, Joseph Gatchill, Daniel Pickett, and John H. Hueston." The Committee did not know whether both these referred to the same meeting, but as Mr. Hueston did not participate in the ordination, and as here was no evidence that any superannuated elder was present at a previous meeting, they could not pronounce with certainty as to his standing. I have been thus particular in this small matter, not because I consider it of any importance, but to quiet the heart burning of Mr. Webster, whom I have not the honour to know, and certainly very little reason to respect. He says, "The committee could have ascertained his (Mr. H.'s) standing, if they had been disposed to do so, as the delegates from both bodies were well acquainted with it, but as they learned so little *truth* from the delegates they were determined to believe it was quite as much to their credit to leave it unattended to." If they had thought it of importance, they might possibly have ascertained, but then, not so easily from Mr. Webster's particular friends as he may imagine. Such were precisely the things about which they seemed unwilling readily to answer our inquiries, and sometimes practised a most suspicious evasion. We were evidently understood when we inquired whether any number of the preachers who formed this organization were at the time members of the Conference, and were given to understand that they were—that they had been readmitted, but on comparing this with the printed account of Mr. Webster, we are forced to conclude that the re-admission was not into the Conference about which we inquire, but to the body then organized, and that their general Conference was, in fact, an organization of local preachers, with perhaps one exception. Of Mr. Webster's reflection upon the committee, as "receiving so little *truth* from the delegates they were determined to believe," and upon the veracity of those brethren, I would disdain to say one word. Were it not due to all concerned to pronounce it a wholly groundless and most detestable insinuation. The committee made up their report on the authority of what they received from the delegates who presented the memorial and the other brethren in *their presence*, and from Mr. Webster's pamphlet. And if it be unworthy of a committee of the General Conference, and of the adoption of that Conference, but well worthy of the source whence it emanated, let the honor or the disgrace rest where it belongs.

"I will only add that Messrs. Smith and friends must know that I said nothing about *displeasing* their opponents in my remarks which they heard at the General Conference. And they certainly have been a little unkind towards their brother Webster in permitting a miserable blunder of the reporter to give him so much disquietude without apprising him of his error. I objected to admitting their claim and thereby recognizing the body they represented as a legitimate branch of Methodism in Canada, as it would *displace* those we had already recognized. I beg this correction may be made, as it may give him some relief, and put him in a better frame of mind."

Signed,
S. LUCKEY."

Rochester, June 29th, 1844."

I will now pass over the years from 1844 down to the American General Conference at Brooklyn in 1872, where Mr. Wild and his brother delegates attended, and again sought recognition as the M. E. Church of 1828, in which they were again foiled.

After Mr. Wild's address on the subject of the M. E. Church's originality and the Munroe doctrine, &c., Dr. Haven rose and moved, "That we have heard with especial pleasure the words of our brethren of the Canada Methodist Episcopal Church, in favor of union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that a Committee of nine be appointed to whom these addresses and all other papers upon this subject be referred." This resolution shows plainly that the delegates, Messrs. Wild & Co., sought for a union with the American M. E. Church in preference to the a union with other Methodists in Canada.

On the question of Identity, whether they the M. E, or the Wesleyans are the church of 1828, Dr. Haven (their strongest advocate) said at the close of Rev'd Mr. Sanderson's remarks, "they (the M. E.) must give up that point, they are not the original M. E. Church of Canada, they are only seceders from you."

On the subject of Union with the American Church. The Committee appointed under Dr. Haven's resolution reported on the last day of Conference: "That a commission of nine persons be appointed to confer with any like commission from *any* Methodist body in America in respect to Union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and submit the terms to the next General Conference." So that Mr. Carman and his confreres must wait another four years, and what then, will they be acknowledged as the original M. E. Church of 1828? No.

Again in reply to the address of the M. E. Church from Canada, the General Conference's reply states: "It were not perhaps too much to hope that ere another four years shall elapse the various Methodist brotherhoods of Canada shall have melted into one, and that we in the United States shall have followed your glorious example, so that the one United Methodism of the United States shall receive but a single fraternal deputation from the one United Methodism of Canada. Such a consummation were devoutly to be hoped and prayed for in behalf of the Church, both Nations, and a perishing world."

Here, then, for the present ends the last attempt of the M. E Church in Canada to be recognized as the original M. E. Church of 1828, as also of a union with the American Methodist Conference. Does Mr. Carman want plainer proofs than is given by the Courts of Law, and the American Methodist General Conference to show that his Church is not what he represents it to be, namely, the original M. E. Church of 1828.

In my next I will take up Mr. Carman's letter number five.

Yours, &c., &c.,
BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Aug. 1st, 1878.

Etiquette.

HOW TO BEHAVE OND YOURSELF, VHEN YOU VAS GOT INTRODUCED.

When you vas got introduced mit a young gal, don't you make blushes your nose, but bow ond your head quick righd off, und shdick out your fisd, und say, mit manliness, 'Hello, how you vas, ennorhow?' If she says 'Yes,' den you musd sthard oud a leetle conversations, for insdance, sudch leetle irrelevant questions like dis:—'Vell, vas your mudder und barends all right-side up side?' 'Vell, don't you dink der vetter vas quite mudch so latily?' 'Don't you dink dat it vas cold enouf, a leetle too mudch, not quite?' 'Don't you dink dot—dot—vell—don't you dink so?' 'Vell, vy ter tamnation don't you somedings, vat for I makes all der chin-music?' and so fourd. If she vas a packvardness young lady vat chooses drifling expressions, but uf she vas got oxberience, you could pring them in oggasionally. Of all dings you musd dry to get over der foolish hapits vich some young fellers hate, vhen dhey vas apout to been inderduced mit a pooty gal, of grabbing dhere caps, and scuding out opout sefen plocks from der house, und dhen looking pack scared, on count of peing pashfully. Dot vasn't no goot senses. Young fellers, don't peen pashful boud der gals—und young gals blease don't peen pushful poud der fellers. (Vell, ve like to find some of dot kind, vad.)

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

Dougall & Clute,

BARRISTER, Attorneys and Solicitors, &c. OFFICE over Hambly's "Apothecaries Hall," Front Street, Belleville.
A. R. DOUGALL. R. C. CLUTE. d&w:tf.

E. Baldwin Fraleck, B. A.,

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

Geo. D. Dickson,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., &c., BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE.
N. B.—Patents obtained in Canada and the United States.

MacLellan & MacLellan,

BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c. Office—Front Street, Belleville.
A. L. MACLELLAN. DUNCAN MACLELLAN.

Alex. Robertson,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notarie Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street, D&W

Henderson & Henderson,

BARRISTER, Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c.
Office in Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
G. E. HENDERSON. F. G. A. HENDERSON D315W1y.

N. B. Falkiner,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office over L. W. Yeomans & Co's Drug Store, Belleville, Sept. 6, 1870. w20

Patrick M. Nulty,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—In Jones' Building, Belleville. 0

S. B. Burdett,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

Ross, Bell & Holden,

BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
HON. JNO. ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN 1D6m Wtf

Lazier & Lazier,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Flint & Robertson,

BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON
December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,

COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

J. Parker Thomas,

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

PHYSICIANS.

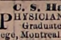
Dr. Tracy,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office and Residence—Two doors east of the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel Campbell, M. D. C. M.,

GRADUATE of the University of McGill and Licentiate of the Medical Council of Ontario, Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur. ☞ Special attention paid to diseases of Women and Children.
Office and residence on Water St., opposite the School House, Shannonville, Ont. 17:3m

George W. Walker, L. D. S.,



SURGEON DENTIST, FRONT ST., Belleville. OFFICE,—Directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon. 48

C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C. M.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Graduate of the University of McGill College, Montreal. Also Coroner for the County. ☞ RESIDENCE—ROSLIN.
January 5th, 1870. 47

R. S. Willson, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Graduate M'Gill College, Montreal. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Q. Late Apothecary in the Montreal General Hospital.
RESIDENCE—Stirling. 36

Dr. Higinbotham,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf 130-1w

G. H. Boulter, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. Tait,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., &c., &c., L'Amable, P. O., Hastings Road, Ont. 11

James Reid,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Thomas Wills,

COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Apothecaries Hall,

BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentiate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) who will always be in attendance for that purpose.

Pitceathly & Kelso,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. Wtf

Money to Lend.

Richard Harper,

CONVEYANCER, Accountant, Customs Broker, Commission, Real Estate and Insurance Agent. Special and strict attention paid to posting and collecting Accounts.
OFFICE—Next door to Post Office, Belleville. 287:1y 8:tf

JOHN D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT,
ENGINEER,
and SURVEYOR.

MR. EVANS is prepared to furnish Plans, Specifications, Bills of Materials, and Estimates for Buildings of every description, Hydraulic Structures, Bridges, &c.
Drawings, Specifications, &c., of inventions prepared, and Patents applied for.
Office in the Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street.
Belleville, July 2, 1870. 52:d&w

Money Money.

ANY QUANTITY of Money to lend on easy terms.
GEO. D. DICKSON,
Barrister,
Bogart's Buildings, Bridge Street,
Belleville, June, '71. 16:tf

MONEY TO LEND

AT 8 PER CENT.
LAZIER & LAZLIER,
Dominion Buildings,
Opposite Post Office.
Belleville, 17th April, 1869. 10-1y

MONEY TO LOAN

ON Mortgage (Real Estate) Security, at 8 per cent per annum.
P. M. NULTY,
Barrister.
Belleville, 6th Oct., 1869. 84-tf

MONEY TO INVEST,

UPON Easy terms.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,

ON EASY TERMS,
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office—Above Elliott's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

Money to Loan.

PRIVATE Funds to Loan on first-class Mortgage Security, in sums from $100 upwards. Interest 8 per cent per annum, payable at the end of each half year. Principal payable at the end of the term or in instalments to suit the borrower. Apply to
E. B. FRALECK,
Barrister, &c.
☞ OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

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BRIDGE STREET, ... BELLEVILLE.

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

BRIDGEWATER

New Cash Store.

THE New Store at Bridgewater is now opened upon Strictly Cash Terms.
A splendid New Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,

GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.,

Is offered for sale at unusually low prices for Cash.

Cotton Yarn 7s 6d per Bunch; Goderich Salt 10s 6d per bbl.; London Tea Cups and Saucers, 1s per Set; Patent Pails 1s each; Telegraph Matches 10d per Box; Nails 4 cts per lb, or 28lbs for 5s.

TEAS, SUGARS,

And all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices. Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so.

The Old Store,

is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

BILLA FLINT.

Bridgewater, Dec. 28, 1870. 4

WESTWARD HO.

Vermont Central Steamers,

N. T. CO.

Daily Line of 21 First Class Powerful Upper Cabin Steamers, leaving Ogdensburg every day, (Sundays excepted,) for
OSWEGO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THESE Steamers have large Cabins and State Rooms, amply and neatly furnished, for First Class Passengers. Also, Second Cabins, with cooking stoves, wood, light, berths and comfortable accommodation for passengers and families who may wish to furnish their own provisions and bedding.

Passengers and Families can embark with their teams, luggage, stock, &c., and land together, without disturbance or transhipment, at their port of destination, thus avoiding the great inconvenience of many changes, delays, and expenses of other routes. Every effort will be made to add to the comfort of passengers, and continue the established reputation of this Line, as the cheapest and Best Route West.

Freight taken via this line to all points West, at the lowest rates. 100 lbs. of baggage free to each passenger.

The new Upper Cabin steamer *Picton* will connect with this Line three times a week at Oswego.

It is for the interest of every traveller, especially families moving West, to see the Agents of this Line before purchasing their Tickets.

Through Tickets at the VERY LOWEST RATES to all points West, North and South-West, for sale by
W. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents—Office at Wharf.
Belleville, April 30th, 1872. 12

BROWN'S

ENGINE & AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

(*ESTABLISHED* 1846,)

BELLEVILLE, ONT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

OHIO & BUCKEYE

MOWER AND REAPER,

WITH

DODGE'S SELF-RAKE,

WE invite the Farmers of this and adjoining Counties to inspect our COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER before ordering from other manufacturers. Having secured the latest design of *TILTING ATTACHMENT*, and *GROUT'S PATENT TABLE HOISTER*, we are prepared to furnish for the Harvest of 1872, a MACHINE, which, for convenience and practical utility cannot be surpassed.

THRESHING MACHINES.

The valuable improvements we have from time to time effected in our *CLEANERS*, including *PATENT SHAKING RAKE* in *FANNING MILL* and attachment for *SIDE CARRIERS*, have been duly appreciated, and *MACHINES* of our manufacture are now taking preference over all others, wherever introduced.

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To our already valuable assortment we have secured the right to manufacture the celebrated *PATENT MAPLE LEAF PLOW*, highly recommended by *SCIENTIFIC* and *AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.*

Horse Powers,
Agricultural Engines,
Portable and Stationary Engines,
Boilers,
Quartz Mills,
Amalgamating Pans,
Mill Machinery, &c., &c.

The business of our establishment is the largest in this section of the Province, and we have a complete assortment of Engine and Machinery Patterns, embracing the latest and most approved designs.

REPAIRS

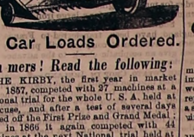
To *ENGINES* and all kinds of *MACHINERY* promptly and efficiently performed at reasonable prices.

☞ Cash Paid for Old Iron.

G. & J. BROWN.

Belleville, April 25, 1872. 11:6m

KIRBY HARVESTER.



3 Car Loads Ordered.

Fa mers! Read the following:

THE KIRBY, the first year in market 1857, competed with 27 machines at a National trial for the whole U. S. A. held at Syracuse, and after a test of several days carried off the First Prize and Grand Medal; then in 1866 it again competed with 44 machines at the next National trial held at Auburn, which lasted 3 weeks, and also carried off the First Prize and Grand Gold Medal, having attained the highest number of merit marks in Mowing and Reaping; and in 1871 it again showed its superiority as a Harvester at the Great National trial held at Owanatona, Minnesota, which lasted from July 26th to Aug. 3rd, by being awarded the First Prize and Gold Medal. Being successful from its introduction to the present, I would respectfully solicit Farmers to call and see it, take it and try it, and if it does not come up to the warranty, return it. It can be seen in front of Mr. Powell's Blacksmith Shop, and directly across the street from J. M. Walker & Co.'s Foundry.

The "Sprague," "Humming Bird" and "Kirby" Mowers also for sale.

S. BALLANTYNE,
Agent.
Belleville, May, 1872. w16:3m

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Hastings, } To wit: }

BY virtue of a writ of Alias Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Hastings and to me directed and delivered at the suit of Benjamin S. Wilson, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Watson, Defendant; I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at my office in the COURT HOUSE, Belleville, on SATURDAY,

The 14th Day of SEPTEMBER,

A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock NOON, all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the above Defendant, of, in, and to one-quarter of an acre of land, being the South-west part of Lot number one in the third concession of the Township of Hungerford in the County of Hastings, together with the buildings thereon.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Sheriff,
per JOHN TAYLOR,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Belleville, May 30, 1872. w16:td

FOR SAL

LOT No. 12, 14th Concession, Township of Rawdon, 200 Acres.
ANDREW THOMSON,
Belleville.

Belleville, April 10, '17.

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Over Tickell's Furniture Store.



ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE.
Also Cutting done on short notice.
All work WARRANTED or no pay.
JOHN W. BROWN
Sept. 7th 1865.

REMOVAL.

John McKeown

HAS removed his

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,

Two doors North, to the shop lately occupied by Mr. C. V. Bogart, where he will be happy to meet all his old customers and a thousand new ones.
March 16th, '71. d279 5:w



Proclaim the Glad Tidings!

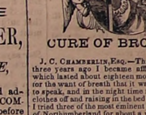
THAT the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills of the Eminent Indian *Medicine-Man*, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Great Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is working the most marvellous and astonishing Cures the World ever heard of. Never in the annals of Canadian Medical History has such success attended the introduction of any medicine heretofore.

WHY?

SIMPLY because the numerous Valuable active medicinal vegetable ingredients, (some of which we will mention, such as the Extracts of Wild Cherry Bark, Podophyllum, Juniper, Quassia, Smartweed, Dandelion, Hyoscyamus, Compound Extract of Colocynth, Jalap, Socotrine Aloes, Capsicum, &c., &c.) which enter into the composition of the compound medicine, are such and so harmoniously classified and compounded, that it is made the most searching curative in the known world, and cannot help but act on the system in a very satisfactory and desirable manner. No matter what your ailment may be, or of how long standing, it will find the spot and astonish you by the rapid manner in which you are restored to perfect health and full vigor.

This medicine is pleasant and safe to take and is warranted, and may positively be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., &c., as well as Scrofula, the various skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the Third Stage of Consumption. Further information with full directions for using the Great Shoshonees Remedy & Pills, and containing Testimonials and Certificates of Cures, can be obtained by securing the Treatise, the Hand-book, or the Almanac and Circular from any respectable Druggist in the Dominion—free.

Price of Remedy in Large Pint Bottles, $1.00
PILLS, PER BOX, 25 CTS.



CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

SMITHFIELD.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, Esq.—This is to certify that about three years ago I became afflicted with Bronchitis, which lasted about eighteen months. I was so afflicted for the want of breath that it was very difficult for me to speak, and in the night time frequently throwing the clothes off and raising in the bed to keep from strangling. I tried three of the most eminent physicians in the County of Northumberland for about a year without receiving any benefit; in fact, I continued getting worse all the time. At last I was advised to try the Great Shoshonees Remedy. I bought a bottle and took it, and when it was about finished I began to feel a little better. I continued to use it until I had taken three bottles, when to my satisfaction I found that I was as well as ever I had been previous to my illness, and have been so ever since.

JOHN SILVER.

Sworn before me, at Smithfield, this 6th day of April, A. D. 1870.

J. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Wonderful Cure of Lung Disease.

BROOKLIN, April 8th, 1870.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, Esq.—SIR.—This is to certify that my wife was very low with Lung Disease. The Doctor had given her up. He said her lungs were tuberculed, and medicine could not help her. As a last resort, I purchased a bottle of the Great Shoshonees Remedy. At the expiration of two days, her symptoms were decidedly better. She continued to improve so rapidly that by the time she had taken one bottle she was able to sit up. By the continuance of the remedy she was perfectly restored to health.

You may publish the facts for the benefit of those similarly afflicted.

T. C. BROWN,
Episcopal Methodist Minister

Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAMES,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN.

FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF WOMEN,

IS treating successfully all Chronic Diseases of a difficult nature, such as Epilepsy or falling Fits, Scrofula, Consumption, Catarrh, Dropsy, Heart Diseases, Liver Diseases, and Diseases of Women and Children. Cancers cured without cutting and little pain, Sore Legs, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.

Errors of youth, premature decay and all the effects of the indiscretions of youth. The afflicted that cannot obtain relief from other sources are particularly invited to call and see him.

Office, Neilson's Hall, Front Street Belleville.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIF

Insurance Company

CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.

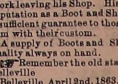
Accumulated Funds in hand exceed
£1,000,000.

Annual Income exceeds £500,000

AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
GEO. D. DICKSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN



STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street, Belleville

Belleville, April 2nd, 1863.

The Intelligencer

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

OFFICE:

Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street, Belleville, Ont.

M. BOWELL, Publisher and Proprietor.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and Two Dollars and a half if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, Fifty Cents will be added to each year's subscription.

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Each subsequent insertion, ... 0.16
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Each subsequent insertion per line, .. 0.02

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A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to ensure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER" Office has been renewed with every variety and style of Type which will enable the Proprietor to execute orders promptly and at moderate prices.

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The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 38. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS. ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1872. NUMBER 31.

Tired Mothers.

A little elbow leans upon your knee,
Your tired knee, that has so much to bear;
A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly
From underneath a thatch of tangled hair.
Perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch
Of warm, moist fingers, folding yours so tight;
You do not prize this blessing over much,
You almost are too tired to pray to-night.

But it is blessedness! A year ago
I did not see it as I do to-day—
We are so dull and thankless, and too slow
To catch the sunshine till it slips away.
And now it seems surpassing strange to me,
That while I wore the badge of motherhood
I did not kiss more oft, and tenderly,
The little child that brought me only good.

And if, some night when you lie down to rest,
You miss the elbow from your tired knee;
This restless, curling head from off your breast,
This lisping tongue that chatters constantly;
If from your own the dimpled hands had slipped,
And ne'er would nestle in your palm again
If the white feet into their grave had tripped,
I could not blame your heart for ache then!

I wonder so that mothers ever fret
At little children clinging to their gown;
Or that the footprints, when the days are wet,
Are ever black enough to make them frown.
If I could find a little muddy boot,
Or cap thrown down upon my chamber floor;
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,
And hear its patter in my home once more;

If I could mend a broken cart to-day,
To-morrow make a kite to reach the sky—
There is no woman in God's world can say
She was more blissfully content than I.
But, ah! the dainty pillow next my own
Is never rumpled by a shining head;
My singing birdling from its nest is flown—
The little boy I used to kiss is dead!

Barney Geoghegan's Home Rule Speech.

Och! but the House of Commons was a picther that same afternune whin me motion for Home Rule for Oireland was to come on. The lobbies was full and the quantity ov Mimbers that went into prayers was beyant the averige. For, 'Tis by prayers ye get a sate in the lower house as well as yer reward in the higher place,' says me friend Mr. McC——

The binches on both sides was filled. Mister D——y an' Mr. G——n sat facin ache other without a wink. 'Why sure, and half the failins thim men has betune them,' we'd be fightin' in Ireland wid swords and pistols.

Whilst the questions were bein asked, as the Pramier and Mister Ayrton who, the more betokens, are very popular to be asked questions ov, was bein bothered with ivery sort of interrogashun, the bar an' the back ov the Lpaker's chair was fillin up wid mimbors, an' the whips on both sides was walkin about talkin confidentially all over the House.

At last whin the question was conclouded, the clerk of the table called out "Mister Geohegan!" an' I rose on me legs, after puttin me hat undher the sate this time. I'd bane considhering the propurist way ov commencin' an' I bowed till the Spaker, but at wanst the houl House began to w-yaw" like a pack of houns.

"Mister Spaker," says I, "I've got a spache till deliver, but," says I, "will ye plaze kape the House quiet while I deliver it?" says I.

As they went on laughing more nor before, I thoucht I'd take no notis ov their bad manners, so I rased me voice to the hoighest pitch an' began me spache—ye see it was father O'Swill's spache, only I'd got it by heart.

"Misther speaker! This is a green day in the history of Ould Ireland. Wan ov her wakest sons, inspoired wid no native elegance, sthrong in no sthrenth but the glorious moight of truth, liberty an' right, stans here to-day before yes all till protest in the soight of hiven agen the injustice ov centuries. 'Tis the death knell ov Sassenach tyranny," says I, wid a shout, "I'm goin to sound to-night widin these four walls. The hans of destiny has already written upon thim the fate of the English Bishazzar (the yaws and the laughin was defenin, but I sthruve agin thim wid all me lungs) an' out of the fouldrest pire ov Sassenach ambishun shall rise the Phœnix ov Oirish Freedom wid balin in its wings!"

Betune the yellin' and laughin' 'twasn't possible to say another wurd for five minutes, and I was that dhry wid shoutin', that I says to the Spaker, as sune as I could hear meself—

'Bedad, Misther Spaker, if I'm to go on in this way I will require some stimulant? Will ye sind out to Tully O'Moore's nevy at the counther for some whiskey and could wather?'

The Spaker tried to stan' up, but he couldn't for laughin', and the House was dissolved in hysterics. I detharmined to stan' it no longer.

'Will ye be quiet, vance?' says I, but sorry a bit of notis they took ov me.

'Will ye be quiet, twice?' says I, with the same effec.

'Will ye be quiet, three times?' says I, whin the House shook and shivered like a cornfield in a thunder storm.

'Thin,' says I, solemnly, 'Barney Geoghegan, wid the help of the Virgin Mary, do yer dewty?' an' I took aff me coat, an' giving van bounce intil the middle of the floore, I sazed the grate goulden mace out ov its rack, an' swingin' it roun' me head, shouted—

'Oireland for iver, an' death to the Sassenachs.'

'Twas a heavy instrument that same mace. But when I got it swingin' the confushun in the House was terrible. Misther D——y made the first boult to the right, an' Misther G——e to the left, followed by the Spaker himself an' the clarks, an' all the binches began to impty afther thim in the twinklin' ov an eye. Wid wan blow I smashed the box to the fore ov the Prime Minister's sate, an' thin turned roun' to see how many ov me countrymen had rose to me support; but the cowardly thraitors had all scatthered along wid the other mimbers, lavin me an' the mace to the possesshun ov the House. Whilst I was thinkin' what to do wid me victory, suddenly ivery door in the place opened, and polishmen began to shwarum in on ivery side. There was two or three comin fram the bar, an' I made a lape at thim, swingin' the big mace (thinkin' to smash thim entirely), but not bein' used to it, it was that heavy it carried me clane over, an' I fell flat on me face. Ov coorse, the cowardly spalpeens sazed me in a momint, an' tied me hands behind me back. Thin the Sarjint-at-Arms, a little jintlemin wid silk stockins an' a soord an' buckles, came in, afther bein' the first to run away, an' puts his ban' on me shouldher, an' says to me—

"You are in my custody for breach of the peace, and contempt of the House."

"If it's contimpt ov the House," says I, "ye might have taken me up for the saem the day afther I came intil it."

Afther a time the Spaker returned to the chair, the mace was picked up an' put in its place, an' the mimbirs crowded intil the House. The last man that came in, wid a pale face, afther looking roun' the Spaker's chair, was the lader ov the Opposishun. There was a dead silence in the House whin the Spaker rose.

'In the whole course of my experience, says he, 'I never witnessed a scene like that which had just taken place, and hope never to see such a scene again. Perish rather the figment of a free and popular government, if such incidents as these are to be tolerated in the National Assembly —if this is to be the result of popular representation! I cannot trust myself at present to speak of this painful exhibition, nor do I think the House is in a condition to discuss with any calmness the proper mode of vindicating its outraged dignity. Meantime, in virtue of my powers as Speaker, I consign the honerable member for Rashkillen to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, whom I command to keep him safely to await the determination of the House.

Geogegham, M. P., in St. Paul's for August.

Living for Show.

How little of our feeling is cultivated for the feeling itself. We must have large houses to live in—not that we may have more room to breathe and grow and expand in, but because Mr. Jones across the way has one; and we must furnish the house luxuriously, not because, by delicate and beautiful surroundings, we can grow in true manhood and womanhood, but because Mr. Robinson has just purchased a new parlor set, ingrain carpet, and grand piano. This may all show the taste of Mr. Jones and Mr. Robertson; but it is only contemptible in their imitator. As it is in house and furnishings, so it often is in matters of even our love and our religion. Day after day men and women think they love, marry some one about as well fitted for them as the Hottentot to the Caucasian, and spend a lifetime in repenting that they did something just because it was fashionable. Mothers themselves are often much to blame for this state of affairs. They teach their daughters that it is fashionable and most important for them to marry, and, though love would be pleasant, they can learn to love, even though they have themselves often had bitter experiences.

Charity.

Is any man fallen into disgrace? Charity holds down his head, abashed, and out of countenance partaking of his shame. Is any man disappointed of his hopes or endeavors. Charity cries out alas! as if it were itself defeated. Is any man afflicted with pain or sickness? Charity looks sad, it sighs and sorrows, it faints and languishes with him? Is any man pinched with hard want? Charity, if it cannot succour, will condole. Dose ill news arrive? Charity hears it with a sympathising heart, even if not particularly concerned in it. The sight of a wreck at sea, of a field covered with the dead and dying of a country desolated, would affect the feelings of any man: but the very report of them would bring anguish to the heart of charity.

Demonstration at Enniskillen.

ENNISKILLEN, Aug. 19.

One of the largest Orange demonstrations which has taken place in Ulster for many a year took place in the loyal old borough of Enniskillen to-day, where about 80,000 of the Protestant tenantry assembled, in accordance with the programme of arrangement. The trains arrived, heavily freighted with "the brethren" from Newtonbutler, Lisknaskea, Brookborough, Maguire's Bridge, Lisbellaw, Pettigo, Lisnarrick, Irvinestown, Ballinamallard, and other intermediate places along the lines. The Derrygonnelly, Churchhill, Florence Court, Garrison and Letterbreen lodges not having the advantage of railway communication with Enniskillen, and also the Tempo district, had to walk to town, which in the case of several of the places named, is no short distance; and the state of the roads from the rain of the few previous days, rendered pedal locomotion by no means agreeable. Still it appeared to have been cheerfully undertaken, and the different lodges took up the positions assigned them, marching thereto, each with its banner and music and office-bearers in front, with as easy an air as if the walk had only freshened the members and animated them for the further proceedings of the day.

The usual flags were placed on the church in the morning. They consisted of four small ones, two orange and two blue, and one long crimson streamer which floated from the spire. The bells chimed forth a number of loyal airs at intervals, and as the procession moved past were vigorously pealed.

Not the least interesting sight was the arrival of the Knockninny, about 11 o'clock, from the upper lake direction. She was literally crowded with a living freight of both sexes, upon whom orange sashes and ribbons were the prevailing color. Several banners floating in the breeze as she approached the west bridge and steamed slowly under, gave the little steamer quite a gay appearance.

At twelve o'clock the lodges were still pouring into the town by all the converging roads and took up their positions, extending from the end of Belmore street though the whole length of the town to Portora gate.

About 300 lodges assembled. Lords Cole and Crichton headed the procession, and Sir Victor Brooke headed the third division. Captain Archdall was moved to the chair by Thomas Weir, Esq., Master of No. 11 District, and Wm. Thompson, Esq., Master of No 1 District, seconded the motion. The captain took the chair amid great cheering. He called on Brother Rev. Dr. Burnston to open the meeting with prayer, and afterwards the Rev. John Flanigan, Killevan, read a portion of Scripture, ending "The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge."

Sir Victor Brooke proposed the first resolution, which was seconded by Lord Cole, and supported by the Rev. John Kerr, Wesleyan minister, in a fitting and telling speech. The resolution was as follows:

"That we hereby renew our allegiance to the principles of the Orange Institution, founded, as we believe them to be, upon the Word of God; and we call upon all true Protestants to rally round our standard, and to aid us in extending the sphere of its influence and usefulness throughout the land; at the same time, in taking such steps as may be necessary to maintain the efficiency of the Orange Institution, we entirely repudiate any unkindly feeling or any intention to annoy those who differ from us in politics or religion."

The second resolution was proposed by Lord Crichton, seconded by the Rev. Henry Archdall, and supported by the Rev. Henry Henderson, Holywood, Belfast. The resolution was as follows:

"That, believing that the demand for Home Rule, if granted, would result in the disintegration of the Empire, and the establishment of a Papal ascendancy in Ireland; we pledge ourselves to resist to the utmost a policy so adverse to the interests of Protestantism, and to the welfare and prosperity of our country."

The third resolution was proposed by Rev. Dr. Burnside, and seconded by Dr. Graham, Tempo:

The resolution was as follows:

"That we consider that the claims of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to supreme control over the education of the youth of their flocks would be fatal to the spiritual and intellectual advancement of the rising generation; and we therefore call upon Parliament in the forthcoming legislation upon the subject to resist any such demand.,

The fourth resolution was proposed by William Hurst, Esq., and seconded by Rev. W. Cochrane. It was as follows:

"That we desire to record our admiration of the fearlessness and ability which characterized the judgment of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Keogh in the trial of the Galway election petition, our condemnation of the organized system of ecclesiastical tyranny which he so effectually exposed and denounced, and our sympathy with him in the persecution to which he has ever since been so unceasingly and unscrupulously subjected."

Lord Cole moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hurst for granting the use of his field.

Lord Crichton having been moved to the second chair,

John Going, Esq., proposed the thanks of the meeting to Captain Archdall, which was seconded by Captain Elliott and carried enthusiastically.

The meeting was considered one of the most successful ever held in Fermanagh. It was half-past one before all the Lodges had entered the field, and many of them, having far to go, left the field before speech-making had ended.

Lord Crichton and one or two other speakers expressed a hope that as the Roman Catholic party purpose having a meeting on Lady day, they will be treated with Christian forbearance, and not be interfered with.

A political writer has said that some men move through life as a band of music moves down the street, flinging out pleasure on every side through the air to every one, far and near that came to listen. Some men fill the air with their strength and sweetness as the orchards in October days fill the air with the ripe fruit. Some women cling to their own houses like the honeysuckle over the door: yet like it, fill all the region with the subtle fragrance of their goodness. How great a bounty and blessing is it to hold the royal gifts of the soul that they shall be music to some, fragrance to others and life to all? It would be no unworthy thing to live for, to make the bower which we have within us the breath of other men's joy; to fill the atmosphere which they must stand in with a brightness which they cannot create for themselves.—*Selected.*

UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The *Tribune* this morning publishes a note from W. H. Clark denying having been interviewed by a reporter of the *Times* about Stanley and Noe, and declares that while an interview was sought, he refused to give it, and that the reporter wrote up his narrative from certain statements of his published some time since in the Yorkville, Ills., *News*.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 1.—The steamer *Stonington*, mentioned in dispatches of the *Metis* disaster was not within one hundred miles of the scene.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1.—One hundred and fifty delegates to the Democratic Convention are now in the city. A pair of delegations from New York, Michigan, New Jersey, Arkansas, Indiana and Pennsylvania are here. The Convention will meet at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning. The talk is that Senator Bayard will be permanent chairman.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—A Stonington despatch says 107 have been saved from the wreck of the *Metis*. 25 are known to be dead, and 23 are missing.

A Louisville special says: "Charles O'Connor is the choice of all the delegates to the straight-out Convention, who have yet arrived, as the candidate for the Presidency, and Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, is spoken of for the second place on the ticket.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2—Large accessions to the delegates arrived by train to-day, so that it now looks as if the Convention would be composed of 400 or 500 delegates.

Nearly all the States are represented. There is, however, an absence of prominent men from the South.

A scheme to break up the Convention or interfere with its deliberations is reported, and causes some excitement.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 3—Receipts of silver bullion from Nevada and different districts of Utah have increased to about $25,000 per day.

Heavy rains and floods in the southern portion of the Territory have caused extensive destruction of property.

In some of the mining districts in the neighboring mountains there is ice at night half an inch thick. An early and severe winter is anticipated.

MONTPELIER, Vt. Sept. 3—Midnight; 86 towns give Converse, Republican, 22,091, and Gardner, Democrat 9,282. One hundred and one towns return 95 Republicans, 5 Democrats and 1 Liberal Republican to the Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. 4—Charles O'Conor was nominated for President by acclamation by the straight-out Democratic Convention to-day.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 4.—The Reed House, the principal Hotel here, was destroyed by fire to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—A collection of diamonds, rubies and sapphires recently exhibited here as coming from Arizona, have been sent to London for identification, if possible, by the parties claiming to have recently sold them to Americans. The disbelief in the genuineness of the reported discoveries is increasing here.

CARLISLE, Pa., Sept. 5.—The Trial of Dr. Schoepper continued yesterday, taking Medical testimony of a conflicting and contradictory character. The general impression is that acquittal will be the result.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5—Colonel Duncan received a despatch from Adams when the Convention met this morning, that he would serve as Vice President along with O'Conor, but in no other case. The convention then adjourned *sine die* without making new nominations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5—Despatches received here state that the election for members of the Canadian Parliament just concluded in British Columbia was very exciting, and resulted in the choice of De Cosmos and Nathan.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 6.—By the railroad disaster at Independence, the total of fatalities is seven; two or three of the seriously wounded will die. The whole number of wounded, according to the statements of the surgeons in attendance, will reach forty-five.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Frederick Larner, proprietor of the Adriatic Hotel, West Farms, was thrown from his carriage last night and instantly killed.

The Lotus Club gave a reception to Mario, the Tenor, last night. Whitelaw Reid delivered the address of welcome.

JAPAN.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN, August 31, via LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Pacific Mail S. S. *America* arrived here on the morning of the 24th instant. At 11 o'clock same night the freight deck took fire, and immediately the whole ship was enveloped in flames, defying all efforts to extinguish them. The vessel burned all night and was totally destroyed, together with the Hong Kong mails, freight, and passengers and officers luggage. The rapid progress made by the fire forced all hands to jump into the water, there being no time even to lower boats. Six Chinamen were burned or drowned, and ten Chinamen, engineer's store-keeper, steerage watchman and cook are missing. The treasure will be recovered. The cause of the fire is unknown.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Sept. 4—The arbitrators this morning held a reception, which was attended by the principal inhabitants, foreign residents, and travellers now in the city.

LONDON, Sept. 5 (6 a.m.)—The *Daily Telegraph* says it has authority for stating that no definite decision has yet been reached by the Geneva Tribunal, and that the examination of articles will render necessary a postponement of the decision beyond the present week.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept 2.—The Court Martial sitting at Versailles for the trial of Communists has passed sentence of death on Lefrancois and Cluseret by reason of their contumacy in refusing to appear and answer to the grave charges against them.

PARIS, August 2—The payment of the instalment of five hundred millions of francs of the war indemnity has already been effected by France.

PARIS, Sept. 3—A collision of authority has occurred at Lyons between the municipal and national authorities, which causes much excitement in the city. The Council had removed certain ecclesiastical teachers from the schools; the national Government interfered, and re-instated them. The citizens several times collected in large numbers in the street to protest against the restoration of the teachers, and the Government was at last obliged to call on the military to disperse the gatherings and prevent their recurrence.

A mob at Narbonne to-day assaulted the sentries, pelting them with stones. The assailants were quickly dispersed, by the troops, and ten arrested. Rigorous measures are expected.

M. de Remusat declared to-day before the Permanent Committee of Assembly at Versailles that the military party in Germany are dissatisfied with the treaty of peace, and with Bismarck, because France is permitted to retain the fortress of Belfort.

The publishers of Napoleon's Life of Cæsar have brought suit against the ex-Emperor for breach of contract.

The *Patrie* continues the publication of statements relative to the position of affairs between France and Germany, which tend to have a disquieting effect on the public mind.

The inhabitants of Sedan are draping their houses and avenues in anticipation of the anniversary of the capture of Sedan by the Germans, and it is stated that the German troops now partially occupying that place threaten to forcibly remove such emblems of mourning.

The Government has received information from South America that several French residents have been assassinated in Paraguay, and amongst them M. Decosarts, Representative of France *pro tem*, in absence of the regular ambassador to that country. Advices are vague and undated, and lack confirmation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 5—Weather warm and pleasant to-day, thermometer standing about 80°.

A heavy thunder storm occurred yesterday at Bolton, Lancashire, causing a loss of several lives, and doing much damage to crops.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—London advices show that the striking mania is prevailing all over England. The Chair Makers, of Wycombe; Coalmen, of Lowestoft; Silk Weavers, of Sudbury; Stone Masons, of Preston; Bakers, of Dublin; Engineers, of Berkenhead; China and Earthenware Manufacturers, of Stonefield; are all on strike. The London Carpenters, Painters, Bricklayers, Bakers and Cabinet Makers continue their strike. The Post Office employees have petitioned for an advance of wages. The Journeymen Butchers of London have formed a Union for the purpose of getting higher wages.

LONDON, Sept. 6—An explosion occurred in the powder mills at Hounslow, Middlesex, this morning, causing the instant death of four persons. Several others were injured. The mills and adjacent building were shaken by the force of the explosion, but were not seriously damaged.

The rinderpest has appeared among the cattle at several places in Yorkshire. Precautions have been taken to prevent the spreading of the disease.

LONDON, Sept. 7—The failure of Lamb, Nash & Co., bankers and commission merchants, is announced. The liabilities are stated at £200,000. Several firms of St. Thomas and Porto Rico are said to be sufferers by this failure.

BERNE, Sept 7—The village of Gernatz, in the canton of Grisons, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. One hundred and twenty houses, besides many stables and out-buildings, were burned.

The dinner in honor of the Geneva Arbitration at Berne on Thursday, the 12th inst, will conclude with a grand fete.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Admiral Alden and a number of officers of the American Squadron, will participate in the festivities in honor of the imperial visitors to Berlin.

ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, Sept 2—A special despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* states that the King of Abyssinia has sent an ultimatum, ordering the Egyptians, who threaten to invade his country, to retire for Bogos. The Egyptians refused, and continued their advance. Several Abyssinian chieftains had already submitted to the invaders.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—A despatch from Massonah, Abyssinia, says if Munsinger Bey, commander of the Egyptian army, gains the first battle in Abyssinia, he will advance as far as Adowa easily. The frontier Musselmen are expected to rise against the Christians in case of the success of the Egyptians. The Abyssinian army is at Hainojen, two thousand strong, awaiting orders. Munzinger Bey is at Fordfield, and his camp is behind Keron.

Sudden Death.

PARK HILL, Sept. 7.

Dr. Carr, coroner of this place, empanelled a jury in the case of Charles Meggs, who died suddenly on Friday morning under suspicion of foul play. The time occupied in coming to the following verdict was from 7½ p.m. till 3½ a. m.—eight hours,—setting verdict that the said deceased drank excessively, and that previous to his death he had a quarrel with one William Grant, from whom he received some bodily injury, and afterwards, on the morning of the 6th of September inst., he was attacked with apoplexy, of which he died.

From Collingwood.

COLLINGWOOD, Sept. 7.

The steamer *Frances Smith* arrived from Duluth this morning at 6 o'clock, with 52 passengers and a general cargo of freight. She experienced very rough weather on Lake Superior, and was detained 60 hours by bad weather. She met the steamer *Chicora* at Bruce Mines on Thursday night, bound up. The *Frances Smith* leaves at 8 p.m. to-day, with about 170 passengers and a full load of freight.

Barn Struck by Lightning.

YARKER, Sept. 7.

At two o'clock this morning the barn of Wm. R. Locke in the 3rd con. of Camden, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed, together with its contents, including the whole of his crops of grain, waggons and farming implements, and one valuable entire horse. The barn was all in flames when first discovered. Loss, about $1,000. No insurance.

Brutal Murder.

AN OLD MAN KICKED TO DEATH.

COBOURG, Sept. 6.

A brutal murder occurred here last night in the bar-room of the Commercial House, by which a man named Combe lost his life in a scuffle with the bar-tender, named Keon. About ten o clock Keon ordered him out of the bar. He refused; and Keon then commenced kicking him out. He fell down and Keon kicked him in the forehead, as shown by marks upon him. He fell dead outside the door, where he was afterwards found. Keon was immediately arrested. Combe was a respectable old man about fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and six children. Much excitement prevails over the disgraceful act of the bar-tender. A jury was empannelled this morning, but adjourned till seven this evening, to give the doctors time to hold a *post mortem* examination of the body. Up to nine o'clock, the jury were sitting under Coroner Ewing, and will not be finished till midnight.

Greely and the Reporter.

There is a newspaper reporter out wes who received his first lesson in journalism on the New York *Tribune*. He possessed good talent, but knew nothing about newspaper work, and was somewhat conceited. He was taken on trial by the city editor, on the *Tribune*, his first work being to take a short report of a meeting of the Quarantine Board. His report was accepted, and sent up to the composing room by an elevator. He considered this a great success and felt elated. The next morning he was sent to report the proceedings of a meeting at the Cooper Institute. He did not like the appearance of the men at the meeting, and instead of reporting the proceedings as they occurred, he penned a burlesque of the business they transacted. Returning to the room of the city editor, he found that gentleman absent, and taking it for granted that his report was all right, he marked it "Local" as he had seen done with his report the day previous and sent it up by the elevator. The next morning he was called into Mr. Greeley's room. On his way thither he flattered himself that he was about to be complimented for his work, and probably promoted. On entering the room the old philosopher saluted him with: "Are you the d—— fool who sent in that report yesterday, of the meeting at Cooper Institute?" The abashed reporter dragged out an affirmative answer. "Did the city editor examine your copy before it was sent to the composing room?" inquired Mr. Greeley. "No," responded the reporter "he was not in his room when I came in, so I chucked it into a little box where I had seen him put my report the day before, sent it up and supposed it would be all right." "What business had you to burlesque those who were present at the meeting?" said Mr. Greeley. "Well, I considered them a set of wooden-heads, and I thought it wouldn't do any harm to say so," replied the reporter meekly. "H—l man," exclaimed the exasperated philosopher, "I am President of that organization. That's all young man; you can go."

SYMPATHY.—Let us cherish sympathy. By attention and exercise it may be improved in every man. It prepares the mind for receiving the impressions of virtue: and without it there can be no true politeness. Nothing is more odious than that insensibility which wraps a man up in himself and his own concerns and prevents his being moved with either the joys or sorrows of another.

A one-legged Welsh orator named Jones, was pretty successful in bantering an Irishman, when the latter asked him "How did you come to loose your leg?" "Well," said Jones, "on examining my pedigree, and looking up my descent, I found there was some Irish blood in me and becoming convinced that it was settled in that left leg, I had it cut off at once." "Be the powers," said Pat, "it would have been a deuced good thing if it had only settled in your head."

PUNCTUALITY.—Bishop White in his old age often said that if he had to live his life over again, he would never do business with unpunctual men. With him punctuality was more than a minor virtue, the want of it was a theft of other people's time. At meetings of societies at which he presided, he would call to order exactly five minutes after the set hour, and then take out his watch and look at it whenever a member came in afterward.

The Toronto Cricket Match.

The following is the score of the cricket match played in Toronto on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday between the English eleven, and twenty-two past and present members of the Toronto Club:

GENTLEMEN—1ST INNINGS.

W. G. Grace, ct J. Brunel,	b Swinyard	142
C. J. Ottaway, ct Spragge,	b Wright	15
A. N. Hornby,	b Wright	8
A. Lubbock, ct Armstrong,	b Swinyard	14
W. H. Hadow,	b Hemsted	17
Hon. G. Harris, ct Armstrong,	b Gamble	11
C. K. Francis,	b Swinyard	1
E. Lubbock, ct Baines,	b Wright	21
A. Appleby, not out		5
W. M. Rose, ct Whelan,	b Swinyard	10
F. U. Pickering, ct Heward	b Wright	26
R. A. Fitzgerald, ct Whelan,	b Wright	13
Byes 7, leg-byes 5		12
Total		319

TORONTO.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
B Parsons, ct Appleby, b Rose	0	b Appleby	9
E Hemsted, b Rose	7	b Appleby	28
J Brunel, b Appleby	9	run out	3
N Kirchoffer, ct Grace, b Rose	1	b Appleby	9
H Totten, b Rose	0	ct Lubbock, b Rose	4
J Whelan, b Rose	3	ct and b Hadow	24
F Armstrong, ct Harris, b Rose	2	ct Grace, b Rose	5
G Brunel, ct Lubbock, b Appleby,	8	b Appleby	4
R K Hope, st Ottaway, b Rose	0	b Hadow	0
J Wright, ct Grace, b Rose	5	b Appleby	0
Dr Spragge, ct Lubbock, b Rose	8	ct and b Hadow	0
R G Gamble, b Rose	0	b Appleby	0
F J Gosling, b Appleby	1	not out	1
T Swinyard, not out,	29	ct Appleby, b Rose.	1
J O Heward, b Rose,	2	b Appleby	8
R B Blake, ct Pickering, b Appleby,	2	b Rose	4
C H Sproule, stpd Hornby, b Appleby,	1	b Rose	0
W Hector, b Rose	0	b Appleby	0
H Forlong, ct Pickering, b Grace	3	b Appleby	0
T C Patteson, b Appleby	6	not out	3
G P Buchanan, b Appleby	0	ct Hornby, b Rose	18
A Baines, b Appleby	0	b Appleby	0
Byes 8, leg-byes 2,	10	Byes 5, leg-byes 3	8
Total	97	Total	117

For the Intelligencer.

Cricket.

MR. EDITOR,—Saturday last, the 31st of August, will long be remembered in the annals of cricketing in our town, not only by our own townspeople, but by the two thousand people who had come from far and near to witness the magnificent display of skill by the English eleven. Here allow me to agree with the remarks of the INTELLIGENCER of Saturday with regard to the non-appearance of the English eleven; and as up to this time no apology or excuse whatever has been received by the Captain of our team, E. R. Benjamin, Esq., I do think, and I believe it is the sentiment of every one interested, that they have not at all acted the part of gentlemen. No arrangement could have been more clearly understood or agreed to than their coming here for Saturday, and as Brockville was not mentioned, it shows very bad faith in the English eleven taking that route and disappointing us at Belleville. As our cricketers had gone to a great expense in making preparations to entertain them in a manner worthy of each party, it speaks little of the eleven as gentlemen in not apologizing for the disappointment. Not to dissappoint the vast throng that had gathered upon the cricket ground from every direction, our own boys constituted themselves an *English eleven* and challenged any twenty-two all-comers, which was quickly responded to, and when amongst them were seen such veterans in cricket as Anstee, Stirling; Hawley, Napanee; Gill, Trenton; Page, Grafton; Roberts, Shannonville; Palen and Dunning, Prince Edward;—the chances for our eleven being successful looked anything but bright; but with the same buoyancy of spirits which carried some of them through so successfully when confronting the English eleven in Montreal and Ottawa, they went to work with a will, and what with Rose's (Benjamin's) slows, Applebee's (Savage's) insinuators, with Clark, our Ontario wicket keeper, and Harper at the point, short and speedy work was made of the twenty two for 47 runs. Question, Could the English eleven have done better? In this score Anstee made 13, Chadd 9, and Gill 7, which were well got, considering their being out of practice and picked up on the spur of the moment.

The Belleville boys (eleven) then went to the wicket and succeeded in scoring 64—Harper 15, McCormick 14, Savage 8, Clark and Garratt 6 each before their wickets fell—thus winning by 17 runs.

The fielding of the eleven was exceedingly good, several catches at long field by Garratt, Kelso and Thomas being well made.

The bowling of Hyatt and Palen for the twenty two was remarkably good, clearly showing that with a little steadiness in pitch with practice they would make bowlers of whom any club might be proud.

The twenty-two again went to the wickets, when eighteen of them were put out for 66 runs. Half-past six having arrived, stumps were drawn, when an end was put to one of the most lively games at cricket it has been the pleasure of our boys to participate in, regretting, and still not regretting, the absence of the English eleven. Below is the score:

ALL-COMERS (22).

Dunning, b Benjamin	0
Anstee, b Savage	13
Hawley, c Harper, b Benjamin	3
Hogg, st Clark, b do	0
Bowland, st do b do	0
G Palen, st do b Savage	0
Wilder, b Benjamin	0
Hyatt, run out	0
Whittier, b and c Savage	0
S. Palen, b Savage	0
Chadd, run out	9
Roberts, st Clark, b Benjamin	3
Richmond, b Benjamin	2
Shaw, b Savage	0
Page, c Clark, b Savage	0
Gill, l b w, b Benjamin	7
Reynolds, c Thomas, b Benjamin	0
Powell, c Clark, b Savage	0
Farmer, not out	4
A. Garratt, st Clark, b Savage	0
Denmark, c Garratt, b Benjamin	0
J. Corby, b Benjamin	2
Byes, 4	5
	— 47

BELLEVILLE (11).

Harper, b Hyatt	15
Savage, do	8
Thomas, do c Denmark	0
McCormick, c Whittier, b Hyatt	14
Smart, b Hyatt	2
Clark, c Gill, b Palen	6
Benjamin, b Palen	4
Garratt, c Bowland, b Palen	6
Shaw, b and c Palen	0
Kelso, not out	1
Walker, c Shaw, b Palen	0
Wides, 1; byes, 8	9
	64
Majority for Belleville,	17

It is the intention of the Belleville Club to play the return match with 15 of Trenton on the Belleville ground on Friday next. Wickets pitched at 10, sharp. A large attendance is invited. Seats for ladies will be provided, and every attention shown to make the game interesting.

CRICKETER.

Belleville, Sept. 2nd, 1872.

In one of the London Northern Railway ticket offices the other day a subject who had evidently been fanning the flame of conviviality with the wing of friendship rapped on the side of the ticket office, and, laying down ten cents, said: "A drop of beer, sir, if you please." "We keep no beer here," sternly replied the agent. "Well, then give us a drop of whiskey." "We keep no whiskey here; we only sell bits of pasteboard," was the reply. "Not a bit do I care what it is," said the internationalist "give us a drink of pasteboard, then."

Cricket.

MONTREAL VS. BELLEVILLE.

The long looked-for match of our noted and famed cricketers against the City of Montreal players came off on the Belleville ground on Saturday last. After the heavy storm on Friday evening, the ground was in splendid condition for play, although somewhat too lively. A nice crease having been laid out, both teams got to work in earnest. By 11 o'clock, Montreal, winning the toss, sent in their opponents to the wickets, who were represented by R. Harper & J. Lester. Short work was made of each of these, Lester being clean bowled by Holloway for 0, and Harper being caught after making 1. M. Jellett and S. Savage follwed, who each succeeded in placing 12 opposite their names before being out, the former being bowled by Green and the latter being caught by W. Smith. Mills, then followed, who made 7 before being well caught by Wallis. Starling was unfortunately bowled by Lang the first ball. McCormick succeeded in putting 14 together in nice style before being thrown out by W. Smith. Clark then followed and by a succession of fine hits, from most of which he made twos and threes, managed to accumulate 21. This told up well, 67 for 7 wickets. Smart was next caught by Campbell for 0, followed by Thomas, who scored 3, Clark being well caught at field by Wilkins, was followed by Walker, who was smartly caught and bowled by Holloway, finishing the innings for Belleville with extras for 87.

The Montreal team then went to the wickets. J. Smith commenced to hit freely, but was beautifully caught by the wicket-keeper Clark, after scoring 1. Holland was next driven on to his wicket by Mills, after scoring 4. W. Smith was then caught out handsomely by McCormick at cover point, leaving an 0 to his name. Campbell then commenced to play very carefully, and succeeded in placing 10 to his credit before being caught by Lester at long stop, which was well done. H. Green, who upon going in and making preparations for a score, causing the field to open out, was unfortunately run out the first score he attempted to make. The well known face of L. N. Benjamin next appeared; he made 2 hits for 2 each, before being well stumped out by Clark. L. Wallis followed and made a good stand, Mills and Savage doing their best to unearth him, but did not succeed, he making 13 and not out. This and Campbell's were the only double figures made during the innings. Bouthillier, who followed Campbell, was soon disposed of for 2, being run out. Wilkins was next—caught out by Walker at long field, who in this instance proved his claim as a fielder or catcher second to none. Wilkins unfortunately only scoring 1. Lang was next;—well bowled by Mills for 0, who also succeeded in bowling Holloway for 2. This, with the extras, 1 bye and 1 wide, comprised their score of 39, leaving Belleville leading by 48 runs. In the next innings Belleville succeeding in adding 66 more to their score of 87, making a total score of 153—Lester, Harper and Mills, by steady, careful play, each contributing double figures. Montreal, having still 114 to make to tie their opponents, commenced by sending in Campbell and Green, the latter of whom, after having three lives given him, added 8 to the score, but was eventually caught by Savage. As will be seen by the score, only two others succeeded in making any score, W Smith making 3 and S. Wallis 1. The bowling of Mills and Savage was well on the wickets, being backed up finely by such fielders as Harper, point, and McCormick, cover point—both of whom succeeded in making splendid catches, besides one being thrown out by Harper;—then the field was well guarded by the portly form of Starling, past whom no balls flitted; Jellett, mid-wicket; Walker and Thomas, long fields.

Belleville turned out well on this, as on former occasions, to witness the prowess of her cricketers, and well were they rewarded in the success which attended her boys.

The following is the score:

BELLEVILLE.

1ST INNINGS.

Harper, c Holloway, b Lang	1
Lister, b Holloway	0
M. Jellett, b Green	12
Savage, c W. Smith, b Lang	12
Mills, c Wallis, b Green	7
Starling, b Lang	0
McCormick, thrown out	14
Clarke, c Wilkins, b Lang	21
Smart, c Campbell, b Holloway	0
Thomas, not out	3
Walker, c and b Holloway	0
Byes, 13; leg byes, 1; wides, 3	17
	— 87

2ND INNINGS.

Harper, b Holloway	10
Lister, l b w, b Holloway	11
M. Jellett, run out	4
Savage, c Wallis, b W. Smith	7
Mills, run out	11
Starling, c Laing, b Holloway	3
McCormick, b W. Smith	3
Clarke, c Laing, b Holland	7
Smart, c L. N. Benjamin, b Holloway	0
Thomas, not out	5
Walker, b Holloway	3
Leg byes, 1; wides, 1	2
	— 66
Grand Total,	153

MONTREAL.

1ST INNINGS.

J. Smith, c Clarke, b Mills	1
W. Holland, hit wicket	4
W. Smith, c McCormick, b Mills	0
Campbell, c Lister, b Savage	10
Green, run out	0
L N Benjamin, st Clarke, b Savage	4
Wallis, not out	13
Bouthillier, run out	2
Wilkins, c Walker, b Savage	1
Laing, b Mills	0
Holloway, c McCormick, b Mills	2
Leg byes, 1; wides, 1	2
	— 39

2ND INNINGS.

J. Smith, st Clarke, b Mills	0
W. Holland, c Harper, b Savage	0
W. Smith, run out	3
Campbell, c and b Savage	2
Green, c Savage, b Mills	8
L. N. Benjamin, run out	0
Wallis, hit wicket, b Savage	1
Bouthillier, run out	0
Wilkins, c and b Savage	0
Laing, c Lister, b Savage	0
Holloway, not out	0
Extras	0
	— 14
Grand Total,	53

ANTIQUITY OF THE WORLD.—I am speaking a very long way within the limit when I say it is impossible to suppose that the coal measures accumulated faster than at the rate of one-tenth of an inch a year. Two thousand feet are equal to 24,000 inches, and that multiplied by ten gives 240,000 years! I am speaking with excessive moderation when I fix that time as the minimum for the formation of the coal measures. Then that was but a fragment of geological time.—"Prof. Huxley".

A young lady saw in a wicked paper that if two young ladies would each take a pole of galvanic batthay in one hand, and then complete the circuit by kissing, the sensation upon the lips was exactly like that of the pressure of a mustache. She immediately communicated the fact to a number of friends, a battery was secured, and the experiment was tried and found to work like a charm. A large number of pocket batteries have been ordered, so that hereafter when ladies meet and kiss, as is their custom, they can each shut their eyes and fully enjoy the satisfaction of a gentleman's lips pressed to theirs.

"The year 1872," says the *Constitutionnel*, "will be remarkable in France for its abundant harvest, which is calculated at present at 35,900,000 hectolitres, (two and three quarter bushels each,) representing a capital of 1,500,000,000 francs. It exceeds by one-third the average of the ten preceding years which did not exceed 24,000,000 of hectos. Hitherto the yield in France has not sufficed for the consumption, and she was obliged to have recourse every year to foreign importation. She obtains her corn from the Black Sea, and as she has no commerce with those countries, is obliged to pay annually in gold a sum of 450,000,000 or 500,000,000 of francs. This year the yield will more than suffice, and thus that large sum will not have to leave France

News Condensed.

—Ottawa is agitating for a branch Normal School.

—Alexis sailed from the Cape of Good Hope on July 20th.

—W. Pauler has been appointed Hungarian Minister of Justice.

—Complete returns give Hon. J. H. Cameron a majority of 216 in Cardwell.

—Discoveries of large diamonds continue in the African diamond fields.

—Sir George Cartier is rapidly recovering from his recent attack of illness.

—A subterranean chamber has been discovered at Rideau Hall, Ottawa. It has no entrance.

—Many of the Jesuits expelled from Germany intend to take up their residence in Ireland.

—Six hundred Mormon converts sailed from London for Utah on the steamship *Minnesota* on the 5th.

—Three murderers were taken from gaol at Florence, Alabama, on the 5th inst., and hanged by a mob.

—The yacht *Ina*, of Toronto, won the international yacht race, sailed on Lake St. Clair on the 4th.

—Several hunting parties from Pembina are missing. It is feared that the Sioux have murdered them.

—Mr. Henry Nathan, and Mr. A. De Cosmos, have been re-elected members of the House of Commons for Victoria, B. C.

—Further details of the South Renfrew election riots confirm Mr. O'Rielly's statements, published by us a few days ago.

—Work was commenced by the contractors for the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, on Dalton's farm, near Cataraqui, on the 3rd inst.

—A bread famine has occurred in Dublin, and riots are apprehended, in conseqence of the baker's strike. Not a loaf was to be had.

—Five persons were killed and 23 others wounded by a railroad collision near Independence, Ohio, on the 5th.

—The Kingston *News* states that no salary is attached to the office of Privy Councillor, lately conferred upon Sir John A. Macdonald.

—The Russian and Austrian Emperors, on their journey to Berlin to meet with Kaiser Wilhelm, met with an enthusiastic reception.

—A fire at Wroxeter on the 1st inst., destroyed about $15,000 worth of property, the insurance on which covers less than half the loss.

—John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, has been nominated for the vice-Presidency by the "straight-out" Democrats in convention at Louisville.

—The Kingston Orangemen commemorated the anniversay of the visit of the Prince of Wales to their city whilst on his tour in 1860, by a pic-nic on Amherst Island.

—A shooting affair occurred at Portage du Fort on the 30th of August, in which a young man named O'Meara was shot dead by one Keating, a tavern-keeper.

—The Tichborne claimant threatens to stamp Canada and the United States if he cannot raise sufficient money in England for his defence in the forthcoming trial for perjury.

—A prize fight for the light weight championship of the United States came off near Detroit on the 4th. The contestants were Chambers and Edwards, both Englishmen. The former won.

—The Right Hon. Russell Gurney and party are staying at the St. Lawrence Hall. The right hon. and learned gentleman has come to visit Canada before resuming his duties as a member of the Mixed Commission.

—A statement has gained currency that the Messrs. Allan have arranged a new contract for the Canadian Ocean Steam Service, an annual subsidy of £500 stg. per round trip during eight months of the year having been agreed to.

—Advices from China say that the Chinese are strongly fortifying the mouth of the Peito with batteries and rifle pits. The King of Cambodia, with a splendid retinue, is at Hong Kong *en route* to Pekin.

—The latest intelligence from Japan includes an announcement that a telegraph line from Nagaski to Yokohama, 600 miles, has been completed. When the instruments arrive, the island will be in direct communication with San Francisco.

—Magnificent new docks have been opened in Belfast, and one of them has been named the Dufferin. Our Governor General is exceedingly popular in Ireland, and particularly in the neighborhood of Belfast, and to show the honour in which they hold him the citizens have named their docks after him.

—Tying a line on the end of which is a fish hook, to a large rocket, hitching the hook to a man's hat and then getting him to fire off the rocket, is the latest form of practical joking in Troy. It works to the intense astonishment of the victim and the intense amusement of the jokers.

South Hastings Teachers' Association.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Inspector Johnston taking the chair.

After the usual routine business had been disposed of, the President read a circular from the Provincial Association relative to sending a delegate to the next annual meeting of that body. After a short discussion the matter was laid over until the afternoon session.

Half an hour was then taken up in discussing some of the difficulties of Grammar, when it was suggested by Mr. Inspector Johnston that, as Analysis was a difficult subject, he would propose that a piece previously selected be taken up at each meeting of the Convention, and analyzed.

Mr. Gallivan then proceeded to show his method of teaching Agricultural Chemistry by saying that the plan he adopted was the conversational one. He then gave a short sketch of the origin and rise of the study of Chemistry, and the various kinds of soil and their elementary constituents, and the simple process by which the farmer might easily know under which class his land should be placed. He then gave the various elementary substances and the different methods he had employed to form oxygen, hydrogen, chlorine, common salt, glauber salts, epsom salts, carbonic acid gas, nitrate of ammonia, and nitrous oxide or laughing gas, each of which he said he had produced, and he had found it very pleasing to himself and instructive to his pupils.

Mr. Gallivan's lecture was both interesting and instructive, and showed his thorough acquaintance with his subject.

Mr. McLachlan moved, seconded by Mr. Gallivan, That Mr. Inspector Johnston be appointed as a delegate to represent this Convention at the next annual meeting of the Provincial Association —Carried.

Subjects for the next meeting: Analysis, from the 1st Lesson of the 4th Book, by Mr. J. Johnston; Composition, Miss Templeton; Mensuration, S. Johnson; Practical Experiments in Chemistry, Mr. Gallivan; Book keeping, Mr. Sprague.

The next regular meeting will take place on Saturday, Sept. 21st, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., and the teachers of South Hastings are respectfully requested to attend.

LILY CAKE.—One cup butter, three cups sugar, one cup milk, four cups flour, four eggs, teaspoonful soda, teaspoonful cream tartar.

THE POPE.—It is stated that the Spanish Government has protested against the installation of the Pope at Pau, in close proximity to the Spanish frontiers, and that, in consequence, Thiers will provide a residence for his Holiness at Compeigne.

THE HARVEST IN QUEBEC.—The Montreal *Daily News* says:—"Harvesting in the Province of Quebec, which had been somewhat retarded by the rains, is now actively resumed, and will soon be successfully completed. We have had another year of abundance."

PETERBOROUGH RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Peterborough Rifle Association's annual competition takes place at their range in Ashburnam on the 13th inst. The matches are as follows: The Association, open to all comers, any rifle, at 200 and 500 yards; six prizes from $10 to $1. The Volunteer Match, open only to Volunteers who have performed their annual drill for the present year, with six prizes from $10 to $1. The Cavalry Match, open to all cavalry members of the Association, with five prizes from $6 to 1. Volunteers not allowed to compete unless in full uniform. Persons desiring to compete may do so by paying to Capt. John Burnham the subscription of $1 to the Association, thereby becoming members thereof. After the close of the match the prizes will be presented in the Drill Shed in the evening.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

FOUR DAYS SEVERE FIGHTING IN THE STREETS!

MURDER, RIOT, AND ROBBERY.

Cavalry and Infantry hold the Streets, and Business suspended.

THE WRECKED CITY.

[We publish below a first instalment of the New York *Herald's* correspondent's narrative of the late riots in Belfast. As might be expected, the correspondent's account is somewhat tinctured with the pro-Fenian sympathies of the paper which he represents. The report, however, is the fullest we have yet seen, and describes in a graphic manner the condition of the city during the worst days of the disturbance.]

BELFAST, Aug. 20.—It is impossible to exaggerate the scenes of bloodshed, riot and destruction which have disgraced this town for now four days. That all parties are to blame, and the Executive most of all, is undeniable. Thousands of cavalry and infantry line the principal streets, and patrols of police are stationed all over the town. And yet the rattle of musketry is ceaseless; vehicles of all kinds are careering to the general hospital; houses are falling in, sometimes by fire and sometimes by gutting, and a universal shudder palsies the energies of the population. The disaster which has once more made Belfast the disgrace of Ireland is directly attributable to the violent malevolence of the lower classes and indirectly to the repeal by the Government of the Party Processions Act. It is now lawful for all parties to have processions, and the Twelfth of July was celebrated by the Orangemen in great peace. The Catholics made no sign whatever. On August 15th they celebrated the religious festival of Lady Day by forming enormous processions, carrying flags and historical mottoes, bearing portraits of Robert Emmett, and holding meetings in favor of home rule. The leaders of the Orangemen addressed their followers on the 14th by placard and advertisement, calling upon them to abstain from all violence, referring to the peaceful demeanor of the Catholics on the 12th, and entreated for them a quiet day in return. These addresses were wholly disregarded, and on Friday morning Sandy row wore its ancient appearance and soon threatening knots of men formed into a riotous multitude. The Catholics with equal promptitude took up a defensive position, and before night closed a couple of men were dead, a score were wounded and hundreds were drunk. On Saturday the contest was renewed with extraordinary fury. While troops were hastening from every quarter, while special trains were flying from the capital, while beseeching telegrams were flashed from the local authorities, the ship carpenters had pitched their camp and calmly awaited the arrival of the foe. These warriors have a local reputation of fiercest import. In the riots of 1864, which lasted for no less than twenty-one days, they sacked whole streets, tore down shutters, ransacked shops and fought with a desperate fury that appalled the country. On this occasion the challenge was not thrown down in vain; but happily the battle was averted. The constabulary in their utmost force stood between the angry hosts, and at length, when they themselves were beaten with bludgeons and staves, they charged the mob with the bayonet and succeeded in breaking the sort of square which had been not inartistically formed. The wounded several men and received several wounds themselves. They now hurried at a rapid pace through the principal streets of the notoriously disturbed quarters, and, as reinforcements arrived, they were able to keep the two parties each on their own ground. But the failure of Saturday but the more inflamed the murderous passion of the mobs, and since that evening's work it has been simply absurd to inquire who is the aggressor. On Sunday morning an ominous quiet reigned throughout the town, and those who knew Belfast rioters best foretold a deadly battle before long. All day preparations were made on either side, and all day troops and police were pouring in from quarters outside Ulster. One thousand constabulary were in town in the afternoon, and General Warre, commanding the military, had a tremendous force at his disposal. The Mayor issued a proclamation warning the people that mobs or knots of more than six persons would be dispersed forcibly if necessary; but the proclamations had no effect whatever. The riots had gone too far. Violence had felt its own strength; and now when half a dozen public houses had been sacked and liquors of all kinds consumed in the street with astonishing rapidity, mob law was the law of the hour. At length they issued from their respective quarters to the number of about five thousand. They proceeded to a large brick field and commenced the bloodiest conflict ever remembered in Ulster. Now the Catholics were driven from the field and now they turned with renewed courage and swept the Orangemen away. The fight had lasted for more than half an hour when the military were attracted by the incessant ball firing, and immediately hastened to the spot. The cavalry charged right between the mobs and the Highlanders dashed into the thick of the crowded street. Men fell on all sides, and in fifteen minutes there was a tremulous peace. The wounded were carried to the hospital and one hundred rioters were conveyed to the cells. But while this battle was being quelled almost a fiercer one was being arrayed. The town, as I have said, was up all night. Men and women feared to go to bed, and the suspense was tempered considerably by intoxication. Every Protestant house in the Catholic districts had been sacked, and a similar savagery had found devotees in the Protestant quarters. So there were hundreds compelled to be in the streets, and the quarrel was easily renewed. From hour to hour circumstances delayed the conflict; but about five in the afternoon a band of Roman Catholics smashed in the shutters of two public houses, and for the next hour the furies of pandemonium raged unchecked. Barrels of porter and ale were opened, and huge draughts were hauled out in vessels of every conceivable kind. Brandy bottles were smashed at the neck, and men drank from them until they reeled into the gutters. In a few minutes drunken men and women lay about and made a new companion picture for the fearful frescoes of the French Revolution. Champagne was despised as not affording facile means of consumption, and the savages lost most of the wine as they smashed the necks of the bottles. At one moment there were 5,000 people howling like demons, drinking furiously of all drinks, reeking and swearing and staggering and getting into beastly helplessness. In that quarter there was not one whole pane of glass. The sashes of the windows were gone. The furniture lay on the upturned flagway in hideous debris, the streets were torn up, the stones were piled in a hundred heaps, and women and girls wrought at this fearful preparation until their hands were scarred and bloody.

The police came up instead of the Orangemen, and the battle began in down right, savage earnest. The stones were hurled in thousands against the force, which gradually retreated until the crowd reached an open space, when they suddenly turned and fired. But blank cartridge was not the food for those fellows, and seeing the disadvantage of the police, they charged on them with bludgeons and beat them down in numbers. The police then made an attempt to force the crowd at the point of the bayonet, and several rioters fell. A couple of bullet wounds were also inflicted, but the condition of the meagre police force must have been instantly lamentable had not General Warre, at the head of the Fourth dragoons, appeared upon the scene. In ten minutes there was a complete silence. The Highlanders stood under arms, and the cavalry scoured every lane and drove the rioters off. The drunken were carried on stretchers to the cells. The wounded were lodged in hospital, and order was once more restored. But not for long. In two hours a crowd assembled in the very heart of the town, in the fine open space in Castle street. Stone throwing began, and a jeweller's shop seemed marked for pillage. A couple houses were broken into, and persons caught issuing with goods were arrested. But the thieves in the crowd sought to rescue them and a series of small scuffles took place, in which hurts but no wounds were many and frequent. The dragoons soon appeared, and there was something like consternation when a man was seen deliberately to aim at the captain in charge. Fortunately the murderer missed his mark, and the bullet entered a wall in a direction a few inches out of the captain's line. The ruffian succeeded in getting off, and fortunately the mob began to disperse, for the military were by no means

a pacific humor. The appearance of the town was dismal. Whole quarters presented one scene of ruin. There was not a window in several streets, not a stone that was not torn up; there were hardly in this town of 170,000 inhabitants one hundred shops open. The place was in a state of half quiescent rebellion. Men flitted along in fear of their lives. The troops stood ranged along, or from sheer fatigue sat down on forms brought from the barrack yards. The morning grew on in quiet; but the rapid succession of pistol shots, about nine o'clock, gave warning of the approaching tumult. By eleven o'clock four public houses were gutted, and thousands of drunken ruffians were carousing through the town with blunderbusses and pistols. A public house kept by an Orangeman, and noted as the rendezvous of the party, was broken into and shots fired through the windows. The publican fired back upon the crowd, and a scene of terrible excitement immediately ensued. A company of dragoons charged in and rode down the mob with reckless vigor, and the rioters fell on all sides. Some of them rushed into public buildings and the dragoons followed them and laid about with their flat sabres until the mob fled pell-mell how they could and where. At that moment a spectator from the upper window of a house in High street might have seen bullets stuck in shutters and window-sashes. The scene was simply awful. No man's life was safe, and the blood of the military seemed to be dangerously aroused. All this was about noon, and matters wore so desperate an appearance that martial law was spoken of on every side as the only remedy for Belfast.

The Catholics sallied forth in the afternoon and compelled every man, woman and child to 'bless' and 'cross' himself or submit to a merciless beating. Anything more hideous than the scenes in the Shankhill district cannot be imagined. A public house was forced and barrels of drink were smashed open. Fired with this poison, the mob beat down defenceless people with a savage and indiscriminate fury which has never had parallel in Belfast. At one corner five men fell from pistol shots. North street was held by a party of rioters who, furiously drunk and shouting blasphemously, compelled passengers to affirm that they were Catholics; and on refusing they were knocked down and left helpless. Few persons were foolhardy enough to adopt this course with these madmen and they soon found themselves in the General Hospital. At last the military came up and broke up this lawless gang. A reporter on a local paper was seized, but contrived to get off, when he was pursued with sticks and stones until he reached the advancing military. The shop of a grocer, who had made himself offensive or whose general opinions were well known, had been unsuccessfully attacked during the day. The mob has been repulsed and driven off half a dozen times. They succeeded at last. All the windows were smashed in with paving stones, a scythe soon brought down the shutters, and then the sashes were slashed in and the contents of the shop flung broadcast in the streets. Huge pieces of bacon were hacked to bits, cases of biscuit were broken and flung about, cheese and loaves were firing in all directions, and then the barrels were rolled out, emptied of their contents and broken up for weapons.

When the house was completely gutted and the rioters were shouting in satiated enjoyment, up came the Highlanders and police. They halted opposite the ruins, and the rioters fled only to begin a similar onslaught on the dwelling-house of a butcher not far off. The furniture was flung from the windows, the beds were slashed up with knives, and the feathers sent floating in the wind, until it looked like a fall of snow. Each success maddened the mob the more. They proceeded with their depredations until six houses in one street presented an indescribable appearance. Here and there groups of tipsy men might be seen levying money on passers-by. Groups of intoxicated boys were smashing windows for sheer pleasure. But the saddest sight of all were the victims of the "warnings." The war had grown so merciless that on both sides persons of opposite faith were ordered to quit their dwellings in an hour or take the risk of sacking. Here were Catholics in the neighborhood of Sandy row, fleeing along with their furniture in their arms amid the jeers and rude jostlings of their tormentors. A like policy was adopted towards Protestants in Catholic districts. But when night fell a new and devilish device was hit upon. The mob climbed the lamp posts and put out all the lights, and then they warmed to their work of devastation. The military feared to fire, lest they should injure harmless persons; but such forbearance was little les than foolishness.

Downright pillage was now proceeding on all sides, and a town sacked by a foreign foe could hardly have afforded more direful and disgraceful scenes. There was no sort of protection extended to the peaceful population. The military were ignorant of the distress and the magistrates displayed to the most culpable extent the half-heartedness and fear which have ever characterized them in riotous times. There can be no question as to the ability of the forces to have quelled the contending mobs. But every man shirks leadership. There is a well-grounded dread of the subsequent denunciation to which a rigorous man will ever be subjected in Ireland. For the time there is a great outcry against the authorities on the grounds of pusillanimity; but let a man act now with vigor on behalf of law and order and he would be hailed as a bigot or a butcher for the remainder of his life. At this moment we in Belfast live in unspeakable dread. Lives have been lost; the hospital staff can serve no more. The wounded lie in private places, too proud to admit of defeat and risk the jeers of peaceful times—if we are ever to have them again. Enormous property has been destroyed. To-day have been signs of bad blood, and some dozen houses have been wrecked. In these cases Catholics and Protestants subjected to the "warning" system had not complied with the tyranny, hoping for the restoration of order. But their foes tore the furniture out of doors, and half a dozen huge bonfires have been lighted with household goods of defenceless people. But there seem some signs of relief.

The military are in a thin red line all over the worst parts of the town. The cavalry have not been out of the saddle for a couple of days. They now trot all through the disturbed districts. There are general hopes of a returning civilization. Only two cases came to the hospitals up to five this afternoon and as I return to close this letter, after a sharp drive through the best streets, I observe many of the shops open, and men wear an expectant but not hopeful expression. I sincerely trust the bloody business is at an end. The Government of this miserable country has been shown what it is to trust the passion of the post horses without bridle; and we think Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright will abstain from any Autumn manœuvres in this Province. At this moment the greatest and most promising town in Ireland has something the appearance of Baseilles after the Prussian occupation. The bulk of the population endure all the pangs of a shameful humiliation, while the rioters lurk about, savagely chuckling at their unparalleled success or vowing revenge for the soreness of defeat. The military will remain for more than a week and the public houses will be closed until Friday,and all the precautions hitherto observed will be rigidly and forcibly maintained.

BELFAST, August 21

After my despatch closed last night a police constable named James Moore, was shot dead by a man standing in the doorway of No. 72 Norfolk street in the Protestant District. The constant succession of pistol shots from this street induced the authorities to institute a search for arms, and measures were adopted to bring about a general seizure. Sub-Inspector Hogel and a number of men were told off for this hazardous duty. When they entered the street the crowds began to surround them, and it was quite apparent that mischief was intended. While a few men entered one of the houses a man was seen deliberately to aim at Moore, who fell on his face with a bullet in his heart. The excitement and indignation grew intensely, and had the police been in stronger force it is impossible to conjecture what horrors might have been enacted. The corpse was taken to the morgue and a number of arrests were instantly made. It is said that the murderer is in custody, and, further, a man named Finlay and a woman named Donohoe affirm that they can identify him. There is at this moment a very strong feeling of passion among the constabulary, and I have no doubt that unless the rioters desist, and that right soon, the death of Moore will find a four-fold revenge. With a view of convincing the mobs that the military force at the disposal of the authorities is quite puissant enough to crush the riots, a statement (which I have good reason to believe) has been generally circulated. There are 1,800 soldiers, horse and foot, 1,450 policemen, 600 militiamen and the Sixty-second regiment arrived to-day. This would give a total of about 5,500 men, and beside general officers, there are close upon a dozen stipendiary magistrates in the struggle to restore order. This enormous force has been on duty for five days, and some of the men, especially in the cavalry, look as though they had been on a campaign.

The riots to-day have continued with unabated violence, but the number of encounters have been considerably reduced. Pistol shots have been ringing all over the disturbed districts during the day, but they are the last efforts of exhausted savages. I learn that the general hospital has but three or four shot wounds to-day, but private houses have their many victims. The conflict has now degenerated into stone throwing and pillage and house hunting. The torn up streets afford ready missiles for the mobs, and in about half a dozen cases to-day the fights were renewed with extraordinary vigor. The military and police, however, are now masters of the geography of Belfast, which is in many respects singularly puzzling to a stranger. They dash in among the rioters and effect arrests, and no tumult can last for more than fifteen minutes. But they are no sooner in one direction than the fiends are firing at one another in the locality lately guarded. With these incessant but comparatively unsuccessful outbreaks, the town is kept in a high fever.

The great outrages of the last three days have not been renewed, but what they lack in strength they show in frequency. The military are ceaseless in their operations, and when they are not chastising stone-throwers they are guarding the women as they 'flee from the wrath to come.' I could not exaggerate the woful appearance of Belfast at this moment. I have been all through the principal streets of the districts, and a more melancholy wreck I have never beheld. In a circumference of three miles there is not a house or shop open, the shutters of every window are closed, and inside the people tremble lest a bullet or a brick should endanger their lives. In the Shankhill district, from Peter's Hill to Bower's Hill, there is not one pane of glass, not one sash, not one bit of furniture, not one door. The street is literally covered with broken glass, with broken woodwork, with broken furniture; and now and then you come upon heaps of charred sticks and ashes and half consumed tables and chairs. This place has been as literally gutted as a wreck could be. The aspect is something frightful. The houses look as though they would tumble in with a tremendous crash and complete the harmony of the ruin. Indeed, fears are universally entertained that some of these tottering fabrics will cost many lives before the hideous time is done.

Turning from these scenes of desolation the spectator is arrested by the mournful bands of "warned" people slowly dragging along their wretched property, while they are protected from the fury of the mob by military and police. This heartless system never was so relentlessly pursued before. In the Catholic districts there remains not one Protestant; and no Catholics dare remain longer than the specified 'three hours' in the bloody precincts of Sandy Row. Cases of unspeakable hardship are to be met in every street. Here you find old and helpless people driven from their homes to seek shelter in a district in which their co-religionists reside, but in which there are no houses to be let. There is not sufficient house accommodation for the established resident; and where are the vagrants to go? I have seen people sitting ruefully on the flagways with a little furniture scattered about them in the helpless agony of tears. I have seen an old man carried in his bed by his sons and laid in an entry, while they begged for a room. Nothing like the scenes of to-day were ever beheld in Ireland before, and possibly no civilized country can afford a comparison. Thousands of people, half recovered from the wildest intoxication, are to be seen in groups loitering about with wickedness manifested in their every move.

Hunger has set in, for no wages have been had since last Thursday; all the shops are closed; the marketable goods of most of the lower orders have been destroyed; several mills are locked up and guarded by military, and a miserable unrest in all the town continues. No man can tell how the social life here is to be restored. Where are the homeless to go? How are the necessary articles of domestic economy to be procured? How will the town bear taxes for the destruction of property? How are the ills and wounds of this bitter time to be patched up? That even now, after six days of lawlessness and rapine, the bloody spirit is not quelled is plain from the news which I have just learned. From a house in one street shots were being fired so incessantly that command was given to enter and arrest the inhabitants. The police were received with a volley of shots and were compelled to retire. The officer in command again advanced, and, more shots being discharged, he gave the order to fire. Twice and thirty-six constables fired, and the most appalling rumors are abroad as to the effect. The wounded are not now carried generally to the hospital, but to the houses of friends. At this moment, save for the general panic and feeling of distrust, the town is quieter than usual. To-day's business is bad enough, Heaven knows; but beside the horrors of Sunday and Monday it seems harmless. The night is awaited with anxiety.

—The Belfast *Morning News* says: We have to-day, (Saturday, Aug 24) to report a continuance of peace in Belfast. Strong forces of military and police are still stationed in the turbulent districts, but no renewal of the disturbances is reported from any quarter. In most instances the people have returned to work, and beyond the armed patrols, the wrecked houses and the torn up streets and sidepaths, there is nothing to indicate the terrible ordeal through which this town has just passed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 11—The race for the St. Leger stakes was run to-day and won by 'Wenlock.'

A despatch from Lisbon reports that the English Steamship Beta has been totally wrecked off the coast of Portugal. No details of the loss are yet received.

LONDON, Sept. 11—It is now reported that the International Congress in its closing session adopted a resolution converting the Society into a political organization. The resolution was introduced by August, one of the members from Paris. The delegates from Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, France and the United States protested against it and threatened to withdraw unless the vote was reconsidered. As the sitting was secret it is difficult to obtain a trustworthy account of the proceedings, and it is not known what action was finally taken on the question. The report that several French members withdrew in disgust before the adjournment leads to the belief that the Congress rescinded its vote.

The letter of Pere Hyacinthe, published in French papers, concerning and defending his marriage, declares it to be farthest from his intention to renounce his high calling, and claims, with many arguments appended to show the justness of his claim, that marriage and the priesthood are by no means antagonistic, and that his step has not been inconsiderate or hasty or notoriety seeking.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—The work of sinking the track of the New York C. R. R. from the Union Depot to the Harlem River has been begun. The cost of bridges, viaducts, and tunnels which will have to be built will reach about six millions.

A new statue of Sir Walter Scott, designed for the Central Park, arrived from Europe on Saturday.

Great satisfaction prevails among the Internationals here at the decision of the Hague Congress to remove the General Council from London to New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—Forrester, the alleged murderer of Nathan, arrived here to-night heavily ironed, and was taken to police headquarters.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 10th, 1 a. m.—Speaker Blaine has just sent the following despatch to President Grant: "To the President of the United States, Long Branch, N. J.: We have carried the State for Gov. Perham by more than 15,000 majority—a net gain of 5,000 on last years vote. We have carried all the Congressional districts, the closest by 2,000 majority. We have carried every county in the state, something we never achieved but once before; we have elected ever Senator and chosen more than four-fifths of the House of Representatives."

The Pacific mail steamship company entertains strong doubts as to the authenticity of the despatch from its agent at Yokohama announcing the loss of the steamship *America*.

New Advertisements.

Grand Junction Railway—D. B. Robertson.
Chancery Sale—W. W. Dean.
Discount Sale—Geo. Coburn & Bro.
Strayed—Elizabeth Tanner.
West Hastings Fair and Cattle Show.
Sheep Strayed—Andrew Hamilton.
Stray Cow—Andrew Embury.
Myrtle Navy—Tuckett & Billings.
Straw—H. Corby.
War—A. Keyes.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1872.

Agricultural Shows.

The annual shows of different Agricultural Societies will be held on the following dates:

Thurlow—At Thrasher's, October 1st.
East Hastings—At Roslin, October 4th.
North Hastings—At Luke's, October 11th.
Tyendinaga—At Shannonville, October 12th.
West Hastings—At the Agricultural Hall, West Belleville, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 15th and 16th.
Lennox—At Napanee, Thursday and Friday, October 3rd and 4th.

Defending Murder.

An anonymous correspondent of the Toronto *Freeman*, who purports to write from "Tyendinaga" under the vague date of August, is very bitter against the INTELLIGENCER. He accuses us of having penned our report of the murder in Tyendinaga, and attendant scenes, "in total ignorance "of the circumstances that led to the de-"plorable event," or that the report "was "dictated for the *sinister purpose* of de-"stroying the harmony that should exist "in a community composed of different "sects." After promising to give his readers a fair and impartial narrative of "the causes which brought about the perpetration of the horrible deed," this anonymous scribbler, who dubs himself "Veritas," proceeds to say:

"Before us we have a copy of the Belleville INTELLIGENCER, issued on the 23rd inst., in which is published a vague, incorrect and partial report of the entire occurrence. The author of the article under consideration must have written without correct or reliable information, or with a malicious motive of creating discord among a united people. If read attentively, it will be seen that he labors energetically to hold one party forth to the public gaze as consummate ruffians and ruthless assassins, while he represents the other as possessing the utmost patience and meekness, submitting unresistingly to the murderous assaults of their assailants."

Coming even from such a source, this is a serious charge, and we therefore read over our report of the affair—furnished by eye-witnesses—for the purpose of seeing if anything therein contained would bear the construction placed upon it by this correspondent. It is almost needless to say that there was not—that no such inference could be drawn from our remarks, and that, from that plain statement of fact, no one not acquainted with the parties could tell whether a Roman Catholic had murdered a Protestant, or *vice versa*, or whether the murdered man and his assassins held the same religious belief. True, this statement was written and published in advance of any testimony being taken in the case, other than at the Coroner's Inquest; but it surprised the writer to see the sworn testimony of the respectable (and many of them entirely disinterested) witnesses so thoroughly confirm his statement in every particular. We refer the *Freeman* to the evidence of Thomas Sexsmith, John Garratt, Melbourne Maston, Joseph Scott, John Harrison, Herman W. Randall, Margaret Jane Whiteman, Alice Jane Lawrenson, Hiram Whiteman, Samuel Winters, Richard Wildman, Joseph Whiteman, and William Harrison, taken in the Police Court in Belleville on the charge against Daniel Smith, for full, clear, and satisfactory confirmation of the truth of the information upon which our report was based.

And now, a word with our *critic* on *his* statement of facts. After reciting a quarrel which he says took place a year previous, he says:

"Shortly after six o'clock in the evening, Winters and his gang, in two or three waggons entered the village, uttering derisive cheers at the supposed cowardice shown by the Tighes and friends; the latter, goaded to desperation and losing all self control, rushed to meet their foes. Winters, who was never known as a coward, was the first to leap from one of the waggons, and confront his enemies; but his expertness in using firearms being well known, they discharged two shots at him, one of which entered the abdomen and proved fatal. Seeing their powerful but rash leader fall, the rest of his [W.'s] party as was predicted to the number of ten or fifteen, rushed pell-mell into an adjoining dwelling, their pallid cheeks and quickening breath attesting the extent of their fright and quality of their courage; and the revolvers in their quivering grasp furnishing sufficient proof of what were their intentions when entering the village."

Our readers will note that not one word was produced in evidence to corroborate this statement—no threats, no revolvers brandished by Winters' party as they drove into the village, were testified to. The evidence is quite to the contrary—that John Winters was going peaceably to the Post Office, as he informed his brother Samuel when on his way to Lonsdale a few minutes before his assassination, with no intention of fighting, and that, in pursuance of that declaration, when he saw the threatening demonstrations of his murderers he endeavored to pacify them, saying, "Boys, I don't want anything to do with you," and jumped from the wagon to tie his horses, when he was *shot from behind* by James Smith, one of the assassins whom "Veritas" in his partizan zeal seeks to justify, and afterwards, on turning round to face the crowd, was fatally shot in the abdomen by Dominick Tighe.

But "Veritas," forgetful of or ignoring the sworn testimony of the witnesses before mentioned, so warms himself in pursuing the details, of his narrative, that he at length gives vent to his true sentiments, and boldly stands forth as a justifier of this most cowardly and revolting crime. Hear him;

"The act we will not attempt to justify any more than to inform the public that the Tighes and followers encountered a party well armed, led by Winters, a desperate man, who was also armed with knife and revolver, a man whom they knew on former occasions to be most unscrupulous in using both weapons, and whom they heard to boast that morning in taunting, ferocious terms, that he would have one of their lives before night. We could, did we desire, mention several incidents in his career to show that he was not a man to whom an opponent could safely allow any advantage of time in the use of weapons; and trusting what we have said will answer our present purpose—that the party accused of murder, *fired the fatal shot under the greatest provocation, and in self-defence*, for who will say that, had their adversary had his revolver first in readiness, some would not have fallen beneath his aim—we leave the public to judge of the comparative guilt of both parties."

It is unnecessary to further bandy words with one who apparently secretly exults over the sudden taking of the life of a man who, whatever his faults, was yet guiltless of being the aggressor on the occasion of his murder, as shown by his demeanor. The intentions of his murderers, on the contrary, are equally well shown by their fierce shouts, "You are the man we have been looking for all day, and now we have you," all their subsequent acts, and the defence set up for them by "Veritas" show that it was a cold blooded, premeditated murder, and we are not a little surprised that the *Freeman* should have allowed such a defence of murder to appear in its columns.

Police Court.

(Before A. DIAMOND, Esq. P. M.)

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

THE TWEED CASES.

The celebrated Tweed cases, in which Arthur Alexander was plaintiff against Thomas Wardrope for assault, and the same plaintiff against Wardrope and others for conspiracy in forcing him to marry a woman against his inclinations, were to-day, after frequent hearings, determined. Both cases were dismissed.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

THORNBURY, ONT., Sept. 9.

A brakeman named James Garvey was accidentally killed at the station here this morning while coupling cars.

—Indiana farmers are painting their names on their front gates.

A Visit to the Mines.

A few days since the writer, in company with others, visited the ore beds now in operation in the northern portions of this and adjoining county, and was much gratified to find that the wealth which has so long lain dormant is being developed with energy and vigor.

The extraordinary rise in the price of Iron, has given a new impetus to the company owning the Iron ore beds in Belmont, better known as the "Marmora Iron Ore." At these beds there are upwards of 100 men at work, and double the number can find employment, but laborers are scarce and the company find it difficult to procure sufficient men for the purposes of obtaining the quantity of ore required by the furnaces in the United States, where the ore is shipped. True, there is the great drawback of having to tranship so often before reaching the Lake, but notwithstanding this, over 20,000 tons have been sent away already this season, and it is intended if possible to ship as much more. Through the kind attention of Mr. Goodall, Superintendent, the party was shown the different ore beds, and every facility offered to give them full and correct knowledge of the extent of the mining going on in the iron regions of Belmont.

There are other beds rich in hæmatite and magnetic ores, in Marmora, Madoc and Elzevir, which we hope ere long to see taken hold of by capitalists, and worked to the advantage of the Townships in which they lie, and the parties who may invest their money in them. Let us hope, that owners of these properties will not, when opportunities are presented to sell, ask such exorbitant prices as to drive away men who are willing to invest in such lands.

From the Iron deposits in Belmont, we wended our way to the Gold Mines in Marmora, drawing up at what is known as the "Gatling Gold Mines," where the kindness and hospitality of Capt. O'Neil, Assistant Superintendent of the works, was unbounded. Work has been going on here for a year or two, in a quiet and unpretentious manner, so unlike all our past gold mining experience, that few knew of the extent to which it has been carried on; which to our mind is the best evidence that can be given of the genuineness of the mines, and the value which the proprietors put upon them. Heretofore the moment a spec of gold was found we had extravagant stories of the extent of the lodes and richness of the ore, until people began to look upon such accounts as so much humbug. In this case however, Mr. Gatling has been quietly pushing his explorations until convinced of the value of the mines, when he secured all the lands possible in the vicinity and then proceeded to erect permanent buildings, such as a cottage for a dwelling, and a boarding house, which would do credit to any town; and the Company is now engaged in erecting one of the best mills in the country, for crushing purposes, which we hope ere long to be able to announce as complete and in full working order. The quartz veins here are numerous and of good width, the ore showing free gold in quantities which we have every confidence will richly repay those who have invested their money in the speculation. The Company have now four shafts sunk to a depth of 80, 70, 25 and 20 feet, respectively, and the deeper these shafts have been sunk the wider the veins have become, and the richer the ore which has been taken from them. A number of other parallel veins, all seeming to run in a narrow belt, have been opened, giving evidence of richness which to our mind justify the large expenditure now going on at these mines. To test the richness of the decomposed portions of the quartz veins, which are of a reddish color, resembling oxydized iron, a pan of about half a peck was obtained by the aid of a small pick, and washed in the Moira, giving a fine show of gold not less in value than one dollar, and we were assured that much richer shows had been obtained from less quantities of the decomposed matter, leading every one who has seen it to the conclusion that the mine is rich and will pay well, fully confirming the opinion expressed in our issue a few days since, by Professor Bell, who visited these mines, as to the richness and extent of the quartz veins in Marmora. We need scarcely say we hope, after all the difficulties which have been overcome in our gold regions, that Mr. Gatling and those associated with him will have their most sanguine expectations realized.

The next mine visited was that which is in full blast, under the superintendence of Dr. Williams, in Marmora. Here a mill has been erected, and running for some time, with very favorable results. The bricks of gold which have been obtained from the crushings at this mine having been noticed repeatedly in the INTELLIGENCER, it is not necessary to refer to them again; suffice it the mill is constantly running, and that with the improved process which has been introduced, there is no doubt but that a much larger yield will be the result. The Dr. is opening other veins which crop out in various parts of the property, and which give every indication of yielding paying quartz.

There are other Companies in Marmora which are mining, but whose "Claims" we had not time to visit. On the whole Gold Mining in Marmora looks brighter than it ever did before, it being now carried on in a quieter and more systematic manner—less speculative, and more legitimate in its character, from which we anticipate a healthier and more permanent business.

The Rocks upon which the Opposition are Split.

We have at different times shown the entire lack of a common platform of principles to bind the opponents of the Dominion Government together, should they ever, by any unfortunate chance, succeed in obtaining office for themselves. The following extract from the Montreal *Star*—a paper, the politics of which appear to be a matter of secondary interest to its conductors—so clearly points out the divergent views held by the Ontario Grits and the Quebec Rouges, that we transfer it to our columns. It will be observed that the differences here spoken of are only those in which the Quebec and Ontario opponents of the Government are concerned, the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Antis having been extinguished at the late election:

"Considering the admiration the majority of the Opposition profess for American institutions, it is somewhat remarkable that the "Convention" has not been introduced into Canadian politics. Such an institution seems particularly needed just now when the Outs are afflicted with discordant views on any of the leading points at issue. For instance, take the question of protection to Native Industry. Where could there be found more decided opponents on this issue than the Liberals of the East and the Liberals of the West? We see the *Globe* party advocating open ports and direct taxation, while the *Nationals* party, originated by Mr. Jette, have made a protective policy a strong plank in their platform.

"Again, on the question of deepening the channel between Montreal and Quebec, there is the widest difference of opinion as to whence the money should come to defray the cost. The Liberals of this section of the Dominion insist that it ought to be regarded as a national work and the bill defrayed from the Dominion exchequer, while the Liberals of the West as strongly maintain that it is a local work and should be paid by Montreal.

"The Grits want the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railroad placed so as to favor Toronto, while the Liberals of this Province are split into sections on the question as to whether Montreal or Quebec is most entitled to the terminus.

"The Grits are in favor of recognizing the rights of provinces, as in the case of the New Brunswick School Bill, and the Eastern Liberals are for overthrowing them. Now, these are some of the most important questions which will engage the attention of the House when next it meets, and it will simply be indicative of good sense if the Opposition proceed to 'set their house in order' at the earliest opportunity."

We add another item to the above catalogue, namely, the question of Representation by Population, the acceptance of which principle by Sir George Cartier largely contributed to, if it did not entirely effect, his defeat in Montreal, at the hands of the re-actionist Jette.

Talk of forming a stable Administration from the ranks of the Grits and Rouges! It would be as easy of accomplishment as spinning ropes of sand.

—Fish are so thick in Clear Lake, California, that a veracious citizen says: "It is only necessary to wade in and choose your fish, the difficulty being which fish to choose."

—There must have been an unprecedented demand for mutton in Boston during the Jubilee. Just think of twenty thousand people announcing at the top of their voices. "All we like sheep!"

Massassaga Point.

(PROPERLY MISSISSAGUA.)

We have much gratification in being able to inform our readers that the beauties of the loveliest spot upon the shores of our beautiful Bay are no longer to be wasted upon wild fowl, squirrels, foxes, and occasional pic nic parties, but are about to obtain the meed of public appreciation of which they are in every way so worthy. Messrs. O. C. Gibbs and A. S. Gear, of Boston, and W. C. Nunn, of Belleville, have obtained from the proprietor, A. H. Wallbridge, Esq., a lease for 25 years, and optionally 50 years, on liberal terms, of 300 acres of land at Massassaga Point, on which they intend to establish a Summer-resort, for which it affords facilities and advantages, which, if not exactly unrivalled, certainly cannot be surpassed. Situated upon the choicest spot of one of the finest sheets of water in existence, presenting a land-locked expanse of over sixty miles in length, and varying from above two miles to less than half a mile in width, Massassaga Point stretches out from the south side of the Bay of Quinte to meet its kindred promontory of Point Ann, (Ox Point), narrowing the Bay to the smallest dimension named. It thus commands a view both ways, and both equally striking. Eastward, it looks towards Northport, the mouth of the Napanee River, Mill Point, &c.; and Westward towards Belleville, and the head of the Bay, the fine building of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum forming a prominent feature of the scene. The whole traffic of Belleville and Trenton, schooners, tugs, barges, steamers, &c., also pass in full view, within a few hundred yard of the point; which at the same time offers every facility for fishing, boating, yachting, and all aquatic amusements—indeed it would be difficult to find a finer spot for a regatta than Big Bay, on the East, or for a boat race, than the Belleville reach, on the West. In the season of wild-duck shooting, too, it affords a first-rate station for the enjoyment of that sport, as the birds are very numerous in the immediate neighborhood, and the celebrated shooting ground of Hay Bay lies within easy distance.

The lessees intend to utilize their acquisition by erecting there a first-class Hotel, capable of accommodating 200 guests, which will be replete with every convenience, and lighted with gas made on the premises, by the Dominion Gas Company's patent process. They will also build several detached cottages for the accommodation of families, and will lease sites to persons who may choose to build for themselves,—several of the latter are already bespoken. They will also build a wharf at which passing steamers may touch, and land or embark passengers; and will run a boat of their own several trips every day to Belleville. The remainder of the ground will be laid out into walks and drives, for which, from its natural position and conformation, it offers unusual facilities. The Dominion Telegraph Company has undertaken to lay a cable from Belleville to the Point, and no doubt arrangements will be made with the Grand Trunk and other Railways to grant Excursion and return tickets from Boston, New York, and other places in the United States, and in the Dominion, to parties visiting Massassaga; which is equally accessible by all the steam boats that run between Belleville on one hand, and Oswego, Kingston, Montreal, and intermediate ports on the other.

We have only to add that they intend to have every thing in readiness for the reception of visitors early in the season of 1873.

School Trustees.

TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

The Board met at the usual hour.

PRESENT.—Messrs. McAnnany, (Chairman,) Glass, Sawyer, Tennent, Pitceathly, Wensley, Northrup and Wills.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

A letter was read from Miss Shanks, tendering her resignation as assistant teacher in School No. 1, owing to necessity for relaxation, and offering to teach until her successor is appointed.

Mr. Glass presented the report of the Finance Committee, recommending that several accounts be paid. Also the estimates for the year, amounting to $6,882, and a By-law making requisition upon the Town for that amount.

The report and By-law were on motion adopted.

Mr. Wills reported that Mr. Diamond had called upon Hon. S. Richards in Toronto, on the Taylor *vs.* School Trustees case, and had gone over several cases with him. Mr. Richards had promised to send his opinion, but it had not yet been received.

Mr. Northrup said it would be necessary to have the opinion very soon, otherwise the time for appeal would elapse.

Mr. Wills moved that the solicitor be instructed to appeal the case.

Mr. Northrup said that their law business was an expensive luxury, and in answer to Mr. Sawyer that the bill would amount to from $400 to $500.

Mr. Wills said it would cost but little more to appeal the case, and the question was whether they would pay this large amount of costs and allow the case to go by default, when only some $60 or $100 would be required to appeal it.

Mr. Northrup said it would cost about $400 more.

Mr. Wills did not think it would cost more than he had stated, and if the appeal was successful, the Board would get rid of all the costs.

The matter was allowed to lie over until a future meeting, as also was Miss Shanks' resignation.

Mr. Wills withdrew his motion regarding the term for which teachers should be appointed.

The Board then adjourned.

THE CHEESE MARKET.—During the week there has been unusual excitement in this article, consequent upon the unexpected advance in the English market, which is said to have resulted from a better demand from the English workingmen, who are enabled to purchase more freely of this necessary article of their food by getting an advance in wages. The English market has advanced one shilling per hundred weight for several days in succession. Yesterday the cable quotation was 62s 6d. The result has been an excited market and an advance to 14 and 14½c per pound at Mittle Falls. Cheese that costs 14½c there will cost 61s on board the steamer here, and 64s 6d. to 65s. laid down in Liverpool. The price here, then, is evidently too high, and is speculative, being based upon the assumption of further advances in England. This advance may take place, but the English crop of cheese will be on the market by the middle of September, and the price must recede then if it stands till then. The advance in the first place was natural and healthy, but the effect as is usual in such cases, has been a tendency to overdo the thing. The English crop, it is said is unusually large. Receipts last week were the largest of the season, with one exception. It is estimated that from 30,000 to 40,000 boxes have been sold to arrive, which are coming in this week. It will require only about 50,000 more boxes to be bought this week to fill all the freights engaged, and if we receive 100,000 boxes this week, as we did last, there will be some cheese to carry over to next week. We do not consider the present price likely to stand long.—*New York Grocer*, Aug. 31.

—Two fierce Georgia lawyers recently cross-examined a colored witness until he fainted.

—A French capitalist has opened an establishment for the preparation of sardines, at River Ouelle, P. Q. The little fish are equal to the best of France, and large orders have been received from Quebec and Montreal.

—The *Globe's* Montreal correspondent says Sir George Cartier cannot survive more than four or five months. His disease is dropsy. It is said that the hon. gentleman will visit Europe.

—Several English gentlemen connected with the Grand Trunk Railway—among them Mr. W. H. Smith, M. P. for Westminister, and Mr. Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Railway—were publicly received by the Toronto Board of Trade on the 9th

—Capt. Fletcher, of the Provisional Rifles, Manitoba, performed a feat in rifle shooting that deserves to be recorded. He broke a common friction match twice in ten shots at twenty-five paces with the Snider-Enfield rifle. The match was planed against a board.

BERLIN, Sept. 9—The disorderly portion of the population of Berlin took occasion during the grand military parade on Saturday last to create many disorders. One party of riotous characters, enraged at an advance in the price of beer by Hops & Co., made an attack upon their brewery and completely wrecked it. The police were compelled to charge on the rioters with drawn swords, and it was not dispersed until many persons were wounded and a still larger number arrested.

Cricket.

TRENTON VS. BELLEVILLE.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

MR. EDITOR,—Many thanks for expression of hopes indulged in in yours of the 7th, that in the cricket match, Belleville vs. Trenton, our own boys would come off victorious. Such sentiments, and a general belief amongst those boys that the citizens at large partake of and indulge in the same desires, viz., the continuous adding of laurels to their fame as cricketers, stimulate and encourage them to perform such deeds of cricket as was displayed by them in the games of Friday and Saturday last.

On Friday, according to announcement, the 11 of Belleville contested the game against 15 players from Trenton, and from the well-known reputation of their captain, H. Gill, Esq., as a cricketer, and the coaching they were likely to get, our boys were anything but confident of so easy a victory. The Trenton team was the first to be sent to the wickets, against the bowling of Messrs. E. R. Benjamin and Savage. The weather being magnificent, old Sol giving us the full benefit of his rays, combined with the cool breezes which are always experienced on the cricket ground, made the play delightful and pleasant, which was also added to by the numerous spectators on the ground. Play commenced in good style by Savage opening with a maiden; five better balls could not have been well delivered. Clark of course was at the wickets, which fact the Trenton boys were speedily made acquainted with. Against Savage's fast bowling, Lister at long stop did good service. Harper at point, and Benjamin and Garratt alternately at cover point, spoke plainly the credit the two former got while playing against the English Eleven in Montreal and Ottawa was not given undeservedly. Messrs. Gill and Gothard were the first at the wickets, when Gill opened the score by a drive to leg from Benjamin's slows for 1. These two made the game lively for a short time, running a score of 11, when Gill was caught by McCormick very nicely. F. Ashton followed, but was well caught by Savage, having contributed 1. Gothard shortly followed, being caught at long field by that invincible Thomas, after adding 4 more to his score. A. Flindall then fearlessly faced the music, 3 wickets having fallen for 16 runs, but his life was very short, hearing from Clark, who never fails to remind the runaway that there is a white mark over which it is sure death to pass. B. Way, from whom much was expected, was the next to be discomfited, being driven on to his own wickets by a well pitched ball from Benjamin. Hendrick, the Lacrosse Champion, made a nice drive to leg for 3, which was soon followed by another for 2 and 1, when his timber was scattered by a ball from Benjamin. Biggar then attempted to give an impetus to the score for Trenton, but forgot that the watchful eye of Harper was upon his play, who succeeded in taking the ball from his bat without his making a score—24 runs for 7 wickets. Coin then followed, and the ring being genuine, made a score by free hitting of 13, but succumbed along with Weaver and W. H. Gill who followed, to the well directed shots of Savage, having added 4 more to the score—10 wickets down for 41 runs. H. Bonter after getting a good 3 hit off Benjamin, was bowled clean by that gentleman—and Meath, who faced him not having been warned by Mr Flindall's fate, was speedily stumped by Clark, having scored 2; Sampson added 1 and Hodges 2, when they were both rooted by Benjamin's unerring slows—leaving Robertson, who had not scored, monarch of all he surveyed, making a total score for the 1st innings of the 15 for 55—as will be seen by the small scores, the fielding of the Belleville team was good.

The Bellevillians were speedily represented at the wickets by R. Harper and S. Savage, who went to work with a will and had run up a nice score when Savage was well caught by Flindall, having added 2 to the score. Lister then faced Harper, but was also soon caught by Bonter, having scored 4. Dr. Cahill then followed, but was unfortunately put out leg before wicket after 2 good hits for 2 each. Harper playing steadily and scoring well, was then joined by Clark, who managed to place 13 against his name before being bowled by Flindall. McCormick then took the willow and gave promise of a good score, but was unfortunately bowled by Flindall after making 3. Benjamin then manfully stept to the front, and by very pretty play placed 6 to his name, until bowled by Willoughby. Thomas was the next to join Harper, during whose innings Harper was bowled by Biggar, the ball striking his foot and turning into his wicket. By caution and good play he had managed to place 54 runs to his name, being within 1 of the whole score of the 15, and had assisted in placing 129 runs to the credit of Belleville. Garratt then joined Thomas, but was run out after making 2 good drives for 3 each and 2 singles. Walker followed, when Thomas, after making 31 in good style, was well caught by Biggar. Walker was then bowled by Biggar, leaving Smart alone at the wicket, he having scored 1—making a total for the Belleville score of 156. Even with 101 against them on the Belleville's first innings, the Trentonions were not despondent, but commenced in good style to wipe that out, Mr. Gill himself making 41 towards that object, but unfortunately his associates were not able even to follow suit into the double figures, otherwise the Bellevillians might have had a different tale to unfold. Especial mention may be made of two very good catches make by that lively catch, Walker, at long field; also of two sharp catches at point by Harper, a difficult catch by Thomas, and a lively piece of wicket-keeping by Clark in stumping out Flindall a second time, and a drive on to his own wicket by Bruce Way from Benjamin—also a second time. Willoughby in this score of 82 contributed 8 by very good play. The bowling of Savage throughout was deserving of praise, which cannot be said of the bowling on the opposite side, unless it was, as the English have it, collared by the redoubtables of Belleville. Thus finished another game in favor of Belleville, by 1 innings and 19 runs to spare, playing 15 instead of 11. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Trentonians for the manner in which they bore their defeat and the determination still to battle with Belleville for the victory—which may they obtain, but a long time first.

After the play the two teams adjourned to mine host P. H. Hambly's, where the Trenton players were entertained to a splendid supper, got up in Mr. Hambly's best style. After full justice had been done to the good things, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts given and responded to, and a few songs sung, the company broke up, each giving three good and hearty cheers for their opponents, the Trenton team leaving Belleville by road at 9 o'clock, thus ending another day's enjoyment at cricket—not a whit behind any of the season.

Annexed is the score:

TRENTON.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Gill, c McCormick, b Benjamin,	5	c Thomas, b Clarke,	41
Gothard, c Thomas, b Benjamin,	10	b Benjamin,	2
Ashton, b Savage,	1	c Harper, b Savage	4
Flindall, st Clarke, b Savage,	2	st Clarke,	1
Way, hit wicket, b Benjamin,	0	hit wicket,	0
Hendrick, b Benjamin,	6	c Cahill, b Clarke,	4
Biggar, c Harper, b Benjamin,	0	c Walker, b Lister,	2
Weaver, b Savage,	8	b Smart,	0
Coyne, b Savage,	13	c Harper, b Smart,	6
W. H. Gill, c Savage, b Benjamin,	1	b Smart,	4
Bonter, b Benjamin,	3	c Lister, b Smart,	4
Meath, st Clark, b Benjamin,	2	not out,	0
Lampson, b Benjamin,	1	b Clarke,	1
Willoughby, b do	0	c Clarke, b Savage,	8
Robertson, not out,	0	b Clarke,	1
Byes, 5; leg byes, 1,	6	Byes, 4,	4
	55		82
Grand Total,			137

BELLEVILLE.

Savage, c and b Flindall	2
Harper, b Biggar	54
Lister, c Bonter, b Gill	4
Cahill, l b w, b Gill	4
Clarke, b Flindall	13
McCormick, b do	3
Benjamin, b Willoughby	6
Thomas, c Biggar, b Flindall	31
Garratt, run out	8
Walker, b Biggar	0
Smart, not out	1
Byes, 5; leg byes, 2; wides, 22	29
No balls, 1	1
Total,	156

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The following is the statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month ended 31st August, 1872:

Revenue.	
Customs	$1,310,936 74
Excise	287,170 80
Post Office	79,040 76
Pub. W'ks includ'g R'ys	116,388 73
Bill Stamps	22,100 00
Miscellaneous	36,340 57
Total	$1,852,977 75
Expenditure	$1,042,901 48

—The Grand Trunk Railway Company are now issuing 1,000 miles tickets to members of the Toronto Commercial Travellers' Association.

—"Will you marry me, miss?" "Sir you know I have often declared I would never marry." "Oh, yes, or I shouldn't have asked you."

War, War, War, IN MADOC!

Old Keyes is Coming

WITH a Large Stock of Miscellaneous Goods suitable for the present season. The best bargains ever offered in Madoc will be given at this Sale. NOW IS THE TIME.

☞ The Sale will last for only TWO DAYS! First come, first served. Going! *going!!* GONE!!!

CASH ON DELIVERY!

Sale to commence on FRIDAY, the 13th Inst., at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

A. KEYES, Auctioneer.

Madoc, Sept. 10th, 1872.

WEST HASTINGS Fair & Cattle Show.

15th and 16th October, 1872,

IN THE NEW AGRICULTURAL HALL, WEST BELLEVILLE.

$1,000 in Prizes!

SEE PREMIUM LIST.

Open to the North and East Ridings of Hastings, and Counties of Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington, and the East Riding of Northumberland.

Every Accommodation Provided for Exhibitors.

☞ Entries must be made with the Secretary on or before the 14th October.

M. BOWELL, President.

D. R. KETCHESON, Sec., Wallbridge P.O., Sidney.

Belleville, Sept. 12, 1872. wtd

STRAYED.

CAME on to the premises of the undersigned, Lot No. 1, 8th Con. of Rawdon, about the 1st of August, 4 yearlings, 3 Steers one with white face, and a Speckled Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ELIZABETH TANNER.

Rawdon, Sept. 4th, 1872. 31-2t

Sheep Strayed.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned, Lot No. 19, 2nd Concession of Thurlow, sometime in July last, THIRTEEN WHITE SHEEP, with a piece cut out of the right ear of each, in the shape of a V. Any person giving information where they can be found will be suitably rewarded.

ANDREW HAMILTON.

Thurlow, Sept. 7th, 1872. 31-3w

Stray Cow!

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned, in Milltown, on the 15th of August, A RED AND WHITE COW, giving milk, small size, three years old, white spot in the forehead, tail and hind legs white. Information leading to her recovery will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded.

ANDREW EMBURY.

Tyendinaga, Sept. 10th, 1872. 31-4w

Discount Sale!

GEORGE COBURN & BRO.,

Will offer their friends and customers

THEIR WHOLE STOCK

AT A

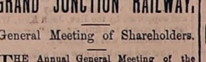
Large Discount for two Weeks,

To make room for Fall Stock now arriving.

Special Inducements in Wines, Crockery and Glassware.

GEO. COBURN & BRO.

Belleville, Sept. 10th, 1872.



GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.

General Meeting of Shareholders.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Grand Junction Railway Company will, in accordance with the By-laws of the Company, to be held at at the office of the Company, Bridge Street, in the Town of Belleville, on

Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1872,

At the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Annual Report, elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact general business.

By order, D. B. ROBERTSON, *Secretary.*

Bellevillle, August 30th, 1872. w-td

B. S. Willson, M. D. C. M.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec; formerly House Apothecary to Montreal General Hospital; Coroner for the County of Hastings.

Residence and Office, Pinnacle Street, in the house recently occupied by the late Mr. Evans, opposite the Dafoe House.

Belleville, Sept. 3, 1872. d&w

A. & J. McFEE, Beautiful Gold Chains. STANDARD **WEDDING RING.** GOLD LOCKETS, STERLING SILVER AND GOLD THIMBLES. Choice Stock of Clocks of every description.

Hats That Are Hats!

See Johnson's Felt Hats, 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, (imported direct from the manufacturers.)

See Johnson's Silk Hats, AT $2.50 and $3.00, better value that he sold last season at $3 and $4.

See Johnson's Panama Hats At $1, $1.25, $1.50.

(SIGN OF THE MOOSE HEAD.)

A. & J. McFEE, JEWELLERS. GOLD AND SILVER **WATCHES!** REGULATED AND WARRANTED. **WATCHES!** Running One Month without Winding. LADIES' BEAUTIFUL **WATCHES!** Diamond Back, Keyless, Enamelled.

FOR SALE,

THE east ½ of Lot No. 15 in the 7th concession of the Township of Sidney, Co. Hastings. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation, well-watered, and a good frame barn and drive house. TERMS EASY.

Apply to WM. McCANN.

Sidney, July 19th, 1872. wtf

Chancery Sale!

TO BE SOLD BY **Public Auction**

In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery in the cause of

THOMSON vs. HOGLE,

dated the third day of May, A. D. 1872, with the approbation of W. W. DEAN, Esquire, Master of this Court at Belleville, on

Saturday, the Fifth Day of October

next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock NOON, at the said

MASTER'S OFFICE, in Bogart's Block, Belleville,

All and singular, the east half of Lot number Fifteen in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Rawdon in the County of Hastings. The above lands will be sold subject to the claim for Dower of Mary Hogle, the wife of the late David Hogle, in his lifetime of the said Township of Rawdon.

This farm is the homestead of the late David Hogle, and has about SIXTY ACRES cleared and under good state of cultivation, well fenced, and competent Farm Buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay down a deposit of $10 for every $100 of the purchase money to the Vendor or his Solicitor, and shall within four weeks from the day of sale pay a further sum, which, together with the said ten per cent., shall make the sum of $1300, and shall pay the balance of the purchase money in four equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. on the unpaid balance with each instalment, said balance to be secured by mortgage upon said premises.

All further particulars may be obtained from A. Thomson, Esq., Merchants' Bank, Belleville, and from E. B. Fraleck, Esq., the Vendor's Solicitor.

Dated this 9th day of September, A.D. 1872.

W. W. DEAN, Master.

31td

Straw, Straw!

THE subscriber will pay fair prices for Wheat, Oat or Barley Straw. Price according to size of loads,—delivered at Cattle Sheds, Thurlow.

H. CORBY

Belleville, Sept. 12, 1872. 31-2

To Cheesemen.

THE subscriber has just invented (for which a patent has been applied for) a valuable improvement for pressing cheese in a bandage, superior to any in use. It has only to be seen to be adopted by all cheesemen. It will be fully completed for next year's market.

He has also patented a Cam Press that does not require a screw, and which is unsurpassed by anything in use, not excepting the celebrated gang press.

For particulars apply to A. H. BRINTNELL, Belleville.

September 2nd, 1872. 106-6t-w-6t

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned; part Lot No. 4, 2nd con, Thurlow, on the 19th inst., ONE BLACK or BROWN COW, small size; ONE RED COW, with a rope around her horns, and a 2 year old red and white spotted HEIFER. Any information respecting their whereabouts will be suitably rewarded.

JAMES H. PECK.

Thurlow, Aug. 22, 1872.

Notice.

TAKE notice that any person or persons causing or allowing their swine to run at large on any of the County Roads, thereby damaging said roads, shall be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN FRANCIS, County Surveyor

Trenton, June 12th, 1872. 18-3m

STRAYED.

CAME on to the premises of the subscriber, Lot No. 11, 3rd concession of Hungerford, on or about the 16th of August, a light Bay Mare. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WM. DAW.

Hungerford, Aug. 27th, 1872. 3tw

Farm to Rent.

A FARM to rent or work on shares, situated in the Township of Rawdon—Lots 12 in the 7th and 8th concessions—180 acres cleared land in a good state of cultivation, with four Good Wells of water on it, three Barns and Driving Houses. For further information apply to the proprietor.

SAMUEL BAILEY.

Rawdon, Aug. 29, 1872. 30-3t

GOOD CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes

Last as Long Again as any Other Kind.

HAMILTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS!

L. D. SAWYER & Co.

Manufacturers of Reapers, Mowers, Threshing Machines, &c.

TO THE FARMERS OF THIS SECTION

WE take great pleasure in tendering you our sincere thanks for the very liberal support you have accorded us in the past, and to express a hope, by manufacturing good and substantial Implements, and by fair and honest dealing, to merit, not a continuance only, but a large increase of trade from farmers throughout the country. We offer our machines on their merits only, and are quite satisfied to abide by the results of the most critical comparison of their capabilities when brought into competition with those of other makers.

We believe all articles of our make to be as good as any, and superior to most others manufactured in the country, and ask no man to buy from us till he has satisfied himself by inquiry among those who have used our implements and by personal examination, that for simplicity, strength, durability, lightness of draught, proper adjustment of parts, excellence of materials, and first-class workmanship, these implements will compare favorably with any others offered for sale in the whole Dominion of Canada. Our Warranty accompanies every machine, and that alone guarantees the purchaser against any loss by inferior or defective articles. We would respectfully invite purchasers to call on our Agent, Mr. G. A. LANDON, before ordering elsewhere.

G. A. LANDON, Agent, Stirling, Ont. L. D. SAWYER & Co., Hamilton, Ont

Stirling, Aug. 22, 1872. Wtf

Glass Pitchers! Preserve Dishes, Goblets, Tumblers!

JUST unpacked, in GREAT VARIETY besides a full general stock of

China, Glass, and Earthenware, AT VERY LOW PRICES!

F. H. ROUS & CO.

Belleville, June, 1872.

Plaster Mill in Belleville.

NOW on hand and constantly grinding, a superior article of PLASTER, very finely ground, at usual prices. Mills at the Elevator.

GEO. A. SIMPSON & Co

Belleville, Jan. 4th, 1870. 47

Business Notices.

THE *Scientific American* says: The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is simple, not easily deranged, and in point of effectiveness is without a rival. The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have the largest sewing machine factories in the world.

Parents, lessen your Shoe bills two-thirds by buying only the CABLE SCREW WIRE fastened Boots and Shoes. Never rip or leak.
All genuine goods bear the Patent stamp.

HARBOR GRACE, Newfoundland, Dec. 8th, 1873.
JAS. I. FELLOWS, Esq.—Dear Sir: We are receiving orders almost daily from the outports for your invaluable Syrup of Hypophosphites, and the sale is steadily increasing. I firmly believe that it has done more good than any medicine yet discovered, in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough and kindred diseases. It is the only medicine we have which cures these diseases by strengthening the Nervous system; and as it is also what we call a sound chemical preparation, I predict for it a more extended demand than any other remedy in existence.
Yours very truly, W. H. THOMPSON.

We understand that the whooping-cough is quite prevalent in the towns around us; but that no cases have proved fatal. Some families use nothing but *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. Our Doctor, however, says a little ipicac, to produce vomiting, would be an advantage.

There are more than one thousand different kinds of pills in the United States. Some of them are worthless and injurious, others are good and beneficial. Old Dr. Parsons invented the best anti-bilious pill we ever saw or heard of. They are now sold under the name of *Parsons' Purgative Pills*.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is not only the most reliable remedy for consumption, but is a specific also for Bronchitis and Asthma.

During the year ending February, 1872, six firms in the Dominion alone, viz: Avery, Brown & Co., Halifax; T. B. Barker & Sons and Hannington Brothers, St. John; Evans, Mercer & Co., and Lyman, Clare & Co., Montreal, and Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, Ontario, have purchased the enormous quantity of forty-nine thousand four hundred bottles of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferer. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. sept127-1y

Circular.

Without Phosphorus no thought, say the Germans and they might add, no action, since Phosphorous and its compounds are known to be the motive power of the nervous and muscular system. They constitute more than half the material of the human body, being found in every tissue, and their presence is absolutely essential to nutrition, as they promote the conversion of albumen in the food into fibrine, which is the vitalizing agent of pure, healthy blood. They are now coming into universal use in Europe and America in the treatment of scrofulous, Consumptive and Venereal diseases, which are caused by impoverished or poisoned blood; and in diseases of women suffering from irregularities, obstructions and exhausting discharges, in pale, puny children, and that condition of nervous and physical prostration resulting from bad habits, excessive use of stimulants and tobacco, and all that train of evils known as a fast life. The great reliability and promptness in its effects is immediately and permanently restoring the debilitated constitution has made DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA a great favorite with the Physicians and public. Sold at $1 00.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPR'R.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, C. H. Willson, Madoc, G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton, and all medicine dealers. 48:4m

Dr. Carson's Medicines.

The Greatest Public Benefit of the Age!

And for which, notice the many Testimonials, [a few of them enclosed in wrapper around each bottle,] with a numerous list of respectable persons' names, who testify to the superior qualities of his various Compounds, viz:

Lung Syrup,
Constipation Bitters,
Liver Compound,
Cough Drops,
Worm Specific,
Magic Pain Reliever, &c.

☞The above Medicines can be obtained at J. C. Holden's and L. W. Yeomans', Belleville; W. T. Parker, Trenton; and J. H. Roberts, Shannonville. 29 4m

ELECTRICITY!

THOMAS'

Excelsior Eclectric Oil.

Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold!

"Pain cannot stay where it is used."

It is the CHEAPEST MEDICINE EVER MADE. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured Crick in the Back, and the same quantity Lame Back of eight years standing. It cures Swelled Neck, Tumors, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Contraction of the Muscles, Stiff Joints, Spinal Difficulties, and Pain and Soreness in any part, no matter where it may be nor from what cause it may arise, it always does you good. Twenty-five cents worth has cured bad cases of Chronic and Bloody Dysentery. One teaspoonful cures Colic in 15 minutes. It will cure any case of Piles that it is possible to cure. Six or eight applications is warranted to cure any case of Excoriated Nipples or Inflamed Breast. For Bruises, if applied often and bound up, there is never the slightest discoloration to the skin. It stops the pain of a Burn as soon as applied. Cures Frosted Feet, Boils, Warts and Corns, and Wounds of every description on man or beast.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y.
and NORTHROP & LYMAN, NEWCASTLE, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.
NOTE—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

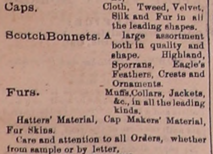
GEORGE H. HAYMES,

Manufacturing Hatter & Furrier,

Wholesale and Retail.

Silk Hats.	All qualities, including Extra Fine, elegant, light and durable.
Felt Hats.	Every variety in British, French and German manufacturers.
Fancy Hats.	For each Season, in all the novelties in shape and Material for Travelling, Fishing, Shooting and Seaside wear. Pith and all kinds of Tropical Hats thoroughly ventilated.
Straw Hats.	Leghorn, Panama, Brazil, Straw, Tuscan, &c,
Caps.	Cloth, Tweed, Velvet, Silk and Fur in all the leading shapes.
Scotch Bonnets.	A large assortment both in quality and shape. Highland, Sporrans, Eagle's Feathers, Crests and Ornaments.
Furs.	Muffs, Collars, Jackets, &c., in all the leading kinds.

Hatters' Material, Cap Makers' Material, Fur Skins.
Care and attention to all Orders, whether from sample or by letter,
Belleville, May 27th. 1872.



Bricks! Bricks!!

LEAVE your orders for Good Bricks at BLEECKER'S BRICK YARD, with NELSON LINGHAM & CO., Or FLINT & ROBERTSON.
Belleville, April 25, 1872. d&w:t

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION

The New Time Table on the Grand Trunk Railway came into effect on Monday, 24th June. Mixed trains have been discontinued.

GOING WEST.

No. 6 Night Mail	4:00 A M
" 4 Night Express	6:00 "
" 2 Day Mail	6:15 P M
" 16 Through Freight	7:30 A M

GOING EAST.

No. 1 Day Express	11:15 A. M
" 3 Night Express	11:30
" 5 do Mail	1:00 "
" 15 Through Freight	10:05 P M

Montreal Time.

CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Express going East closes	10:00 A M
Express going West closes	5:00 P M

NIGHT TRAIN.

Express closes going East	5:00 P M
" " " West	5:00 P M

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1872.

SOUTH RENFREW.—Mr. O'Reilly has been declared elected for this constituency by a majority of 271.

LENNOX AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—The Lennox Agricultural Society will hold their annual county show in the Crystal Palace, Napanee, on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 3rd and 4th.

MAJORITIES.—The Montreal *Gazette* says: The average majorities of Ministerial candidates, in Ontario in late contested elections was 216, while that of Opposition candidates was 151.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.—The Toronto *Monetary Times* says that the Ontario Government have instituted enquiries with a view to establishing one or more inebriate asylums in this Province.

WEST MIDDLESEX.—Mr. Mackenzie will not run for the Local for West Middlesex. The Grit candidate is Mr. John Watterworth. Mr. Dewin, Mayor of Strathroy, is the candidate of the Opposition.

A DIFFERENCE.—The *Globe* calls Galt a "cautious politican." When he was Finance Minister it used to denounce him as rash and dangerous. Quite characteristic of the *Globe*, however.

GRAND JUNCTION.—We learn that the contract for the grading, &c., of the Grand Junction Railway from Belleville to Stirling and Campbellford, has been let to Mr. Gordon, of Lennoxville, P. Q.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.—The third session of the Deaf and Dumb Institution was opened on the 5th inst. Over 100 pupils were in attendance, which number will be largely added to during the coming week. The Grand Lodge of British Templars paid a visit to the Institution on the 6th.

THE CEMETERY.—We are glad to announce that the full amount ($10,000) of stock in the Cemetery Company has been subscribed. The people have thus manifested in the most substantial manner their abiding faith in the enterprise, which will naw be satisfactorily carried on.

GRAND JUNCTION.—A telegram from Mr. Gordon, sub-contractor for the grading of the line of the Grand Junction from Belleville to Campbellford, states that that gentleman will be here in a few days, for the purpose of commencing and actively prosecuting the work which he has undertaken.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.—A special despatch from Halifax states that during the past few days several vessels went ashore on the Atlantic coast and in one instance nine lives were lost. The storm of Friday night last proved destructive to shipping.

A POTATO CURIOSITY.—Mr. John Doyle this morning exhibited in our office a cluster of potatoes, 20 in number, all from the one stem. This is really a curiosity, each potato being distinct, though all are joined together. They can be seen at Mr. Doyle's hotel.

GRAND JUNCTION.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Junction Railway is to be held in the Company's offices on Tuesday, 1st October, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The business will be the reception of the annual report and the election of Directors.

RAILWAY BY-LAW.—The Prince Edward County Council has made some needed amendments to its By-law granting $87,500 to assist in building a railway to connect Picton with the Grand Trunk, Brighton. It will be voted on by the ratepayers on the 8th of November.

A GOOD YIELD.—Mr. James Clark, who lives upon lot 16 in the 3rd concession of Thurlow, informs us that he sowed this spring one bushel of Fife Wheat, upon an acre and a quarter of land, and harvested from this sowing 44 bushels of first quality of wheat. Who can beat this?

THE BELFAST RIOTS.—A Belfast telegram of the 9th, says: "John Rae, who was recently examined by the authorities in connection with the late riots, and who was committed to prison for contempt of court, but was afterwards released, was again committed to prison on Saturday, for a repetition of the offence."

CLERK OF THE COMMONS.—The Ottawa *Citizen* says: "We understand that Mr. E. J. Langevin, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, is to be appointed Clerk of the House of Commons, vice Major Lindsay deceased." A Quebec telegram states that Dr. Blanchet, M. P. for Levis, has been appointed to the vacant office.

VOLUNTEERS FOR MANITOBA.—Lt. Col. CAMPBELL, 15th Batt., has received instructions from the Brigade Office, Kingston, to enlist two men from his Battalion, for service in the new force to be raised for Manitoba. These men, when enlisted, are to be sent to Kingston for medical inspection.

SURVEYING IN MANITOBA.—Last week's Manitoba *Liberal* states that the survey in that province is progressing rapidly. There have been upwards of eighty townships surveyed this season, and including last year's survey, there must be at least 100 townships subdivided into lots of 160 acres each and ready for settlement.

MUCH NEEDED.—We observe that the Town Council of Picton has had its By-laws revised and printed in pamphlet form. Similar action is very much needed here in the interests of justice, as, until our By-laws are properly revised and printed, it is impossible, without great loss of time, to determine what By-laws are in force and what obsolete.

HEAVY TAXATION.—A bill has been passed by the State of Connecticut levying an annual tax of ½ per cent on the premium notes held by life insurance companies, as well as on all other assets except government bonds and real estate otherwise assessed. This will be a pretty serious affair for some of the companies, one of which will, under this law, be compelled to pay a tax of nearly $60,000 per annum, and others in proportion to the amount of their business.

PARK LOTS.—We understand that D. D. BOGART, Esq., with that enterprise which has always characterized him, intends laying out his farm, west of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, into Park Lots. This will offer opportunities to persons desirous of a country residence to secure lots in one of the most pleasant localities in the neighborhood of the Town.

SOUTH BRUCE.—The nomination for the seat in the Ontario Legislature for South Bruce, vacated by Mr. Blake, took place at Walkerton on the 7th inst. Mr. Brocklebank, a local man, is the Opposition candidate. Mr. Wells, a Toronto lawyer, contests the election in the Government interest. Hon. W. McDougall was present, and in the course of an able speech hit the Ontario Coalition some hard-raps, in replying to Missionary McKellar.

MILL POINT.—We learn that Messrs. Rathbun & Son, with characteristic energy, are preparing to build a new steam saw mill at Mill Point, on the site of the one destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. On the morning following the occurernce of the fire, a gang of one hundred men were set to work to clear away the ruins, preparatory for the erection of a new mill, which is to be superior in every respect to the old one, and will be ready for sawing early next spring.

MR. STREET'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late T. C. Street, Esq., M. P. for Welland, took place near Chippawa on the 10th. Owing to the immense crowd it was almost impossible to form the funeral *cortege*. About six thousand people were present. The 44th battalion, with their band, turned out and lined the way to the cemetery. The burial took place at Drummondville, the family burying place. All the stores and places of business in the district were closed. The burial service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Shelton, of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo. The following were the pall bearers:—Hon. G. W. Allan, Hon. W. H. Dickson, Hon. James R. Benson, Messrs. Donald McInnes, George P. Ridout, Dr. King, George Hill, and Malcan Swayze.

ENERGETIC.—Messrs. Rathbun are now running their Belleville saw mill day and night, to supply as far as possible the deficiency in their manufacturing resources caused by the destruction of their Mill Point mill. About one hundred men have been brought here to assist in working the mill, many of whom are camped on the Island, owing to the imposibility of procuring sufficent house accommodation for them.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—The Picton *Times* says: "The wife of Cornelius Burlingham, Esq., of Hallowell, was thrown from a buggy on Sunday last, while passing through the village of Consecon, and said to be fatally injured. It is said the hostler was giving the horse water, and took the bit from its mouth, while Mrs. Burlingham was sitting in the buggy. This should be a warning to every one not to take the bridle from a horse while attached to a vehicle."

MIXED METAPHORS.—The *Globe* was formerly celebrated for the curious metaphors created by one of its high-toned writers, who once likened the position of some man or party to a "fish sniffing oats across a fence." The Belleville echo of the Grit "thunderer" outdoes its great prototype, however, when it asks the Government to extract honey from some "dry-bones" which it creates for that purpose. Even the Grits themselves—clever as they are in their own estimation—would not be able to accomplish the task.

NOT THE LEAST DOUBT.—The Grit leech of this county, in reply to an article partly copied from the Montreal *Star*, says:—"We can assure the anxious editor that "the Grits will find no disadvantage in "differences of personal opinion," * * * "should they be so unmistakeably happy "as to obtain possession of the Treasury "Benches." This confession was quite unnecessary. It has ever been known that the Grits never allowed any "differences of personal opinion" or anything else to prevent them seizing the loaves and fishes whenever they could "sniff them across the fence," or fancy that "dry bones were within reach," whether they contained honey or not.

"BEAUTIFUL, BRIGHT AND GAY."—A Grit contemporary, famous for fastening itself like a leech upon its party, and sucking its life's blood, says the INTELLIGENCER cannot "appreciate the taste or flavor of honey since that contest in North Hastings," and "don't like metaphors, especially if they have reference to anything *sweet* or *beautiful* or *gay*," hence we don't appreciate Grit penetration in extracting honey from dry bones," nor that "beautiful, bright and gay metaphor" of "a fish sniffing oats across a fence." Now we readily admit that this Grit would never stop to sniff the oats, nor extract the honey; all that would be necessary for him would be to see either one or the other, and the owner would have to seek on other premises than his own to find them.

A FORTUNATE SHOEMAKER.—Godfrey White, lately a journeyman shoemaker in the employment of Mr. Wm. White, is a fortunate man, it his own story is to believed. He claims to have fallen heir to a fortune of £185,000 sterling, left him by "Lord Godfrey" of Banbury, Oxfordshire, England. A Mr. Weese, who has been in search of White, arrived here yesterday and found his man, who has gone on a bit of a spree to-day in consequence of the receipt of the news of his good fortune. White, who was met by our reporter this morning, also states that he is a brother of the Bishop of Bristol, at whose instance the search for him was initiated. He is quite full of charitable impulses, and promises to leave some of his newly acquired wealth in Belleville for the benefit of certain charitble institutions.

TOO MUCH CROWING.—The Grits are crowing loudly over the defeats sustained in the recent elections by Sir Geo. E. Cartier and Sir Francis Hincks, and fairly shout over the majorities obtained by Mackenzie and Blake. They forget, however, that Dr. Tupper's majority in 1867 was but 14, and that in 1872 it was 1,400 against an active opponent. That Hon. John O'Connor, elected in 1867 by a majority of only 7, beat his old antagonist this time by over 800; that Mackenzie's majority was reduced over 200; that the Government has a considerable majority of the votes polled in Ontario; that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were swept by the Unionists; and that Hon. Mr. Chauveau's antagonist in Quebec County was buried under an avalanche of 1,200 majority piled up against him. How do our Grit friends like the omissions which we have supplied? There is not much "honey" for them in these "dry bones," but what there is they are welcome to.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We observe that our old friend, Mr. Andrew Keyes, tired of the monotony of a Belleville life, notwithstanding that he has been carrying on a remunerative business since restoration of his health by a visit to the west, has determined to carry the war into the enemy's camp, by paying a visit to the now flourishing village of Madoc, and although he has headed his advertisement by "War, war," and divers and sundry other threatenings, the good people may be under no serious alarm of any Fenian invasion or other catastrophe, but will do well to take advantage of his presence and supply themselves with what they may require, and which they cannot get at the stores, although these are nowadays wonderfully well filled.

News Condensed.

—Daly is dredging the Picton harbor.
—Hon. A. A. Dorion has returned from Europe.
—A new Temperance Hall has been opened in Ottawa.
—Two members of the Japanese Embassy are now visiting Toronto.
—Lord Cecil is preaching in Montreal to large congregations.
—The missing hunting parties from Pembina have turned up.
—The Carlists are again becoming troublesome in Spain.
—The Indians are committing depredations in Wyoming Territory.
—In ten years there were built in the United States 23,113 miles of railroad.
—The corner stone of a new Anglican Church was laid at Edwardsburg lately.
—Thirteen persons were injured by a railroad accident near Middletown, Pa., on the 10th.
—Mary Jane Moyna was killed by a stroke of lightning at Burford, Ont., on the 8th.
—Mr. Price has been re-elected for Chicoutimi by a majority of 69 over Mr. Gagnier.
—Circulation and specie returns for the past week show an excess of specie of $5,728.12.
—McLennan, of Glengarry, challenges Donald Dinnie to throw the light or heavy hammer for $2,000.
—The cotton crop in some of the Southern States have been seriously damaged by drought and worms.
—Rev. Mr. Scarf, a Wesleyan clergyman, was brutally assaulted by some ruffians near Ottawa on the 8th.
—The magnificent cup presented to the Dominion by Sir Peter Tait will be shot for at Toronto on the 17th inst.
—The steamship Great Eastern is to take a cargo of coal to England from Sydney, N. S., after landing the submarine cable.
—The troops enlisted for active service in Manitoba are ordered to report at their respective head-quarters on the 20th inst.
—Sir George Cartier is likely to sail for England for the benefit of his health sometime towards the end of the present month.
—The Turkish Grand Vizier has been banished for appropriating to his own uses upwards of £100,000 sterling.
—Collingwood beat Toronto at Cricket on the 9th, by 53 runs. A second match is to take place on the 24th and 25th.
—A large number of passengers on the Barcelona and Valencia Railway, were injured by an accident on the 8th inst.
—Sir George Cartier is to contest the County of Laval, Dr. Bellerose resigning the seat to which he was lately elected.
—The corner-stone of the new Y. M. C. A. building in Montreal was laid on Saturday last. Rev. Dr. Burns delivered an able address on the occasion.
—The Grand Trunk Railway Company are now issuing 1,000 miles tickets to members of the Toronto Commercial Travellers' Association.
—The German Emperor will probably give his decision on the San Juan affair simultaneously with the promulgation of the Geneva Tribunal's award.
—The price of coal has advanced still higher in England, and 20,000 miners of the Midland coal mines are preparing to strike for an increase of wages.
—The London cricket match was not finished on the 10th. The English eleven made 161 in their second innings, and, at the conclusion of the day's play, the 22 had scored 45 for the loss of 10 wickets.
—A dog at Terre Haute swallowed a diamond ring that slipped from a fair maid's finger. He was promptly assassinated and post-mortemed.
—No less than seventy-three members who sat in the last Parliament will be missing from the next.

A FAMOUS ROSE TREE.—A correspondent of the Ceylon 'Observer' calls attention to a famous rose tree growing on the Ooragell estate, Hantanne district. He says it is "eighty feet in circumference, fifteen feet high, and is bearing at present at least two thousand roses."

For the Intelligencer.

Mr. Carman's Fifth Letter.

In answer to Mr. Carman's fifth letter I would remark as to the first paragraph, if Mr. Carman is satisfied with his proofs as to the facts when he states, "I think I answered two of Hon. Mr. Flint's questions as propounded in his letter of the 14th inst." I think quite the reverse, leaving it to others to judge between us.

Mr. Carman states in answer to my question: what were the names of the preachers they recalled to the effective work, regularly ordained men who had retired; that "they were Joseph Gatchell, Daniel Pickett, David Culp, John Reynolds, Elders, and J. H. Huston and J. W. Byam, Deacons." So we have the names of four "*Elders*," and two "*Deacons*" who were "*recalled to the effective work*;" but who was it called them? and it was these six who constituted a Conference, Annual and General, in 1835. And at that Conference Mr. Reynolds was ordained *Bishop*.

I will take up the names in the order as quoted by Mr. Carman. First, Joseph Gatchill commenced his Ministerial labors at Niagara in 1810, ordained Deacon in 1812, located 1813 to 1824, resumed 1825, superannuated in 1831. Took his superannuated allowance in 1833 and 1834, thereby showing that he was a Wesleyan Superannuated Minister, or he could not have drawn money from that fund. Where then was he always an Episcopal Methodist?

Daniel Pickett, received on trial in 1800, ordained Deacon in 1802; ordained Elder in 1804, travelled Augusta Circuit 1808, did not travel in the Connection afterwards, having located in 1809 and at the Conference held at Ernestown in 1818 he was expelled, and so far as I can discover he was never restored by Conference. Dr. Lucky in his letter already published, in which he states "The delegate (M. E.) related several circumstances of his (Pickett), having acted as a Local Preacher, &c. This was not questioned but they were told distinctly that it did not touch the point of his being in *orders*. That could be settled only by the fact that the *Annual Conference* had, by action in the premises, restored him to his ministerial standing. They did not pretend to say it had; and Messrs. Ryerson and Green, who were members of the Conference, said it had not. Now Mr. Pickett was expelled by the Conference of 1818, or he was not. He was afterwards restored by the Conference, or he was not. Either way the M. E. Delegates to the American General Conference had from 1836 to 1844 Conference to show that he was not expelled; and if he was, then that he had been restored; neither of which was done by them. And standing as an expelled Minister from 1818, how did he remain an Episcopal Methodist Minister of the M. E. Church of 1828?

David Culp commenced his ministerial labors under the Presiding Elder in 1813; was received on trial, 1815; ordained Deacon, 1817; removed to Genesee Conference, 1819-20; then to Young Street in 1821; located in 1825; and disappears from the Minutes of Conference.

John Reynolds—received on trial in 1808; ordained Deacon, 1810; ordained Elder, 1812; and located, 1813; and after a time went into the mercantile business in Belleville, in which he remained until after he seceded from the Wesleyan Church in September, 1834.

John H. Huston—received on trial in 1827; ordained Deacon, 1830. In 1832 his name does not appear in the Conference Minutes for any station, but appears under question 4 in the list of Deacons. In 1833, ordained Elder by Rev. George Marsden, first President of the Wesleyan Conference after the Union. Mr. Huston having received his ordination as Elder took no station that year, but located. Having received his ordination at the Wesleyan Conference of 1833 from an English appointed President, how could he have always remained an Episcopal? Mr. Carman ignores Mr. Huston's ordination in 1833 to the office of Elder when he puts him down as one of his two "*Deacons*." Mr. Huston also received from the Contingent Expense Fund in 1833 the sum of £21 4s. 4d.

J. W. Byam—received on trial in 1817, removed to the States in 1818. Not ordained in Canada, and no account of any further connection with Canada Methodism in connection with the itinerant work.

I find in reference to Mr. Carman's six names. First, Joseph Gatchell remained as a superanuated preacher, in connection with the Wesleyan Conference after the Union in 1833 until after he received his quota of the Superannuated Ministers' fund in 1834, and then seceded from the Conference. Second, Daniel Pickett, who was expelled from the Conference in 1818, and who has not been shown to have been restored to his standing in the Conference. Third, David Culp, who located in 1825, and disappears altogether from the Conference minutes. Fourth, John Reynolds, who located in 1813 and thereafter followed the merchantile and other business, thereby having no further connection with the Conference. Fifth, John H. Huston who travelled five years. Who was ordained Elder by President Marsden in 1833, and then retired from the itenerant work, being by ordination a Wesleyan Minister at the time. Sixth, J. W. Byam, who travelled in Canada only one year on trial, and then removed to the States. These six and some locals formed the M. E. Annual Conference in 1835.

At the first Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopals, in 1835, it appears Mr. Gatchell called to his aid, ordained Local Preachers, Reynolds, Culp, Pickett and Huston, of these a general Conference was formed, excepting Huston who does not appear to have officiated at that Conference, and of this number Mr. Reynolds was chosen and "*ordained Bishop*." Gatchell, Culp and Pickett, being the three ordaining Elders, and so was constituted the great farce of an Annual and General Conference. I notice in Mr. Webster's pamphlet that he includes the name of Huston as one of the General Conference. More in my next.

Yours &c.,
BILLA FLINT.
Belleville, 28th Aug. 1872.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Sept. 8—It is rumored here that the Board of Arbitration has awarded to the United States damages to the amount of three and a half million pounds.

The dinner given to the Arbitrators by the city of Geneva last night was a most satisfactory affair. M. Carleyet, on the part of his fellow citizens, declared that the presence of the Arbitrators was an honor to Geneva, and he hoped that all nations would follow the example of England and the United States in settling their differences through such a peaceful appeal to reason and justice. Count Sclopis replied with words of praise for the city of Geneva. He took occasion to speak of the man who had achieved the independence of Italy, Count Cavour, whose friend he was proud to have been, and added that Geneva was doubly dear to him as the birthplace of the mother of the great statesman.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A Geneva special says:—The Arbitrators are not all of the same opinion on several points, and will deliver papers expressive of their individual views.

Full details of the proceedings of the Court will not be made public for some time yet.

GENEVA, Sept. 10—The Arbitration will hold their next meeting on Monday, and award damages to America, now stated at £3,250,000.

LONDON, Sept. 10—The *Advertiser* this morning expresses in strong terms its dissatisfaction with the results of the labors of the Geneva arbitration. It says the plain English of it is that the British Government has allowed the Americans to bully us out of three or four millions of pounds, curry favor with them, and then modestly congratulates us on paying an amount in settlement of the claims for which four weeks ago it was affirmed England was neither legally nor morally liable.

—Negro women are manifestly born to blush unseen.

For Sale Cheap,

70 TOWN LOTS. Apply to
F. McANNANY,
DR. HOPE,
Or to A. R. DOUGLL
November 5th 1870. 159dA 39wtf

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID FARM of 139 acres with Brick House and good buildings about three miles from Belleville.
Apply to ROBT. READ
Belleville, August 25, 1871. 99:tf 29tf

BUY
PHIPPEN & GRAHAM'S
Pearl,
Amber & Star Soaps
The best in the Market.
Belleville, Feb. 7, 1871. d&w:tf

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, Sept. 12, 1872.

The market exhibites no change in leading articles of provisions.

Grain—A few loads are now being received daily. The sample is good, though the grain is generally but poorly cleaned. Our farmers would be large gainers by properly cleaning their grain.

The fourth free fair was held to-day. The attendance of buyers was large, and a considerable number of cattle—generally of inferior quality—were exhibited. Sales were slow, owing to the high price demanded by sellers.

SPRING WHEAT—$1 10 to $1 15.
BARLEY—55c to 60c.
RYE—60c.
OATS—35c to 36c.
BUCKWHEAT—60c. to 00c.
PEAS—60c to 65c.
BEEF—$5 00 to $7 00.
MUTTON—6c to 8c per pound.
LAMB—8c to 8c. per pound.
VEAL—4c to 5c per pound.
HAMS—11c to 12½c.
BUTTER—Tub 12½ to 14.
BUTTER—Roll, 15 to 20.
EGGS—14c @ 17c
HIDES—$6 to $8.
LAMBSKINS—75c.
CALFSKINS—10c per pound
LARD—12c. to 12½c. per lb.
TALLOW, rough—5c.
TALLOW, rendered—8c.
POTATOES—50c to 60c per bus.
APPLES—60c to 80c.
DRIED APPLES—$1 50 to $2 per bus.
HONEY—12c @ 12½c per lb.
HAY—$10 00 to $15 00.
CHEESE—8c to 10c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $5 50 to $6 00 per bbl
FLOUR—Retail, $6 50 to $0 00 per bbl
POTASH—$6 00 per 100 lbs.
CHICKENS, per pair—40c to 60c.
DUCKS—25c to 50c per pair.
ONIONS—$2 00 per bush.
WOOL—50c to 51c per lb.

MONTREAL MARKETS

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.
MONTREAL, Sept. 11, 1872.
1 P. M.

FLOUR.—Sup. Extra	A..	$0 00	@	0 00
Extra	B..	7 50	@	7 60
Fancy	D..	7 25	@	7 30
Welland Canal Super	F...	6 35	@	6 40
Super. No. 1 Can. Wheat,	G..	6 50	@	6 60
" " 1 Wes. Wheat,	H...	6 50	@	6 60
" " 2 " "	J...	6 05	@	6 10
Bag Flour	K..	2 70	@	2 85
WHEAT.—Canada Fall	Ma...	1 45	@	1 46
Spring	Mb...	1 45	@	1 46
Western	N..	1 40	@	1 45
OATS.—Per 32 lbs	Q...	0 29	@	0 30
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	S..	0 50	@	0 55
BUTTER—Dairy	U..	0 16	@	0 18
" Store Packed	W..	0 14	@	0 15
ASHES—Pots	X..	6 90	@	6 95
Pearls	Y...	9 00	@	0 00
PORK—Mess	Ba...	16 50	@	17 00
PEAS—Per 66 lbs	Bk...	0 90	@	0 00

Flour—receipts 400 brls; supers from temporary scarcity have advanced 10c to 20 on yesterday's rates; $6 50 to $6 60 being paid for city brands to complete cargoes for Quebec; other grades unchanged and business in these of a retail character.

Grain—wheat no reported transactions; U. C. spring on spot taken at $1 46½ yesterday; Pease steady; latest sales of car lots were at 90c.

Provisions generally unchanged; Butter choice still in demand but ordinary and poor neglected; buyers being extremely particular as to quality; Cheese unchanged.

Ashes unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

Gold 113.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

Cotton 21½.
Flour quiet and steady; receipts 16,000; sales 5,000 at $6 00 to $6 60 for super state and western; $7 25 to $8 00 for common to choice extra state; $7 20 to $8 25 for common to choice extra western.
Rye flour quiet.
Wheat firmer; reeps 87,000 bush; sales 44,000 bush at $1 58 to $1 66 for No 2 spring in store; $1 67 to $1 69 for No 1 ditto; $1 43 to $1 62 for winter red western; $1 63 to $1 70 for amber western; $1 75 to $2 00 for white ditto.
Rye quiet at 75c. for western in store.
Corn quiet and firm; receipts 96,000; sales 75,000 at 63½c for steamer western mixed; 63½ to 64c for sail ditto.
Barley dull and unchanged.
Oats steady; receipts 25,000 bus; sales 31,000 bush at 45c to 46½c for western in store and afloat; 46c to 52 for Ohio; new 36c to 44c.
Pork quiet at $14 05 to $14 10 for new mess.
Lard dull at 8¾c to 9½c for steam; 9¼ for kettle.
Butter 22c to 27c.
Cheese 10½c to 13½.
Petroleum—crude 12¾; refined 24½.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 11—Consols 92¾ for money; 92¾ for account; Bonds, 65 old 93¾; '67 92¾; 10-40s 87½; new 5s 89½; Erie Railway 39¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11—Cotton heavy; Uplands 10½d; Orleans 10¾d. Lard 40s 6d.

BIRTH.

At the Parsonage, Hillier, on Sunday the 8th inst., the wife of the Rev. C. H. Mockridge, A. M., of a son.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 2nd September, by the Rev. J. E. Howell, M. A., Mr. WM. D. VICKERS, to MARY AUGUSTA LISLE, third daughter of Jonas Canniff, Esq., Postmaster, all of Canifton.

On the 5th of September, at the residence of the bride's father, Beaver Hall Terrace, Montreal, by the Rev. R. F. Burns, D. D., Mr. JOHN W. JOHNSON, of London, Ont., to SARAH L., youngest daughter of W. P. Smith, Esq., M. D.

In Belleville, on Thursday, 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Richard Lews, Mr. FREDERICK LOCKETT, to CHASSIE EMILY, youngest daughter of John J. Haines, Esq., all of Belleville.

On Sept. 5th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. M. Gray, Mr. ABEL H. GILBERT, of Sidney, to Miss MARY MATILDA, daughter of Henry Ostrom, Esq., of Huntingdon.

On the 5th instant, at St. Thomas' Church, Belleville, by the Rev. Hans Caulfeild, GEORGE HENRY FORD, to EMMA M. FROSTE, (second daughter of Mr. Henry Froste), all of the Township of Thurlow.

DIED.

In Belleville, on the 9th inst., GERALD D. BARTLETT, son of the late Smith Bartlett, Esq., aged 20 years and 12 days.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario,

To be Held at Hamilton,

ON THE

23rd TO 27th SEPTEMBER '72.

Persons intending to exhibit will please take notice that the entries of articles in the respective classes must be made with the Secretary at Toronto, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements, on or before Saturday, August 24th.

Grain, Field Roots and other Farm Products, Machinery and Manufactures generally, on or before Saturday, August 31st.

Horticultural products, Ladies' work, the Fine Arts, &c., on or before Saturday, September 14th.

Prize Lists and Blank Forms for making the entries upon, can be obtained of the Secretaries of all Agricultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province.

HUGH C. THOMSON,
Sec'y Agricultural and Arts Association.
Toronto, August 13, 1872.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of A. B. Ross & Bro. has been dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to said firm will make payment to Sydmer Ross & Co.

A. B. ROSS.
S. D. ROSS.
S. ROSS.
Madoc, August 19th, 1872. d&w8t

RIVERSIDE

Hair Dressing Parlor

E. CONDON,

WILL RE-OPEN his Hair Dressing Parlor in his

New Building

JUST ERECTED,

NEXT LOWER BRIDGE,

Where he hopes to see all his old friends and any number of new ones.
Belleville, May 21, 1872. d3m wtf

MARRIAGE.

BLANK RETURNS of Marriage for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

SMOKERS!

For a Good Smoke Use the

MYRTLE NAVY!

See T. & B. on Each Plug.

Price so Low that All can use it.

Hamilton, September 13th, 1872. 21:3m

W. W. JONES'.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!

HATS AND BONNETS, **Cheap.**
DRESS GOODS, **Cheap.**
SILKS AND POPLINS, **Cheap.**
MOURNING GOODS, **Cheap.**
RIBBONS AND LACES, **Cheap.**
PARASOLS, **Cheap.**
GLOVES AND HOSIERY, **Cheap.**
PRINTS AND COTTONS, **Cheap.**
SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND TIES, **CHEAP.**

MISS JONES, formerly at R. Elliott's, has charge of the Millinery Department, and will please.

W. W. JONES,
Old Stand opposite the Anglo-American.
Belleville, June, 1872.

SPRING, 1872.

To CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of Carriage Goods, bought before the recent great advance in prices, have just arrived in Stock, and will be found COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. Also

Shelf & Heavy Hardware of Every Description,

At UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.

JAS. GLASS & Co.
March 15th, 1872.

Just Received,

A NEW STOCK OF

Beautiful Gilt Cornices,

AT

G. S. TICKELL'S
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
April 11, 1872.

1872. SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1872.

—OF—

WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, &c., &c.

ROSS & DAVIES,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK

50 Hhds. Dowes Ale, bottled, "in prime order,"
Bbls. Dawe's Porter in Quarts and Pints,
Cases Blood's Porter in Quarts and Pints,
Bbls. Guinness's Porter in Quarts and Pints,
Bbls. Chippawa, "Eureka," Old Rye Whiskey,
Bbls. Chippawa Family Proof "old,"
Hennessy's Brandy in Wood and Bottles,
Cases Cherry Brandy,
A few Gallons very old Brandy,
De Kuyper Gin in Wood and Bottles,
Old Tom Gin in Wood and Bottles,
Jamaica Spirits,
Scotch Whiskey,
Ginger Wine in Wood and Bottles,
Raspberry Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Strawberry Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Lemon Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Ginger Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Cases of Claret,
Cases Champagne, various brands,
Cases Sparkling Hock,
Sherry Wines of the very best,
Port Wine of the very best,
Mordon's Pure Grape Wine,
Stoughton Bitters,
Orange Bitters,
John Bull Bitters,
Liqueur's "Noyau," "Curacao" and "Creme de Cacao."
All of which are warranted pure and good.

ROSS & DAVIES,
Corner Bridge & Front Sts.
BELLEVILLE, MAY 25, 1872.

CHEAP

PRINTS.

50 Pieces

Beautiful Light Prints

AND

BRILLIANTS,

Worth 18¾ Cents,

REDUCED TO

14½ Cents per yard,

AT

ROBERTSON & EMPEY'S.

Belleville, July 19, 1872. 20:3md:16tf

NEW SPRING GOODS!

JUST ARRIVED AT

M. NULTY'S

A consignment of a Bankrupt Stock of

Ready-Made Clothes,

PANTS, VESTS, COATS, &c.

A Special Lot of Silk Hats at $1.50

each, also, FELT HATS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Watches &c.

To be sold at Auction or Private Sale.

ALSO, 1,000 *SHINGLES*.

M. NULTY,
A. B. & C. M.
May 1st, 1872. 12-3m

Trenton Brewery.

XX XXX

PALE ALES,

Porter and Extra Stout.

Bottled Ale & Porter.

MY Bottled XXX Pale Ale and Stout is now in prime condition, and can be obtained in Quarts and Pints, direct from the Brewery, or of my appointed Agents.

HENRY GILL.
THE BREWERY, Trenton, March 23rd, 1872. d&w

House to Let.

TO Let, a good dwelling house, and a lot of three quarters of an acre, in garden, containing fruit trees, &c. The house is situated in the 9th concession of Thurlow, near the Bethel Church, and a good situation for any kind of business. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

PETER SIMMONS.
Thurlow, Aug. 7th, 1872. w-tf

NEXT OF KIN.

24,717 ADVERTISEMENTS (Gun's Index to) for NEXT OF KIN, CHANCERY HEIRS, and LEGATEES, since 1600—Price 60 cts.

ROBT. BEATY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Toronto.
24:13t



FOR cheap printing go to "The Intelligencer" Office Belleville.

I. WOLEVER,

Merchant Tailor.

FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF

TWEEDS AND CLOTHS.

J. H. MILLS, Cutter.

BRIDGE STREET,
Two doors East of the Post Office.

House Furnishing

GOODS

AT WARNER BROS.,

CONSISTING OF

Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
All Wool Carpets,
Stair Carpets,
(NEW PATTERNS),
Floor Oil Cloths,
Lace Curtains,
Table Linens,
Towels,

ALL

NEW & CHEAP.

Warner Brothers,
Importer of Dry Goods.

1872.

J. & W. Sutherland

OUR STOCK OF

Spring & Summer Goods

Being now complete, we are offering the largest and best assortment of the most fashionable

COSTUMES OF THE SEASON,

at and under our usually reasonable prices, consisting of

DOLLY VARDEN Repps and Muslins.
Ern Linens, Algerian Grenadenes,
Eaton Stripe Challies and Balernos,
Eaton Nuages and Cambrics,
Poplins, Black and Cold. Lustres,
Prints, &c., &c.

Black Silks, Glacie and Gro Grain

West of England Black Broads,
West of England Doeskins and Cassemers,
Black and Fancy Coatings,
Canadian and Fancy Tweeds,
In great variety.

ALWAYS IN STOCK,

The celebrated Lybster Mill and Rosendale

GREY COTTONS,
HORROCKSES,
WHITE SHIRTINGS,

And all other celebrated makes—full lines.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.
April 13, 1872.

THE BALANCE OF

R. ELLIOTT'S BANKRUPT

STOCK!

And a Large Assortment of

NEW GOODS,

WILL BE

OFFERED AT GREATER

REDUCTIONS

During the next 30 Days

As the whole must be

CLEARED OUT!

Without Reserve,

AT LESS THAN

FIRST COST!

FOR PRICES, &c., &c.,

CALL AT THE OLD STAND.

WM. JEFFS.

Belleville, June 6th, 1872. 31

JOHN FRANCIS,

COUNTY Surveyor and Inspector of Weights and Measures for East and West Hastings.
Trenton, June 29th, 1872. w22

The Drunkard's Wife.

I saw her in her cradle, wrapt
In slumbers soft and sweet—
Unconscious of the toils and cares,
The bitter grief of future years,
And trials she must meet.

I saw her when a little girl,
With eyes of brilliant light,
Nor thought she then that fortune's frown
Might weave for her a thorny crown,
And all her pleasures blight,

I saw her in the giddy dance,
The gayest of the gay;
Nor thought she then the pleasures sought,
Were not with lasting blessings fraught,
And soon would pass away.

I saw her at the altar stand,
In all her youthful bloom,
Nor thought she then her plighted love,
Would yet her surest trial prove,
In the sad years to come.

A few years more had come and gone,
I saw her yet again,
With pallid cheek and tearful eye,
A darkened cloud spread o'er her sky,
And she was weeping then.

I asked her whence her broken heart,
And why those bitter tears?
'I am' said she 'a drunkard's wife,
With every joy crushed out of life,
Nor hope of coming years.

When these dear babes around me come,
And cry in vain for bread,
Tell me, dear friend, how can I live?
When I have naught but tears to give,
To satisfy their need.'

O, earth! how transient are thy joys,
How soon their end will come,
I saw her in her coffin laid,
The funeral service soon was said,
And she laid in the tomb.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1872.

Death of Mr. Street.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Lieut.-Col. THOMAS C. STREET, member of the House of Commons for the County of Welland, which sad event took place at his residence, Chippawa, on the evening of the 6th inst. Mr. Street had lately suffered from paralysis, a stroke of which a few days ago so affected the muscles of his neck that he was unable to swallow nutriment sufficient to sustain life.

From the Canadian *Parliamentary Companion* we glean the following facts in the life of the deceased: "Mr. Street was the only son of the late Hon. Samuel Street, of Niagara Falls, and was born there. He was unmarried and was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in Easter Term, 1838. Besides being President of the Suspension Bridge Company, a Trustee of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, a Director of the British America Assurance Company and of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, he was Lieutenant Colonel commanding the 1st Battalion of Welland Militia. He held at different times the offices of President of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, and President of the Gore Bank, and was also a Director of the late Bank of Upper Canada. He sat for the County of Welland in the Canadian Assembly from the general election in 1851 until 1854, when he was defeated, and again from 1861 until the union. He was returned to the House of Commons by acclamation in 1867," and at the last general election was again returned over a Mr. Hill, an inveterate Grit, by a large majority of nearly 600. Mr. Street was a staunch Conservative and a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald; he was also one of the wealthiest men in the province, having inherited a large fortune from his father, to which he added considerably by careful business management. Mr. Street was particularly noted for his hospitality. His death leaves a vacancy in the representation of Welland, but the writ for a new election cannot issue until after the House meets.

The Civic Holiday.

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED.

Our Civic Holiday passed off on Friday quietly and yet satisfactorily, though there was not that entire suspension of business which was desirable. This is no doubt due to the fact that in several branches of trade, business is so pressingly brisk as to require the utmost attention. During the morning many stores were open—but few without their shutters up, it is true, still the doors were open and business was being carried on inside. This is a peculiar feature in Belleville holidays, certain business men having apparently come to loggerheads in the matter of closing or keeping open shop on such occasions, and of course as soon as one shop door is opened the remainder of the business men in that line, who keep a sharp look-out, do likewise. It is not within our province nor is it our desire to interfere in this matter; but the parties referred to would no doubt find it better and more satisfactory to come to some arrangement amongst them selves as to opening or closing their stores on holidays.

THE WEATHER,

which is a matter of prime importance on holiday occasions, was as fine as it could have been had the holiday makers had a voice in its selection. The morning was cloudy and cool, with a little threatening of rain, but towards noon the sun broke through the clouds, and continued shining brilliantly throughout the day, warming up the atmosphere to almost a July temperature.

THE ODDFELLOW'S EXCURSION.

First, in point of time, of the day's amusements, was the excursion of Belleville Lodge No. 81, I. O. O. F., to Picton. The steamer *Rochester*, which had been chartered for the occasion, left her wharf at 7 o'clock, a. m., with about 150 excursionists on board, and arrived at Picton after a speedy and pleasant run of little more than 3 hours. After their arrival in our neighboring town, the voyagers dispersed themselves in quest of amusement. Mr. Thomas Lake, hotel-keeper, kindly drove the excursionists to different points of interest, for which service he refused remuneration and also placed his hall at their disposal as a ball room. After satisfying themselves with the beauties of Picton, the party embarked on board their steamer and, the night proving as fine as the day, arrived at home in due time, well satisfied with their day's enjoyment. The Odd Fellows are to be complimented on the success of their first excursion. The excursionists feel under great obligations to Mr. Lake for his many acts of kindness to them.

CRICKET.

The game of cricket—11 of Belleville vs. 15 of Trenton—was begun at 11 o'clock and concluded about 5. We looked for the victory of our Club, but not by so overwhelming a majority against the numerous and strong team of cricketers with whom they had to contend. The playing was very good indeed on the part of the Belleville Club, they winning, (in the absence of some of their best players) in one innings, with some 30 runs to spare. We will publish the score and particulars of the play on Monday, which lack of space compels us to omit to-day.

I. P. B. SOCIETY'S PIC-NIC.

The pic-nic held by this Society was a great success, the attendance being large and amusement plentiful. The races which took place were well contested and gave general satisfaction. A boat race—pair oared—did not attract much attention, but the tub race was productive of most hearty laughter. The competitors (two in number) found the greatest difficulty in balancing themselves in their novel craft, and numerous "spills" occurred in consequence. At length however, the smaller of the two navigators succeeded in fairly compassing the prescribed course, and obtained the prize. The yacht race did not take place, the weather being too calm. The steamer made her return trip early in the evening, the pic-nicers reaching town about 7 o'clock p. m. The I. P. B. Society may set yesterday's pic nic down as one of the most pleasant and satisfactory it has yet held.

THE THEATRE.

Lindley's troupe re-appeared in the Masonic Hall and were greeted by a large audience. Their playing, as before, gave general satisfaction to the hundreds assembled.

OTHER AMUSEMENTS,

in addition to those above enumerated were not wanting, such as fishing and hunting parties, &c. In fact, it may be said that the day was one of general enjoyment, though it struck some people as rather anomalous that the street laborers were at their accustomed work notwithstanding the proclamation of the Mayor declaring the day a Civic Holiday.

We would suggest that next year's Civic Holiday be held earlier in the season, when business is less brisk than at the present time of the year.

South Victoria.

The last election in Ontario has furnished a theme for discussion in the Grit papers. Here is the way the Kingston *Whig* attempts to humbug its readers over the result:—"Returns from South Victoria report the return of the Tory candidate, Mr. George Dormer, by one hundred and fifty majority. The late representative of the Riding was a supporter of the Government." The worth of the *Whig's* statement can easily be ascertained by consulting the Journals of Parliament, which show that Mr. Kempt, the late representative of the Riding, was a thorough Grit and voted persistently in support of his party leaders. The result of this election is, therefore, a gain to the Government. It would be as well for the *Whig* and others of the same ilk, to learn who and what men are, before giving *information*.

Belleville Abroad.

The editor of the Windsor *Dominion* has been taking his walks abroad, and thus gives his opinion of Belleville and its surroundings. The reference to the "Belleville Horn Band," is not bad.

"It is an old town, originally; but one by one the old land-marks are being obliterated and superseded by fine modern buildings which would do credit to any Town or City. It is built on both sides of the River Moira—a fine stream, some 300 feet wide with a rapid current, which serves to drive the machinery of numerous manufacturing establishments which line its banks.

"As Belleville is the entrepot for a splendid agricultural back country, it possesses a basis on which to found permanent prosperity. The beautiful bay of Quinte extending in front offers one of the finest harbors in America. Building material is abundant—water—from numerous springs, is good; but very little of it. There are good Gas Works here, but no Water Works. Perhaps this may be the reason why so much ginger beer, lemon pop, sarsaparilla, etc., is consumed in the town. As to stronger beverages, I am informed that some of them are also used by some of the inhabitants. But, you know, one should never speak from hearsay only.

"There are two daily and three weekly papers published here. The INTELLIGENCER is the leading paper, and is true blue.

"One horrid nuisance exists here, cattle and hogs have the full run of the streets. At about three o'clock on summer mornings, some thirty or forty head of cattle parade the principal thoroughfares, making morn hideous with their bellowing. As they only cease about nine at night, six hours in summer is the utmost limit of anything like tranquil repose which is granted to you. The fathers of the corporation do nothing to stop the performance of the Belleville Horn Band."

How do they Like it?

The Ontario Grits have been loudly crowing over the election of Hon. John Young, the chosen of the French Canadians for Western Montreal—for an analysis of the returns shows that the French vote was cast solid for Mr. Young, the English and Scotch supporting Mr. Drummond, whilst the Irish vote was divided. Here is Mr. Young's declaration of principle, published in his newspaper, the *Northern Journal*, in December last, carefully buried or explained away as far as possible during the election, and resuscitated and set forth again since his return:

"Our political programme for Canada, is, absolute Independence with Popular Government; an elective Chief Magistrate; an elective Senate; universal suffrage; vote by ballot; reciprocal free-trade with the United States, to follow independence; the rapid development of all our great lines of communication with the North-West, both by canals and railroads; the deepening of the channel of the River St. Lawrence; encouragement of manufactures, by securing for them the great North-West as a market, and cheap and rapid communication with that market; education of the people; fusion of all nationalities into one Canadian Nationality."

How do the loyal amongst the Grits like that? They must either repudiate Mr. Young or cease getting angry when accused of disloyalty to British connection. "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," our opponents will find to their sorrow, and men are known by the company they keep. But even should the factionists outwardly cast off Mr. Young for fear of the consequences of keeping him in their train, they will still be ready to ally themselves with him secretly, to attain their ends. "Office first, principle afterwards" is the motto of the many-hued "party" in opposition to Sir John A. Macdonald's Government.

West Hastings Agricultural Society.

The Napanee *Express* refers in the following complimentary manner to the enterprise of the West Hastings Agricultural Society in procuring grounds and erecting exhibition buildings:—

"We are glad to know that the West Hastings Agricultural Society has taken the lead of any similar society in the Province in providing itself with grounds and permanent buildings for the accommodation of its annual exhibition. A very favorably located spot of seven acres of land has been procured on the hill west of Belleville, which is now substantially fenced in, and a splendid exhibition building is just being completed at a cost of about $4,000. So far as we know it is the finest building of this kind yet erected by any county society in Canada. It is in the form of a Greek cross, each angle being 120 feet long, by 40 wide, and two stories in height. It is surmounted by a fine dome, from which a splendid view of Belleville, the surrounding country, and the Bay of Quinte can be had.

"The annual exhibition of the Society will be held in the new grounds, commencing on Wednesday, 9th of October, and will continue two days. The exhibition will be open to competition to Lennox, Addington, Prince Edward and Northumberland. As this year is the first time that Hastings has given this privilege to these Counties, we hope that steps will be taken to make a creditable display from our Societies here. Any information desired by intending exhibitors, and prize lists may be obtained by addressing D. R. Ketcheson, Esq., Secretary of the Society, Belleville. We understand that efforts will be made to secure reduced rates of passage and freight by the Grand Trunk to those desiring to attend, as well as reduced fare at the hotels to exhibitors. Probably the coming exhibition will prove the largest of the kind yet held in this section of country, and will be well worth visiting."

WILDER JOY.—"At Napanee, August 25th, the wife of Wilder Joy, Esq., of a son," reads an announcement in a Napanee paper. Probably the papa's Joy was made Wilder than ever by the advent of the little stranger.

SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The Provincial Sabbath School Association will meet in Montreal on the 15th October, and continue in session on the 16th and 17th. The topics adopted at the National Convention at Indianapolis have been chosen for this meeting.

DIRECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES. — We learn that Mr. J. G. Moylan, of Toronto—Editor of the *Canadian Freeman*—has been appointed Director of Penitentiaries, which situation had become vacant by the death of T. J. O'Neil, Esq. The appointment is a good one, and will meet with general approval.

TROOPS FOR MANITOBA.—The Ottawa *Times* says: "We learn that two hundred men are to be enlisted from the Militia force to proceed at once to Fort Garry, to replace the same number of men now stationed there, whose term of service expires on or about the first of next month. One hundred of these will be enlisted in Quebec and one hundred in Ontario. The enlistment will be for one year, or for such other period as the Government may desire, not, however, to exceed two years. The pay will be the same as is now allowed to the garrison at Fort Garry, and a grant of land at the end of the term of service."

GRIT MISSIONARIES.—The following is a list of the Grit "Missionaries" who went to Cardwell to work against the Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron and secure the return of Mr. Bolton: "Mr. J. Smith, M. P., Mr. Robert Wilkes, M. P., Mr. John White, M. P., Mr. Wm. Barber, M. P., Mr. J. KcKim, M. P. P., Major McMaster, John O'Donohoe, A. H. Dymond, Kenneth Chisholm, J. D. Merrick, 'Hibernian' Murphy, 'Proton' Nixon, R. Lawson, F. D. Haggart, I. Fleming, and M. Elliott, of Brantford, Mr. Robinson, of Peel, John Smith, of Chinguacousy, T. Bowles, of Peel, P. Milloy, of the County of Grey, W. Munsey, Reeve of King, C. Dawson, of Brampton, and all the members of the Council of Chinguacousy." What a "wigging" some of them have had from Mr. Brown before this.

Hastings Medical Association.

This Association met in Coleman's Hall, Belleville, on the 6th inst, at 2 p. m., when the following officers were elected:

President—Dr. Day, Trenton.

1st Vice-President—Dr. Burdett, Belleville.

2nd Vice-President—Dr. Williams, Trenton.

Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. Tracy, Belleville.

The meeting adjourned to meet again on the 9th October, when a large attendance is hoped for.

British Templarism.

(*Officially reported for the Intelligencer.*)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

The afternoon session was opened by prayer at 2 o'clock.

The number of members was more than trebled since the morning session. Members and legal visitors are still pressing in; each one cheerfully pledging fidelity to the order and cause of Temperance.

The committee on juvenile lodges presented their report, containing several resolutions calculated to increase the interest manifested in this department.

The Lecturer's Report, in his absence, was read by the Worthy Chaplain. On the whole it contained such encouragement as warranted the Grand Lodge in providing for extension of the lecture system.

A public meeting as per announcement was held in Ontario Hall in the evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, the W. G. C. in the chair. Several able addresses were delivered. The Legal, Medical and Clerical progressions, the provinces and the island of Prince Edward, the pale faces and the red men of the forest, the yeomanry, the press, the sister organizations, and the fathers and mothers of Belleville had representatives on the platform—and all combined to make it the most interesting temperance meeting we ever attended.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 5.

There was a large attendance, several new representatives and visitors being present.

Prayer meeting this morning was well attended. It was good to be there. In God we put our trust. Many items of importance were brought before the Lodge.

The Committee on Legislative Action presented a lengthy report, and steps were taken to carry it into successful operation.

The public reception of representatives of other Temperance organizations took place this afternoon in Ontario Hall. The following are the representatives who were present:

Past M.W. G. Chief, Bro. H. B. Mitchell Esq., Chester, N. S.; Grand Lodge N. S., Bro. D C. Frazer, B. A., Truro, N. S.; Grand Lodge New Brunswick, Sister Addie C. Flewelling, St. John, N. B.; Grand Lodge Prince Edward Island, R. M. Barratt, Esq., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Halifax City and County, J. F. L. Parsons, B. A., Halifax, N. S.; Dr. Holden, Dr. Relyea and Thomas Casey, Belleville, as representatives from the Independent Order of Good Templars; also William Bosely, Esq., as representative from the Workingmen's Temperance Association.

The reception was going on at 4 o'clock, at which time our report closes.

The Grand Lodge of British Templars held their afternoon session of Thursday in the Marble Hall.

The session was opened with prayer by Bro. Clark.

The Worthy Grand Chief read a lengthy and interesting report regarding his past year's experience, coupled with many valuable hints as to the best plans to prosecute the work assigned to us. After various remarks it was referred to committee and adopted.

The worthy Grand Secretary read a somewhat extended report of his work during the past year, showing in a great measure the continued spread of the order of British Templars. The report was adopted.

The hour appointed for the reception of delegates having now arrived, the doors being open to visitors, many of the citizens of Belleville took the opportunity of being present.

The W. G. C. introduced Bro. R. M. Barratt, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, who, after the usual congratulatory remarks, delivered an able and instructive address, dwelling chiefly upon the evils of the rum traffic—its demoralizing effects—and proving that the only means of deliverance from its curse is prohibition, concluding by extending a cordial invitation to all the members to attend the M. W. G. L. at its next session in Prince Edward Island.

Bro. H. B. Mitchell, from Chester, N. S., was next introduced. He spoke of the great necessity of unity of action as well as of sentiment in opposing the great evil—expressed his warmest regards for all temperance organizations, his extreme pleasure in being connected with many of them, and his fixed determination to assist all so far as lay in his power. He made a few remarks relative to the Temple of Honor and its peculiar claims for support, expressing many encouraging facts relative to the spread of temperance sentiments in Nova Scotia, and the prospects of further favorable changes in legislation speedily.

Bro. J. L. Parsons, B. A., Halifax, was next introduced. He expressed his pleasure in meeting so many pledged opponents to the curse of intemperance, on which account, though far from home, he felt very much at home. He made a few remarks regarding the distinctions between temperance organizations, aptly comparing them to the waves of old ocean—though many, yet one;—and dwelt at large on his connection with the early struggles of teetotalers against the rumsellers of Nova Scotia. He gave a description of the present license law of Nova Scotia, tracing it from its origin, now containing so many patches that a critic could not tell the original, still lacking one short sentence that covers all, "The law is total prohibition." He also gave an idea of the present power in the hands of the ratepayers of Nova Scotia to control the purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors; also the unenviable position held by the "rummies" of Maine; and after the usual congratulatory remarks resumed his seat.

Sister Addie C. Flewelling was next introduced. As her speech was a neat one, a short one, and a sweet one, we give it in full:—"I am very happy indeed to meet you in Ontario, and would be very glad to welcome any of the members to our lodge." (Cheers and music.)

Dr. Holden, of Belleville, representative of the Independent Order of Good Templars, being introduced, made a few happy remarks relating to the duty of Templars in supporting pledged teetotalers to represent them in the legislative halls, and made reference to the Maine elections. He gave a graphic description of the laws of ancient Rome in relation to drunkenness, and pressed upon the lodge members the necessity of circulating temperance literature, and proved by this address, as well as by his address in Ontario Hall, that he is sterling coin in temperance coffers.

The W. G. C. T. next introduced Dr. Relyea, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, who referred at some length to his friendly intercourse with other temperance societies, his increasing regard for all, and gave his reasons why he had never been associated with the British Templars. His speech was well received.

Thomas Casey, G.W.S. of the I. O. G. T., was received with a hearty welcome. He gave a report of their present standing, which was very satisfactory, anxiously desiring on behalf of the Independent Order of Good Templars to be one with the British Templars in legislative action, willing to do their part in doing or paying, and have their share in the successes and reverses.

William Bosely, Esq., of the Working men's Temperance Association, was next received with cheers. He is not only a working man but a talking man. He delivered an excellent address, and the Association may well be proud of their representative. He spoke of their peculiar province as a Society—the increase of membership, many of whom—once drunkards—are now gentlemen, its adaptation to their case and its claims for support.

Bro. D. C. Fraser, B. A., from Nova Scotia, next addressed the meeting. We need not comment on his speech, nor can we give any idea of it to our readers. Those who heard his address in the Hall at the mass meeting can best understand how he would deal with such topics as the "The universality of drunkards,' 'The laying aside of party distinctions,' 'The last day,' each of which he touched upon with his usual eloquence.

We give you the officers elected for the ensuing year and close our report:

W. G. C. T.	Bro. G. A. Mitchell, B. A.
W. V. C. T.	Sister Pettit.
W. S.	Bro. P. H. Stewart.
W. T.	Bro. Fieldhouse.
W. Lec.	Bro. I. Mahan.
W. C.	Bro. D. C. Ferguson.
W. Fin.	Bro. W. J. Diamond.
W. Rec.	Bro. Garratt.
W. Mar.	Bro. Morton.
W. D. Mar.	Sister Orris.
W. I. G.	Sister Newcomb.
W. O. G.	Bro. F. J. Elliot.

The meeting closed by passing a vote of thanks to the citizens for their kindness, to the W. M. association, to I. O. of G. T. for the use of hall, to Brother Ferguson as chairman of Committee of Reception, to Miss Ross and her juvenile choir, and to the officers of past years. The session closed by prayer on Friday evening.

Another Great Fire at Mill Point.

Rathbun's Saw Mill Destroyed.

LOSS PARTIALLY COVERED BY INSURANCE.

We regret to learn that Messrs. H. B. Rathbun & Son's splendid steam saw mill at Mill Point—one of the most extensive in this part of Canada—was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th inst. The following particulars, received by telegraph, are all that have as yet been received concerning the conflagration:

MILL POINT, Sept. 5.

A fire broke out in Rathbun and Son's mill here last night about ten o'clock, totally destroying the mill and contents.

The fire originated in the vicinity of the fire hole, and spread with such rapidity that the whole mill was one sheet of flame in the short space of five minutes.

A heavy westerly wind which was blowing at the time endangered the whole village.

The private houses, lumber and barns in the vicinity were saved with the greatest difficulty, each catching fire many times during the confusion.

The determined efforts of the citizens confined the fire to the mill, which was partially covered by insurance.

The mill was put up several years ago at a cost, we are informed, of $52,000. Since its erection, however, a vast amount of new and improved machinery has been added, and additions have also been made to the buildings—the capacity of the mill has been doubled, in fact, since its erection, and only last winter new boilers, from the establishment of Messrs. G. & J. Brown, of this town, were put in. The cutting capacity of the mill was about 16,000,000 feet per season, and some 100 men and boys were constantly employed during the sawing season.

Following so closely upon the burning of the large quantity of lumber which was destroyed by fire last Saturday, the loss of their valuable mill and the consequent derangement of their business must administer a heavy blow to the pecuniary resources of the firm. We are assured, however, that Messrs. Rathbun will be able to stand even this heavy loss, and that they will, with that enterprise which has characterized them in the past, employ their Belleville mill in sawing day and night to keep up as far as possible with the demand upon their manufacturing resources and set to work to rebuild on the site of the burnt mill, so soon as their insurance is adjusted. We trust to be able to report them in possession of a new mill at Mill Point next season, ready to begin sawing with the opening of navigation.

The ruddy glare of the conflagration was plainly visible in Belleville last night, the cause of which was made known on the arrival of the *Rochester* about midnight.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Some of the Prince Edward Island journals are advocating a union with the Dominion, having arrived at the conclusion that such a change is for the best interests of the Island. No doubt of it; to this complexion it must come at last, and the sooner the better.

LOSS OF A MONTREAL STEAMSHIP.—The steamship St. Patrick, Capt. Stephen, at Glasgow, August, 21 reports having brought home the Captain and crew of the steamship Caspian, of Newcastle, from Montreal for Waterford, wrecked on Belle Isle on the 9th of Aug. The Caspian was loaded by Messrs. Rimmer, Gunn & Co., cleared 31st of July; cargo, 50,000 bushels corn.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Great Eastern has been once more chartered to lay a fourth Trans-Atlantic cable, and is now lying at Sheerness, waiting its completion. The contract for the cable has been completed and duly signed. The cable is to be manufactured by and laid under the auspices of the Telegraph Construction Company of England.

FIRST TRIP.—Messrs. Rathbun & Son's splendid new barge, the *Tobias Butler*, left this morning, in tow of the same firm's tug the *Jessie Abbey*, for Oswego, on her first trip. The *Butler* only took a part cargo here, intending to complete loading at Mill Point. Her capacity is upwards of 500,000 feet sawn lumber. She will trade between Belleville, Mill Point and Oswego.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.—The number of immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency during the month of August are in number and nationality as follows: English, 575; Irish, 210; Scotch, 190; total 975; exhibiting a decrease on the previous month. The greater portion of these remained in this Province. 465 Norwegians and Germans passed through en route to the United States.

A FAILURE.—The announcement of the failure of the project of a confederation of the British West Indies, British Honduras and British Guiana, after the model of this Dominion, is made on good authority. The project, says Sir John P. Grant, Governor of Jamaica, is to day an abandoned one; the difficulties to be surmounted before such a confederation should be formed were found to be too great for the project to be successfully carried through, so it is no longer urged or seriously talked of.

PRESENTATION TO THE PREMIER.—Sir John A. Macdonald was, on the night of the 3rd inst., presented with an address and a very handsome and costly ornamented cane by the workingmen of Ottawa. The presentation took place at the City Hall, to which the Premier was conducted by the largest procession ever seen in Ottawa. The address, which was highly laudatory of the course of the Government during the past five years, was fittingly replied to by Sir John, who stated that he should endeavor to secure for the workingmen of Canada the same position, freedom of action and powers as are enjoyed by, or may hereafter be conferred on, their fellow-artizans in England.

An exchange relates the following incident which occurred in a neighboring city: Two young men called on a lady friend, and as each was slightly jealous of the other each made up his mind "to sit the other out." Both were as entertaining as they could be. Funny stories, music city gossip and literature followed each other, until the clock struck ten, and neither gave any signs of going home. The young lady gave unmistakable signs of weariness, yet neither looked at his overcoat. At last the clock struck eleven, when the young lady excused herself for a moment, went out of the parlor, and immediately went to her room and to her bed. How long the brave youths would have remained is not known, had it not been for a mastiff, that usually slept in the kitchen, being frozen out of that quarter, about two o'clock, sought the more comfortable parlor for the remainder of night's rest and finding two strangers there, put himself on the offensive, and went for them vigorously.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Aug. 15, says: "Strange scenes are to be witnessed in what Carlyle terms 'that monstrous tuberosity of civilized life, the capital of England.' That one family should collectively occupy one sleeping-room, is or ought to be a remarkable circumstance, but that ninety-two persons should sleep in three rooms is still more striking; yet it seems that such is actually the case at No. 1 George street, near Worship street. On Tuesday a witness called to prove an *alibi*, in a case tried at the Middlesex Sessions, was a woman who keeps a lodging house on the premises in question, comprising three rooms and a kitchen. In the course of her evidence it was elicited that, although no one sleeps in the kitchen, the three rooms were shared by ninety-two persons as sleeping apartments, thirty sleeping in one room. Economy of space can hardly be carried beyond this point, unless people are stuffed up the chimneys, or allowed to repose in the cisterns and water-butts. The lodging-house it was stated, is 'licensed,' and of course, if the authorities approve, there is nothing further to be said in the matter."

Dominion Parliament.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

		Moderate	Grit.
Algoma	Robinson	1	0
Addington	Shibley	1	0
Bothwell	Mills	0	1
Brant, S. R.	Patterson	0	1
Brant, N. R.	G. Fleming	0	1
Brockville	N. Buell	0	1
Bruce N.	J Gillies	0	1
Bruce, S R	Blake	0	1
Cardwell	J H Cameron	1	0
Carleton	J Rochester	1	0
Cornwall	Dr Bergin	0	1
Dundas	Mr Gibson	0	1
Durham, W R	E Blake	0	1
Durham, E R	Lewis Ross	0	1
Elgin, E. R.	Harvey	0	1
Elgin, W R	Casey	0	1
Essex	J. O'Connor	1	0
Frontenac	G. Kirkpatrick	1	0
Glengarry	D A McDonald	0	1
Grenville, S.R.	Dr. Brouse	0	1
Grey East	Flesher	1	0
Grey North	Mr Snider	0	1
Grey, S. R.	Dr. Lauderkin	0	1
Halton	J. White	0	1
Haldimand	D. Thompson	0	1
Hamilton	D. Chisholm	1	0
Hamilton	Mr. Witton	1	0
Hastings North	M. Bowell	1	0
Hastings West	James Brown	1	0
Hastings East	J. White	1	0
Huron North	Farrow	1	0
Huron South	Cameron	0	1
Huron Centre	Horton	0	1
Kent	R. Stephenson	1	0
Kingston	Sir John A.	1	0
Lanark North	Galbraith	0	1
Lanark S.R.	J. G. Haggart	1	0
Leeds, S R	Richards	0	1
Leeds & Grenville	F. Jones	1	0
Lennox	Cartwright	1	0
Lincoln	Merritt	1	0
London	John Carling	1	0
Lambton	Mackenzie	0	1
Middlesex, N R	Scatcherd	0	1
Middlesex, W R	Ross	0	1
Middlesex, E R	Glass	1	0
Muskoka	Cockburn	0	1
Monck	Edgar	0	1
Niagara	A Morrison	1	0
Norfolk, N R	J. Charlton	0	1
Norfolk, S R	Wallace	1	0
Northumberland, W. R.	J. Cockburn	1	0
Northumberland, E R	Jos Keeler	1	0
Ontario, N. R.	W H Gibbs	1	0
Ontario, S.R.	T N Gibbs	1	0
Ottawa	J. M. Currier	1	0
Ottawa	J.B. Lewis	1	0
Oxford, N R	Oliver	0	1
Oxford, S R	Bodwell	0	1
Peel	Mr. Smith	0	1
Peterboro East	P.M. Grover	1	0
Peterboro' W R	Mr Cluxton	1	0
Perth, N R	Daly	1	0
Perth, S R	Trow	0	1
Prince Edward	Ross	0	1
Prescott	A. Hagar	1	0
Renfrew, N R	Findlay	0	1
Renfrew, South	J O'Reilly	1	0
Russell	Dr. Grant	1	0
Simcoe, S. R.	W.C. Little	1	0
Simcoe, N.R.	H. H. Cook	0	1
Stormont	Mr Archibald	0	1
Toronto East	Jas Beaty	1	0
Toronto West	J Crawford	1	0
Toronto Centre	R Wilkes	0	1
Victoria, N R	Staples	1	0
Victoria, S R	Dormer	1	0
Waterloo North	Mr. Bowman	0	1
Waterloo South	Young	0	1
Welland	T. Street	1	0
Wellington, C.R.	Mr Ross	0	1
Wellington, N.R.	Higginbotham	0	1
Wellington, S	D Stirton	0	1
Wentworth, N.R.	Bain	0	1
Wentworth, S.R.	Rymal	0	1
York, N. R	A.G.P. Dodge	1	0
York, W R	Blain	0	1
York, E R	J Metcalf	0	1
		42	46

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Argenteuil	J. C. Abbott	1	0
Bagot	P. S. Gendron	1	0
Beauharnois	M. Robillard	1	0
Bellechasse	T. Fournier	0	1
Berthier	A Paquet	0	1
Beauce	Poser	0	1
Bonaventure	T Robitaille	1	0
Brome	E. Carter	1	0
Chambly	B. Benoit	1	0
Champlain	Dr. Ross	1	0
Charlevoix	M. Tremblay	0	1
Chicoutimi	D.E. Price	1	0
Compton	J. H. Pope	1	0
Chateauguay	Holton	0	1
Drummond	Dorion	0	1
Dorchester	Hon. Langevin	1	0
Gaspe	Fortin	1	0
Huntingdon	J. Scriver	1	0
Hochelaga	Beaubien	1	0
Iberville	Bechard	0	1
Joliette	Geo. Baby	1	0
Jacques-Cartier	Laflamme	0	1
Kamouraska	C. A Pelletier	0	1
Laval	J H Bellerose	1	0
Laprairie	A Pinsonnault	1	0
Levis	Dr. Blanchet	1	0
L'Assomption	Archambeault	1	0
L'Islet	M. Casgrain	0	1
Lotbiniere	H. G. Joly	0	1
Maskinonge	Mr Boyer	0	1
Montreal East	Jette	0	1
Montreal West	John Young	0	1
Megantic	M. Richard	1	0
Missisquoi	G. B. Baker	1	0
Montcalm	P. Dugas	1	0
Montmorenci	J Langlois	1	0
Montmagny	H L Taschereau	0	1
Montreal Centre	M P Ryan	1	0
Nicolet	J. Gaudet	1	0
Napierville	A A Dorion	0	1
Ottawa (Co)	A. Wright	1	0
Pontiac	McKay Wright	1	0
Portneuf	Dr. St. George	0	1
Quebec East	A. Tourangeau	1	0
Quebec Centre	J. Cauchon	1	0
Quebec West	J. McGreevy	1	0
Quebec County	P. J. Chauveau	1	0
Richelieu	Mr Matthieu	1	0
Richmond	Webb	1	0
Rouville	Mercier	0	1
Rimouski	M. Fiset	0	1
Shefford	L. Huntington	0	1
Sherbrooke	E. T. Brooks	1	0
Soulanges	Mr Lanthier	1	0
Stanstead	C.C. Colby	1	0
St. Hyacinthe	Delorme	0	1
St. Maurice	Dr. Lacerte	1	0
St. Johns	Bourassa	0	1
Temiscouta	E. Mailloux	1	0
Terrebonne	L.F.R. Masson	1	0
Three Rivers	W. McDougall	1	0
Two Mountains	W Prevost	1	0
Vaudreuil	M. Harwood	1	0
Yamaska	Duguay	1	0
		43	20

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis	W H Ray	1	0
Albert	Wallace	1	0
Antigonish	H McDonald	1	0
Cumberland	Dr Tupper	1	0
Cape Breton, 1	W McDonald	1	0
" 2	N L McKay	1	0
Colchester	F W Pearson	1	0
Digby	A. W. Savary	1	0
Guysborough	S. Campbell	1	0
Halifax City, 1	Dr Almon	1	0
" 2	J Tobin	1	0
Hants	J. Howe	1	0
Inverness	H McDonald	1	0
King's	L. Chipman	1	0
Lunenburg	J Church	0	1
Pictou, 1	J McDonald	1	0
" 2	Robert Doull	1	0
Queens	Jas F Forbes	1	0
Richmond	I. Le Vesconte	1	0
Shelburne	Thos. Coffin	1	0
Victoria	William Ross	1	0
Yarmouth	Frank Killam	1	0
		20	1

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert	J. Wallace	1	0
Carleton	Mr. Connell	1	0
Charlotte	Hon J McAdam	1	0
Gloucester	T. Anglin	0	1
Kent	A. Cutler	1	0
Kings	Jas. Domville	1	0
Northumberland	P. Mitchell	1	0
Queen's	John Ferris	1	0
Restigouche	T Moffat	1	0
St. John City	S.L. Tilley, C.B.	1	0
St. John Co.	L. Burpee	1	0
" "	J. Palmer	1	0
Sunbury	C Burpee	1	0
Victoria	J. Costigan	1	0
Westmorland	A.J. Smith	0	1
York	John Pickard	1	0
		14	2

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster	Nelson	1	0
Vancouver Island	Sir F. Hincks	1	0

—The yacht *Ina*, of Toronto, won the championship of the lakes in the International regatta at Put-in Bay on the 7th. The best yachts on the lake competed.

TRY THESE.—CLOVE CAKE—One cup sugar, one cup butter, two cups flour, one cup raisins, half cup milk, two eggs, table spoonful ground cloves, half nutmeg, teaspoonful saleratus.

THE LAST WORDS OF GREAT MEN.—A newspaper in Georgia publishes an advertisement to the following effect:——"The last words uttered by great men are often singularly characteristic. Their tone of solemn prophecy does not fail to produce on us the most profound impressions. 'The vanguard of the army,' murmured the great Napoleon, when his mighty soul took its departure from its tenement of clay 'More light,' sighed Goethe. 'Crown me with flowers,' said Mirabeau. 'Give a chair to M. Dayrolles,' said Lord Chesterfield, in his supreme agony. 'Charge, Chester, charge' on, Stanely, on!' were the last words of Marmion. 'Bury me,' said Jack Bowyers, 'in a suit made by Messrs. So and so, the cut and excellence of the materials are warranted, and I wish to be buried as I have lived, dressed like a gentleman."

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

Dougall & Clute,

BARRISTER, Attorneys and Solicitors, &c. OFFICE over Hambly's "Apothecaries Hall," Front Street, Belleville.
A. R. DOUGALL. R. C. CLUTE. d&w:tf.

E. Baldwin Fraleck, B. A.,

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

Geo. D. Dickson,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., &c., BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE.
N. B.—Patents obtained in Canada and the United States.

MacLellan & MacLellan,

BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c. Office—Front Street, Belleville.
A. L. MACLELLAN. DUNCAN MACLELLAN.

Alex. Robertson,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notarie Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street, D&W

Henderson & Henderson,

BARRISTER, Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c.
Office in Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
G. E. HENDERSON. F. G. A. HENDERSON D315Wly.

N. B. Falkiner,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office over L. W. Yeomans & Co's Drug Store, Belleville, Sept. 6, 1870. w20

Patrick M. Nulty,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—In Jones' Building, Belleville.0

S. B. Burdett,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

Ross, Bell & Holden,

BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
HON. JNO. ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN 1D6m Wtf

Lazier & Lazier,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Flint & Robertson,

BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON
December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,

COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

J. Parker Thomas,

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Tracy,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office and Residence—Two doors east of the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel Campbell, M. D. C. M.,

GRADUATE of the University of McGill and Licentiate of the Medical Council of Ontario, Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.
☞ Special attention paid to diseases of Women and Children.
Office and residence on Water St., opposite the School House, Shannonville, Ont. 17:3m

George W. Walker, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST, FRONT ST., Belleville. OFFICE,—Directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon. 48

C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C. M.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Graduate of the University of McGill College, Montreal. Also Coroner for the County.
☞ RESIDENCE—ROSLIN.
January 5th, 1870. 47

B. S. Willson, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Graduate of M'Gill College, Montreal. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Q. Late Apothecary in the Montreal General Hospital.
RESIDENCE—Stirling. 36

Dr. Higinbotham,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf 180-1w

G. H. Boulter, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

MISCELLANEOUS.

Richard Harper,

CONVEYANCER, Accountant, Customs Broker, Commission, Real Estate and Insurance Agent. Special and strict attention paid to posting and collecting Accounts.
OFFICE—Next door to Post Office, Belleville. 287:1y 8:tf

JOHN D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT, ENGINEER, and SURVEYOR.

MR. EVANS is prepared to furnish Plans, Specifications, Bills of Materials, and Estimates for Buildings of every description, Hydraulic Structures, Bridges, &c.
Drawings, Specifications, &c., of inventions prepared, and Patents applied for.
Office in the Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street.
Belleville, July 2, 1870. 52:d&w

J. R. Tait,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., &c., &c., L'Amable, P. O., Hastings Road, Ont. 11

James Reid,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Thomas Wills,

COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Apothecaries Hall,

BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentiate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) who will always be in attendance for that purpose.

Pitceathly & Kelso,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. Wtf

Money to Lend.

Money Money.

ANY QUANTITY of Money to lend on easy terms.
GEO. D. DICKSON, Barrister,
Bogart's Buildings, Bridge Street.
Belleville, June, '71. 16:tf

MONEY TO LEND

AT 8 PER CENT.
LAZIER & LAZLIER,
Dominion Buildings,
Opposite Post Office.
Belleville, 17th April, 1869. 10-1y

MONEY TO LOAN

ON Mortgage (Real Estate) Security, at 8 per cent per annum.
P. M. NULTY, Barrister.
Belleville, 6th Oct., 1869. 34-tf

MONEY TO INVEST,

UPON Easy terms.
ALEX. ROBERTSON, Barrister, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,

ON EASY TERMS, Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office—Above Elliott's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

Money to Loan

PRIVATE Funds to Loan on first-class Mortgage Security, in sums from $100 upwards. Interest 8 per cent per annum, payable at the end of each half year. Principal payable at the end of the term or in instalments to suit the borrower. Apply to
E. B. FRALECK, Barrister, &c.
☞ OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

GEO. GIBSON'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE.

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

BRIDGEWATER

New Cash Store.

THE New Store at Bridgewater is now opened upon Strictly Cash Terms. A splendid New Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,

GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.,

Is offered for sale at unusually low prices for Cash.

Cotton Yarn 7s 6d per Bunch; Goderich Salt 10s 6d per bbl.; London Tea Cups and Saucers, 1s per Set; Patent Pails 1s each; Telegraph Matches 10d per Box; Nails 4 cts per lb, or 28lbs for 5s.

TEAS, SUGARS,

And all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices. Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so.

The Old Store,

is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

BILLA FLINT.

Bridgewater, Dec. 28, 1870. 4

WESTWARD HO.

Vermont Central Steamers,

N. T. CO.

Daily Line of 21 First Class Powerful Upper Cabin Steamers, leaving Ogdensburg every day, (Sundays excepted,) for

OSWEGO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THESE Steamers have large Cabins and State Rooms, amply and neatly furnished, for First Class Passengers. Also, Second Cabins, with cooking stoves, wood, light, berths and comfortable accommodation for passengers and families who may wish to furnish their own provisions and bedding.

Passengers and Families can embark with their teams, luggage, stock, &c., and land together, without disturbance or transhipment, at their port of destination, thus avoiding the great inconvenience of many changes, delays, and expenses of other routes. Every effort will be made to add to the comfort of passengers, and continue the established reputation of this Line, as the cheapest and Best Route West.

Freight taken via this line to all points West, at the lowest rates. 100 lbs. of baggage free to each passenger.

The new Upper Cabin steamer *Picton* will connect with this Line three times a week at Oswego.

It is for the interest of every traveller, especially families moving West, to see the Agents of this Line before purchasing their Tickets.

Through Tickets at the VERY LOWEST RATES to all points West, North and South-West, for sale by

W. H. CAMPBELL & Co., Agents—Office at Wharf.

Belleville, April 30th, 1872. 12

BROWN'S

ENGINE & AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

(ESTABLISHED 1846,)

BELLEVILLE, ONT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

OHIO & BUCKEYE

MOWER AND REAPER,

WITH

DODGE'S SELF-RAKE,

WE invite the Farmers of this and adjoining Counties to inspect our COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER before ordering from other manufacturers. Having secured the latest design of TILTING ATTACHMENT, and GROUT'S PATENT TABLE HOISTER, we are prepared to furnish for the Harvest of 1872, a MACHINE, which, for convenience and practical utility cannot be surpassed.

THRESHING MACHINES.

The valuable improvements we have from time to time effected in our CLEANERS, including PATENT SHAKING RAKE in FANNING MILL and attachment for SIDE CARRIERS, have been duly appreciated, and MACHINES of our manufacture are now taking preference over all others, wherever introduced.

PLOWS.

To our already valuable assortment we have secured the right to manufacture the celebrated PATENT MAPLE LEAF PLOW, highly recommended by SCIENTIFIC and AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

Horse Powers,
Agricultural Engines,
Portable and Stationary Engines,
Boilers,
Quartz Mills,
Amalgamating Pans,
Mill Machinery, &c., &c.

The business of our establishment is the largest in this section of the Province, and we have a complete assortment of Engine and Machinery Patterns, embracing the latest and most approved designs.

REPAIRS

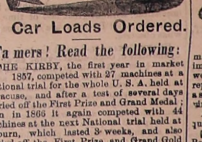
To ENGINES and all kinds of MACHINERY promptly and efficiently performed at reasonable prices.

☞ Cash Paid for Old Iron.

G. & J. BROWN.

Belleville, April 25, 1872. 11:6m

KIRBY HARVESTER.



3 Car Loads Ordered.

Farmers! Read the following:

THE KIRBY, the first year in market 1857, competed with 27 machines at a National trial for the whole U. S. A. held at Syracuse, and after a test of several days carried off the First Prize and Grand Medal; then in 1866 it again competed with 44 machines at the next National trial held at Auburn, which lasted 3 weeks, and also carried off the First Prize and Grand Gold Medal, having attained the highest number of merit marks in Mowing and Reaping; and in 1871 it again showed its superiority as a Harvester at the Great National trial held at Owanatona, Minnesota, which lasted from July 26th to Aug. 3rd, by being awarded the First Prize and Gold Medal. Being successful from its introduction to the present, I would respectfully solicit Farmers to call and see it, take it and try it, and if it does not come up to the warranty, return it. It can be seen in front of Mr. Powell's Blacksmith Shop, and directly across the street from J. M. Walker & Co.'s Foundry.

The "Sprague," "Humming Bird" and "Kirby" Mowers also for sale.

S. BALLANTYNE, Agent.

Belleville, May, 1872. w16:3m

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

County of Hastings, To wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Alias Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the County of Hastings and to me directed and delivered at the suit of Benjamin S. Wilson, Plaintiff, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Watson, Defendant; I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer for sale at my office in the COURT HOUSE, Belleville, on SATURDAY,

The 14th Day of SEPTEMBER,

A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock NOON, all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the above Defendant, of, in, and to one-quarter of an acre of land, being the South-west part of Lot number one in the third concession of the Township of Hungerford in the County of Hastings, together with the buildings thereon.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Sheriff,
per JOHN TAYLOR, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, May 30, 1872. } w16:td

FOR SAL

LOT No. 12, 14th Concession, Township of Rawdon, 200 Acres.
ANDREW THOMSON, Belleville.
Belleville, April 10, '17.

JOHN W. BROWN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Over Tickell's Furniture Store.



ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE

Also Cutting done on short notice.

All work WARRANTED or no pay.

JOHN W. BROWN

Sept. 7th 1865.

REMOVAL.

John McKeown

HAS removed his

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,

Two doors North, to the shop lately occupied by Mr. C. V. Bogart, where he will be happy to meet all his old customers and a thousand new ones.

March 16th, '71. d279 5:w



Proclaim the Glad Tiding!

THAT the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills of the Eminent Indian *Medicine-Man*, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Great Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is working the most marvellous and astonishing Cures the World ever heard of. Never in the annals of Canadian Medical History has such success attended the introduction of any medicine heretofore.

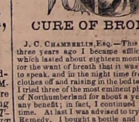
WHY?

SIMPLY because the numerous Valuable active medicinal vegetable ingredients, (some of which we will mention, such as the Extracts of Wild Cherry, Bark, Podophyllum, Juniper, Quassia, Smartweed, Dandelion, Hyoscyamus, Compound Extract of Colocynth, Jalap, Socotrine Aloes, Capsicum, &c., &c.) which enter into the composition of the combined medicine, are such and so harmoniously classified and compounded, that it is made the most searching curative in the known world, and cannot help but act on the system in a very satisfactory and desirable manner. No matter what your ailment may be, or of how long standing, it will find the spot and astonish you by the rapid manner in which you are restored to perfect health and full vigor.

This medicine is pleasant and safe to take and are warranted, and may positively be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., &c., as well as Scrofula, the various skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the Third Stage of Consumption. Further information with full directions for using the Great Shoshonees Remedy & Pills, and containing Testimonials and Certificates of Cures, can be obtained by securing the Treatise, the Hand-book, or the Almanac and Circulars, from any respectable Druggist in the Dominion—free.

Price of Remedy in Large Pint Bottles, $1.00

PILLS, PER BOX, 25 CTS.



CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

SMITHFIELD.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, Esq.—This is to certify that about three years ago I became afflicted with Bronchitis, which lasted about eighteen months. I was so afflicted for the want of breath that it was very difficult for me to speak, and in the night time frequently throwing the clothes off and raising in the bed to keep from strangling. I tried three of the most eminent physicians in the County of Northumberland for about a year without receiving any benefit; in fact, I continued getting worse all the time. At last I was advised to try the Great Shoshonees Remedy. I bought a bottle and took it, and when it was about finished I began to feel a little better. I continued to use it until I had taken three bottles, when, to my satisfaction I found that I was as well as ever I had been previous to my illness, and have been so ever since.

JOHN SILVER.

Sworn before me, at Smithfield, this 6th day of April, A. D. 1870.

J. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Wonderful Cure of Lung Disease.

BROOKLIN, April 8th, 1870.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, Esq.,—SIR.—This is to certify that my wife was very low with Lung Disease. The Doctor had given her up. He said her lungs were tuberculed, and medicine could not help her. As a last resort, I purchased a bottle of the Great Shoshonees Remedy. At the expiration of two days, her symptoms were decidedly better. She continued to improve so rapidly that by the time she had taken one bottle she was able to sit up. By the continuance of the remedy she was perfectly restored to health.

You may publish the facts for the benefit of those similarly afflicted.

T. C. BROWN, Episcopal Methodist Minister.

Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAMES,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF WOMEN,

IS treating successfully all Chronic Diseases of a difficult nature, such as Epilepsy or falling Fits, Scrofula, Consumption, Catarrh, Dropsy, Heart Diseases, Liver Diseases, and Diseases of Women and Children. Cancers cured without cutting and little pain, Sore Legs, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.

Errors of youth, premature decay and all the effects of the indiscretions of youth. The afflicted that cannot obtain relief from other sources are particularly invited to call and see him.

Office, Neilson's Hall, Front Street Belleville.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIF

Insurance Company

CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.

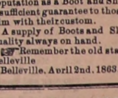
Accumulated Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

Annual Income exceeds £500,000

AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
GEO. D. DICKSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN



STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville

Belleville, April 2nd, 1863.

The Intelligencer

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

OFFICE:

Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street, Belleville, Ont.

M. BOWELL, Publisher and Proprietor.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and Two Dollars and a half if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, Fifty Cents will be added to each year's subscription.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, first insertion.......0.50
Each subsequent insertion.........0.12
Six to ten lines, first insertion.......0.70
Each subsequent insertion.........0.16
Above ten lines, (per line) first insertion 0.08
Each subsequent insertion per line....0.02

☞ Business Notices, 10 cents per line each insertion, measured as solid minion.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to ensure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING:

The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER" Office has been renewed with every variety and style of Type which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices.

☞ All Letters addressed to the Publisher must be *Pre-Paid* or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 38. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS. ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1872. NUMBER 32.

Never Prove False to a Friend.

Never prove false to a friend;
In love and friendship be true;
Never prove false to a friend,
So long as he's faithful to you;
He may be dishonest, a knave
In other's opinions, but then
To you he is generous and kind,
And one of the noblest of men.

Is any man free from each fault,
All righteous and good in his ways
Lives there a woman on earth
That she can be named but in praise?
Never speak ill of a freind,
To gossipers keep closed your ear;
An excellent rule in he main,
It to credit one-tenth that you hear.

Stand by a man in distress
When you know he is really in need;
What matter if even he falls,
There is honor for you in the deed,
That one may deceive you 'tis true,
Then his and not yours the disgrace
Because we find one man untrue,
Shall we wrong or disgust a whole race?

Censure a man for his faults,
Give him honor when honor is due,
But never prove false to a friend
So long as he's faithful to you;
Never prove false to a friend;
In love and friendship be true,
Never prove false to a friend
So long as he's faithful to you.

Run Him Out.

The moral to the following told by the sufferer is too apparent to mention. Young ladies hereafter run their brothers out when gentlemen call.

I'm certain that I wished somebody would spank the young rascal. We talked of hills, mountains, valley and cataract —I believe I said waterfall, when the boy spoke up and said;

"Why, sister's got a trunk full of them up stairs; pa says they are made of hoss hair."

This revelation struck terror into me and blushes into the cheeks of my fair companion.

It begun to be very apparent to me that I must be very guarded in what I said, lest the boy might slip in remarks at uncalled for places; in fact, I turned my conversation to him, and told him he ought to go home with me, and see what nice chickens we had in the country. Unluckily I mentioned a yoke of calves my brother owned. The word calves ruined all. The little one looked up and said:

"Sister has a dozen pair of them, but she don't wear 'em only when she goes up town on windy days."

"Leave the room, you unmannerly little wretch!" exclaimed Emily, "leave immediately."

"I know what you want me to leave the room for," replied he; "you can't fool me; you want to set on that man's lap and kiss him like you did Bill Simmons the other day; you can't fool me, I jes tell you. Give me some candy like what he did and I'll go. You think because you have the Grecian bend you are smart. Guess I know a thing or two. I'm mad at you anyhow, because papa would have bought me a new top yesterday if it hadn't been for you gettin' them curls, dogon you! You needn't turn so red in the face 'cause I can see the paint. There ain't no use in winking with that glass eye of yourn, for I ain't going out of here, that's what's the matter with the purpe. I don't care if you are twenty-eight years old you are no boss of mine."

Agricultural Premiums.

Premiums are offered for curious things at agricultural fairs now-a-days, but the latest innovation is made by the directors of the Santa Clara (California) Agricultural Society. They offer premiums to be given at their fair this fall, of $10, and $20, to the unmarried girls who prepare plain dinners, not to exceed the cost of $4, of first, second and third grades—six or a less number to compete. To those preparing dinners of the fifth and sixth grades, $10 each. A committee will be appointed to examine the tables and test the quality of the viands provided, who will decide upon their separate merits and award the prizes. Now, would this be a bad idea to adopt at our fairs in this part of the country? We will undertake to say that not one half the girls under twenty years of age, in these degenerated days, could cook a dinner that would pass muster in a boarding house to save themselves.

A Noble Wife.

The *Buffalo Courier* says:—"Mr Gavens in charge of Hughes' Ranch, Colorado, where three attacks have been made by the Apaches recently. His wife has an infant less than a month old. Gov. Safford visited them last week and urged Mrs. Gavens to go to a place of more security, and she nervously replied, 'No, no; I cannot go. The Governor pointed to the walls of the house, full of bullet-holes, and said it was no place for her and the baby. 'Oh!' says she, 'do not speak of taking me away from my husband! I am not afraid with him, and I can watch the hills and advise him of approaching danger; and if he must fall a victim to Apache cruelty, let baby and I go with him. I cannot bear to leave my husband alone in this place of danger.' It would have been a hard heart that did not melt at such a scene, and yet brave women are accepting these posts cheerfully all over the territory."

Railway Bridges.

It is certainly time that something were done to compel railway companies either to increase the height of their bridges or to prevent brakemen working on the top of freight trains, because, scarcely a week passes without a brakesman being killed by striking his head against the upper beams of the bridges over the railways. The companies instruct their employees to stoop upon approaching these bridges, but the men frequently forget to do so, and their brains are dashed out in consequence. The bridges ought to be high enough, above the cars to prevent the possibility of death by coming in contract with them. Two fatal accidents from this cause have already occurred this week.

Hey! Johnnie Cope.

NEW VERSION.

Brown said that he wad meet John A.,
If John A. wadna rin awa',
And mak' him feel uncommon sma',
If he'd meet him in the morning.
Hey! Geordie Brown, are ye wauking yet?
Or are your men a' marshalled yet?
If ye were wauking, I wad wait,
And meet ye airly in the morning.

When John A. heard what Brown had said,
He laughed aloud and shook his head,
"Come follow me, my merry, merry men,
And we'll meet Geordie Brown in the morning.
Hey, Geordie Brown, &c.

Now, Geordie Brown, be as good as your word,
(Though that same's not much, as I have heard),
And dinna flee away like a frighted bird,
That's chased fra' its nest in the morning."
Hey, Geordie Brown, &c.

When Geordie Brown he heard of this,
He thought it wadna be amiss,
To have a' things in readiness
To flee awa' in the morning.
Hey, Geordie Brown, &c.

Fie, now, Geordie, get up and rin,
The Highland pipers mak' a din;
It is best to sleep in a hale skin,
For you'll get well beat in the morning.
Hey, Geordie Brown, &c.

When Geordie Brown came hame again'
They speered at him, "Where's a' your men?"
"The deil confound me gin I ken,
For I left them a' in the morning.
Hey, Geordie Brown, &c.

"Now, Geordie, troth ye are na blate,
To come with the news of your ain defeat,
And leave your men in sic a strait,
Sae early in the morning."
Hey, Geordie Brown, &c.

"Oh faith!" quo' Geordie, "I got, sic flegs,
For me they didna sare twa fegs—
If I face John again, the deil break my legs,
So I wish you a guid morning."
Hey, Geordie Brown, &c.

Bowmanville, Aug. 19.

—Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his pockets and his pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it will come out. Good luck is a man of pluck, with his sleeves rolled up, and working to make things come off all right.

Our Paris Letter.

(*FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.*)

PARIS, August 24.

It was full time for the adulators of M. Thiers to receive a snubbing, and such has arrived from Rouen, the stronghold of protection. It was proposed in the Municipal Council to invite the President to come and witness the welcome that would be given him in the Capital of Normandy, when a Councillor observed, that it would be better to leave M. Thiers to his leisure, and that the growing fashion of several citites to "have him out", smacked too much of the ex-empire, and which Napoleon III. became at last so fatigued of, that he often left the bowing to the crowd business, to General Fleury or Marshal Canrobert, while he remained in the shade enjoying his cigarette. It is a weakness in the French this desire to personify power in a man, whether such be King, Emperor or even Resident, to weary him with homages or stupify him with incense, until the day arrives to cast him from his pedestal, when he would find the depth of popular ingratitude and abandonment. M. Thiers is known too long for his simplicity, yet political foes accuse him of playing the King; some journals hint he aims at tyranny, and a few condemn him for his ambition to place himself in the ranks of the gods.

It is a morbid, disreputable curiosity, to which a certain portion of the Paris journals pander, by acting the part of "Jeames" around M. Thiers at Trouville. It is puerile for a republic, and unworthy of a people in whose resurrection from calamity are hopes to see more evidences of Virility.

The Councils Generals now sitting so far attended to the business of their departments, and left politics in their proper place. This is a circumstance worthy of note in the progress of the country towards prudence and good sense. Beyond a proposition to remove from the Council Chambers all insignia of the late empire, nothing more political was indulged in. It is the fashion for every new dynasty to remove the emblems of its predecessor; the curiosity shops find it their interest to buy up the discarded idols, as experience proves fortune may in time make them again serviceable. The contemplated banquets in honor of the fourth of September 1870, are prohibited; France is so far distant from toleration and liberty, that rival parties cannot be trusted to keep the peace whilst stumping. Besides, the republic exists to everyone's comprehension, except the monarchists who appointed M. Thiers to its President. The "fourth" has not much glory to recall, except a nation's army ruined, and the overthrow of a dynasty without a drop of blood, with no appeal made to the nation to elect a parliament to decide upon the continuance of war, and to dispense with the dictatorship of Gambetta, Favre and Trochu.

Manifestoes continue to be published, both individually and collectively; they are either full of sound and fury, signifying as usual nothing, or so namby-pamby as to be neither fish or flesh, or good red-herring. In fact for the moment all parties appear to "rest and be thankful"; leaving the care of the house entirely to M. Thiers. When the coming struggle arrives, political weaklings will be swept away. If the republicans be wise they will continue to keep quiet, to rely upon inertia for their power. Their strength is in sitting still. This is true Conservatism for the moment; but there are laws to be repealed and institutions founded that no Conservative can oppose. Pastor Pressense, one of the deputies for Paris, would send the Legitimists to the Viceroy of Egypt, who is the guardian of mummies, and compares their chief, Henry V, to a somnambulist walking with eyes open but seeing nothing of the modern world. France wants free trade; free and compulsory education; the right of meeting, as a safety valve for wild politics, and of associations to enable trades to form co-operative societies; the press must be left unfettered; and its delinquencies submitted to a jury, not controlled either by a general, a Minister, or a police agent. Kingdom, empire, commune or republic, all alike treat the press according to their good pleasure, only differing in the manner and point of rapidity for extinguishing a disagreeable journal.

The undertakers' men are the happiest mortals at present in Paris—their wages have been increased 25 per cent. If they appear cheerful, like Steele's mutes, it will be a misfortune. It is to be hoped the improvement will put an end to the inhuman practice that such men have, of importuning for gratuities even in the chamber of death itself. They are the only class in the city who have really a Workingmen's club. They associate but among themselves, and ever go in pairs—like the police—or Juno's swans.

There is much philosophy in the remark that people never dine so well as in their own homes. Necessity is compelling citizens to test the truth of the assertion, for restaurants charge such extravagant prices for everything and nothing, that a man must be in a position to write a Peabody cheque or he will be swamped. The eating-houses are becoming deserted, and proprietors, seeing their craft in danger, blame the markets, and hold meetings to reduce tariffs. The good old table d' hote arrangement is dying out, where for a fixed sum you could dine without any dread of digestion being impaired by the *quart d' heure de Rabelais*; the restaurants, the better to fleece, have adopted a *carte*, with no displayed prices, and it is only when the bill is presented, you discover how you have been on the road to ruin. Shake the dust off your shoes against such man-traps. The bakers, too, are terrible conservatives; flour is 14 frs. the sack cheaper than what it was some months ago, and yet bread sells at the same price. The guild is as omnipotent as a New York "ring." The simple way to cure this abuse is to establish, not Governmental, but Municipal bakeries, a system which works so well in Turin. Then the servants are difficult to manage; ladies complain that when engaging a cook it is the *cordon bleu* that puts her intended mistress under direct examination, and if required to follow materfamilias to market, to *faire le chien* as the phrase is, she refuses and will only engage on being entrusted to purchase the supplies, solus.

The War Minister is M. Thiers; General Cissey exists only in name. Several journals do not speak complimentarily of the artillery trials at Trouville. Now since the Assembly has decreed, and voted the money in support, that France cannot too soon resume her rank as a first-class military power, it is natural, since Prussia has taken all the material of war, that it must be replaced, and before purchasing it is only wisdom to discover the best man killing weapons. As for the testings being viewed as a menace to European peace, such is all nonsense. Germany knows as well as France when the war of revenge can become possible, and the forthcoming Imperial gathering at Berlin will likely adjourn it till all parties are quite ready. The drawing for conscripts in accordance with the new military law, by which every citizen must serve, though the 'drawing' may ameliorate the mode of service, has commenced, the young men were generally reserved; a few sang *mourir pour la patrie*, and some cried *a bas la Prusse*, but all felt that there was work in store for them, and that their enrollment was a grave affair. The 4th November is named as the opening day of Bazaine's trial; the Marshal is reported to at last have comprehended the gravity of his position, and will make a change in his system of defence; he wishes it to be understood, that the Commandership-in-chief greatness in fact, was thrust upon him. No one believes this who knows his ambitious nature. The earliest witnesses to be examined, are General Palikao, Marshal MacMahon and Gambetta, and the first count in the indictment is that accusing Bazaine of concealing McMahon's despatches. This fact, if proved, ought to finish the trial and the accused at the same time.

The Commune has been called to mind these last few days by the police searching, according to martial law, for arms. Some were discovered, but useless after concealment in cess-pools.

M. Thiers stated he would be more severe against the young men who lately cried *Vive l'Empereur*, and *a bas Thiers* only he was personally brought into the matter. He will make no difference between the captain and the soldiers, the rank blasphemy on the part of either will be equally punished. The families of the implicated are all notorious Bonapartists. Wonder what would be the fate of him who cried, *Vive Henri V*, or *Vive Louis Philippe III?* The public would laugh beyond doubt—but the law?

The celebrated robbery of the six cannon a battery—of bronze mountain guns, from the guarded court-yard of the Vincennes fort in March last, is now taking place. The bronze was sold at the rate of 50 frs. per cwt. and twelve men are accused, either as principals or accomplices—and one prisoner died since his arrest. The howitzers were stored under a shed, inside an enclosure over six feet high; two artillery men carried the pieces from the store, dropped them into the moat, from whence they were drawn up by waiting assistants on the counterscarp. All this is not complimentary to the sentinels; nor to the store-keepers who only missed them three weeks after they were taken, and then even in consequence of an order to deliver some of the four pounders; nor to the *actroi* officers, who failed to detect the cannon, as they were carted into Paris to be broken up or to be melted down. It is annoying to think how the Prussians must laugh at French military vigilance.

The proprietors of the Almanache de Gotha could only obtain reliable particulars as to M. Thiers, by applying to himself; his portrait is to adorn the edition of the almanache for 1873—an event that would almost justify the Rabagas to rush to the barricades.

M. Paul Bert is an advanced Republican deputy and a celebrated physicist; he has for some time been studying the action of compressed air on animals, as especially in the case of men employed in diving operations. If the workman suddenly passes from the artificial to the ordinary atmosphere, death ensues from paralysis. When the pressure is high, the gas accumulates and dissolves in the blood; when this pressure is suddenly removed, explosions succeed in the veins, and the spinal marrow becomes fluid-like.

The police have been very active in seizing some illustrated cartes, having for object the ridiculing of religion; they have been equally happy in arresting the manufacturer of the "fire-work cigar" a sort of infernal machine, composed of tobacco in the form of a cigar, and enclosing an explosive mixture near the smoking end, which, on the fire approaching, exploded, and if some teeth were not knocked out, the moustache and whisker were burned; this latter effect constituted the "fun."

There is a story going the rounds that M. Thiers's tailor sent him a dressing gown some inches too long; Madame Thiers, her sister, and a lady friend, were present at the trying on, and noted the number of inches necessary to shorten it. All three ladies severally, and unknown to each other, effected the alteration, and when the Head of the State next essayed it, he found it had been improved into a kind of jacket.

Some journals have been warmly disputing the point, whether Roch, the Chief Executioner of France, did, or did not scream when he lately had a tooth extracted; they are now crying shame on the young man who was engaged to marry Roch's pretty daughter, but backed out, the newspapers having drawn too much attention to the matter. The perjured lover is himself the son of a provincial headsman, and a "cutter out," in one of the principal clothiers' shops.

A Countess was happily seated at dinner with her husband and family, when an apothecary begged to see her alone, she came and he gently told her that her husband had suddenly died, and that the remains were in the hall. "Here is my husband," said the Countess, and the Count bowed, regretting he could not disembarrass the apothecary of his corpse. "But here is your pocket-book, containing 3,500 frs." replied the apothecary; "I know it, added the Count"—"it was stolen from me during the day." The fact was, the Count had forgotten it with his mistress, and the latter disinterested creature before she could clutch it saw it taken away by another admirer, who perhaps died of joy. The Countess could not understand why her husband would not claim his money, and in doing so for him discovered a Hagar and a little Ishmael.

In the Faubourg, Saint-Germain, an hotel keeper, had on his signboard that "English, Spanish, and German is spoken here." An Englishman arrived, and, knowing a little French, got on fairly; when he requested to see the interpreter who spoke English he was told there was none—it was the "travellers" who spoke the languages advertised when stopping at the hotel.

Arrival of William Johnston Esq., M. P., in Derry.

Amongst the passengers by the steamship Prussian, (Allan Line) Dutton master, which left Quebec on the 17th inst. and arrived in Lough Foyle yesterday morning, was William Johnston, Esq., M. P., for Belfast. Mr Johnston was conveyed by the mail tender from Moville to this city where he arrived about one o'clock yesterday. Before landing he was received by William Thompson, Esq., J. P., James Corscaden, Esq., and some members of the Apprentice Boys' Society, who gave him a cordial welcome to Ireland. Mr. Johnston was then driven to the Imperial Hotel, where he partook of luncheon, was waited on by a few more friends, and afterwards left by the 2.45 p. m. mail train for Belfast. Prior to his arrival in the city an orange and blue flag was hoisted on the Walker Testimonial, which remained during his stay, and was taken down immediately after his departure. In accordance with Mr. Johnston's expressed wish that there should be no display made, and that he might be allowed to return home quietly after the fatigue of his tour through Canada and the voyage across the Atlantic, no public demonstration took place.—*Londonderry Sentinel.*

The Difference.

The Grits make a great ado about the nomination of Mr. John McKeown in Lincoln; and claimed much credit because they had nominated a Catholic. The Ministerialists put a Catholic in nomination in Essex, and claimed no credit for it. But we claimed at the time that Mr. McKeown was offered a barren nomination by the Grits. Mr. O'Connor was invited to certain success. How correct we were the results show. Mr. McKeown was defeated by 574, Mr. O'Connor was elected by something over 800. The Ministerialists do not nominate any man because he is a Catholic; but when they nominate a Catholic because he is a good man they elect him. The Grits, nominate men because they are Catholic; but they don't nominate them where they can be elected.—Hamilton *Spectator.*

STEAM FLEET.—The steam fleet of Lake Superior now numbers 31 vessels, including Canadian vessels, while two years ago there were but 14 vessels in all, of which 2 were Canadian. The increase in tonnage is still greater, as many of the vessels are of a larger class. During the same time there has been a large addition to the sailing vessels, so that the total increase of tonnage on Lake Superior in two years is about 200 per cent.

For the Intelligencer.

Mr. Carman's Fifth Letter.

MR. EDITOR.—In my last letter I took up all that was necessary so far as Mr. Carman's answer to my third and fourth questions and fully showed by dates the exact position of each of them so far as possible, so that I shall not go over that part of his letter, in reference to question No. 4, but come down to that part which states, "Thus, as we have before shown our laical line to be continuous, and clear enough, (*not exactly so Mr. Carman,*) so now we have shown our clerical line to be clear enough, and the transmission of the orders in the Ministry. And as the General Conference of 1835 was duly and regularly constituted, and under legal and disciplinary action of that Conference, John Reynolds, by the laying on of the hands of Pickett, (*an expelled preacher in* 1818], Gatchill [*a seceder from the Wesleyans in* 1834,] and Culp, [a located minister in 1825] elders; our Episcopal line is constitutional, clear, and methodistic after the primitive design of John Wesley, of sacred and immortal memory." If Mr. Carman is satisfied with such a *line*, he is perfectly welcome to it.

But let us go a little further in this 'Episcopal line,' so 'constitutional' and so 'clear.' Can *two Elders*, even if in good standing, and one elder who had been expelled in 1818, form the regular number required to perform the ordination office legally. I think not, then was it done according to the discipline of 1829 on which so much stress has been laid? We will see. The clause in the discipline of 1829, page 23, reads as follows: "If by death, expulsion, or otherwise there be no Bishop remaining in our church, what shall we do? Answer. The General Conference shall elect a Bishop, and the Elders or any *three* of them who shall be appointed by the General Conference for the purpose, shall ordain him according to our form of ordination." If the Discipline of the Church is to be any guide it is plain to be seen that when the Canada Conference was set off from the American Conference in 1828, they had first to elect a Bishop, but could not ordain him inasmuch as they never had a Bishop to *die*, they had not lost one by expulsion or otherwise, and in following out that rule of the discipline of 1829 they had no Bishop ordained. If they could not ordain a Bishop according to the laws of the Church, how much less the M. E.'s, and in ordaining Mr. Reynolds a Bishop they did so unconstitutionally, and I believe in direct violation of the Discipline of 1829, and of their own discipline which they profess to take as their guide in Church matters. Twist it as Mr. Carman may neither the Methodist Church in Canada of 1828, nor yet the self-constituted M. E. Church of 1835 could legally ordain a Bishop, unless through the authority of a Bishop of the American Conference, and by sanction of that Conference.

Mr. Carman must not ignore the discipline of 1829 in this matter of ordaining a Bishop, and must see if he is not too blind and too prejudiced, that the self-constituted General Conference of four members in 1835 could not set apart and legally ordain one of their number as a Bishop even if Mr. Picket had been an ordained Local Minister in regular standing.

Mr. Carman states "They were men of good official standing, and notwithstanding the attempts to damage them, and that likely in prosecution of the base old tactics, will be made again." In answer I state I take from official, and other documentary evidence the true position and standing of Messrs Gatchell & Co., and which I believe to be correct

Mr. Carman states "It is not true, as stated by Mr. Flint, that the terms of agreement at the separation from the M. E. Church in the States in 1828 precluded the ordination of a Bishop by the Canada Conference except as done by the General Conference of the States." In answer I state the quotation of that clause of the Discipline of 1829 already made, proves my former assertion and sets that matter at rest. But to quote from Mr. Carman's letter as follows, "This General Conference do hereby *authorise* any one or more of the General Superintendents of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, with the assistance of any two or more elders, to ordain such General Superintendent for said Church in Upper Canada." If there was no agreement between the American and Canada Conferences as to the ordaining of a first Bishop, why did the General Conference in the States *enact* as above quoted from Mr. Carman's letter?

Mr. Carman's remarks in reference to the Rev. Wm. Case being elected for ordination, I am well aware that Mr. Case would not accept of the office, he was too strongly wedded to the Indian Mission work to leave it for any consideration. Mr. Carman's remarks in reference to Mr. Marsden, the first Wesleyan President, on whom holy hands had never been laid, is to be taken like many other of his assertions, with a grain of salt, as he furnishes no proofs, and in fact it has nothing to do with the questions at issue; namely, that the present M. E. Church is the same as the Church of 1828, as contended for by Mr. Carman and his conreres, and it would be as well it he or they would not travel outside of the main question, to try and hoodwink the public.

As to all Mr. Carman may say or write about me as a Wesleyan, or a public man it is not worth answering. Invective is not argument, therefore I can afford to let it pass, as unworthy of notice.

In my next I will review Mr. Carman's other letters.

Yours, &c.,
BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, August 31, 1872.

For the Intelligencer.

Mr. Carman's Sixth Letter.

Mr. Carman in his sixth letter takes consolation by endeavouring to make his readers believe that "every point (he had) advanced is established by the depositions and letters quoted by me in my articles of 15th 16th and 17th ult., so far as they bear upon the controversy." Mr. Carman is writing from his stand point, while I am writing from facts, and if Mr. C. agrees with me then he should give up the controversy.

Mr. Carman takes my quotation from Mr. Davidson's evidence, and then states: "Now is not this precisely what (he) states," from the fact that Mr. C. would lead us to believe that the membership of Mr. Reynolds, and others, "that it was an apparent membership for a few months under protest." Mr. Davidson's evidence gives no uncertain sound, and Mr. Carman's oft repeated words *under protest*, are a *myth.* Who believes for a moment that Mr. Davidson, or Mr. Wilkinson would continue Leaders of Classes, Stewards, and Local Preachers in office *under protest,*" allowing them through their official position to predjudice the minds of the other members of the Church, and still retain their offices. No such thing ever occured in Belleville; it is a gratuitous assertion on the part of Mr. Carman.

Mr. Carman states "Reynolds sent up his adhesion to the Episcopal Conference at Willowdale in June, 1834." Mr. Roblin has Mr. Reynolds letter about petitioning the Wesleyan Quarterly Conference on the Local Preacher question, dated 30th June 1834. Mr. Wilkinson's evidence states: "At a meeting of Class Leaders in July, 1834, Mr. Reynolds rose and remarked that he had been many years a Methodist; that he designed to continue one, but as he intended also to act in a candid and open manner, he would then state that he might not continue long to be a member of the *Wesleyan* Church." This was on the evening of 21st July, 1834, and I was present at that meeting. Mr. Carman furnishes no proof, I do. If Mr. Carman is to be believed, what kind of a man could Mr. Reynolds have been. Mr. Reynolds never stated in Leade'rs meeting or elsewhere, to my knowledge, that he was acting as Recording Steward for the Wesleyans "*under protest.*"

Mr. Carman states, "On Mr. Flint's own showing, these men had declared their intention to remain Episcopal Methodists before the close of the Conference year, 1833 '34." Not so; Mr. Carman, and when he states, "When they found themselves finally and fully deceived, they then declared their determination to remain on the old ground." This is mere *slap-trap*, but won't go down. As to "*consulting the societies.*" Through the *Guardian* and through the Ministers, the contemplated Union was made known as early as August, 1832, and Mr. Reynolds could not be ignorant of the facts of the case, as he attended the Conference at Hallowell in 1832, (see Stephen Gilbert's testimony herotofore published), and all the leaders, and I believe every member in Belleville was fully aware of the facts. Again Mr. Carman states, "The preachers came on and gave out the tickets without explanation." This is simply incorrect.

Mr. Carman states: "E. P. Bosely testifies in the very evidence from which Mr. Flint makes extracts, That he asked his class leader, Mr. Bickford, in the presence of Mr. Davidson, the preacher, and before the class, whether taking said W.M. ticket would make him a Wesleyan, Mr. Bickford answered 'decidedly not.'" Mr. C. is too fast, Mr. Bosely gave no such evidence on the trial, nor can Mr. Carman find it in the very *evidence* from which [I] make extracts; but as Mr. Carman has dragged in Mr. Bosely's name for a purpose, I will make one or two extracts from Mr. Bosely's evidence as taken on that occasion. Solicitor-General Draper put the following questions to Mr. Bosely: "Now to put all together, you received a ticket from Mr. Davidson, upon which the name of the Church was printed, and to which his name was signed, and it was addressed to yourself?—Yes. When was this?—My memory does not exactly serve, but I think it was in the latter part of 1833. Was it after the Conference held in Toronto?—Yes.

"Again, the Solicitor-General asked Mr. Bosely: Were Mr. Bickford and Mr. Dame appointed delegates to attend a Conference in Kingston in 1834? *I believe they were.* Of what Church was that Conference? *Of the Wesleyans.* Was there an application made through those delegates for the removal of Mr. Davidson from the Belleville station? *There was.* Did you sign a petition to that effect? *I did.* Was that petition addressed to the Conference? *It was.*" Here we have one of *their* (the M. E.'s) own witnesses testifying that he *received a ticket*, with the name of the Church and the minister's name on that ticket; also that he signed a petition for the removal of Mr. Davidson, a Wesleyan minister; and that his own class-leader, Mr. Bickford, was one of the delegation to present that petition to a Wesleyan Conference at Kingston in 1834; and yet all the while he and they claim to be Episcopals, or, to use Mr. Carman's set phrase, were Wesleyans "*under protest.*"

Again, Mr. Carman states: "In class, on motion of Mr. E. P. Bosely, by a large majority voted to remain Episcopals." But he takes good care not to give day and date for this vote. It might have been so voted about the last class before the separation took place, but I have no recollection of any such vote on any evening that I attended Mr. Bickford's class. However, such a vote at such a time does not alter their former position as members of a Wesleyan class, as Mr. Carman would say, "*under protest.*"

Mr. Carman's seventh letter, about the Wesleyan Church property, shall receive due attention at my leisure.

Yours, &c., &c.,
BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Aug. 31st, 1872.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Cricket.

LAWYERS, VS. MERCHANTS.

MR. EDITOR,—One of the best matches ever played on the Belleville Cricket ground, came off yesterday afternoon between the Lawyers and Merchants. At 2 p. m., the time agreed on, the game commenced by the Merchants sending to the bat Corby and Malloch against the bowling of Dickson and D. B. Robertson. The batting of Malloch was fine, as will be seen by the score made up of 2 3's, 6 2's and 7 singles. The batting of Borradaile, Holton and Graham, (all of whom made double figures) was good, showing that we have in our Merchants some good cricketers. The long stopping of Jellett was good. The innings closed for 92.

At 3:30 p. m. the Lawyers sent to the bat Jellett and Dickson, against the bowling of Corby and Garrett. Jellett played in his usual good style, getting 13, when he was caught at point by Scholes. D. B. Robertson next came in, the last ball of Garratt's over taking Dickson's wicket, who only made 1. A. Robertson next took the bat and a lively time began amongst the Merchants. The ball was driven to leg from Corby by D. B. Robertson for 2, then 2 singles and a beautiful drive for 4, when a shooter from Corby caused David's return to the tent. Thomas Holden followed, but was soon caught by Garratt. Ridley now joined A. Robertson, who had been batting in good style. These old cricketers gave the Merchants some leather hunting, and ran up the score. In Ridley's sixth ball he gave a grand drive for 4 from Scholes' bowling, the next ball Ridley intended for another 4 hit, but Kelso, who had been fielding in good style, nearly caught him, Ridley only making one run for it. Great applause, amid shouts of "Well fielded, Kelso." Ridley, after making 22, was bowled by Garratt. A. Diamond next came in, and after the grand fielding made by this gentleman, especially as wicket-keeper, something of the "grand style" was expected in batting, and the spectators were not disappointed, he having made eleven in fine style, when he was run out. Nulty, Burdett, Simpson, W. J. Diamond and C. Bogart, all played well for double figures, the last man being caught by Scholes. Total for the innings 138.

At 5 p. m. the merchants again took the bat, and after some good play from Corby, Malloch, Borradaile, Garratt and Graham, the innings closed for 69. Total, both innings 161, leaving the lawyers 24 to win. This was done with the loss of 6 wickets, leaving the lawyers winners by 6 wickets.

This closed the gayest afternoon's cricket ever saw on our ground. Mr. Chas. W. Bell, who hurt his arm so that he could not play with the Lawyers, kindly acted as umpire for the Merchants.

It is confidently expected that the return match will be played shortly, and those who wish to enjoy a rare day's sport should witness the game.

The following is the score:

MERCHANTS.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Corby, b Dickson	2	b A. Robertson	8
Malloch, run out	25	c Burdett	12
Panter, b and c Dickson	0	hit wicket	4
Garratt, b A. Robertson	0	b and c Dickson	19
Borrodaile, c do	25	run out	6
Holton, b Simpson	14	c A. Robertson	0
Meudell, b Jellett	4	b Dickson	2
Graham, b A. Robertson	11	b D. B. Robertson	11
Ritchie, b Jellett	0	st A. Robertson	0
Marsh, b D. B. Robertson	1	not out	3
Scholes, run out	4	b Dickson	1
Kelso, st A. Robertson	1	b do	3
Jamieson, not out	0	run out	0
Extras	5		
	92		69
Grand Total,	161		

LAWYERS.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Jellett, c Scholes	13	b Garratt	2
Dickson, b Garratt	1	c Corby	2
D. B. Robertson, b Corby	8	b Garratt	0
A. Robertson, b Garratt	24	c Borradaile	4
Holden, b and c Garratt	0	run out	0
Ridley, b Scholes	23		
A. Diamond, run out	11		
Nulty, b Scholes	11	not out	8
Burdett, b do	7	not out	5
Simpson, b do	10		
McLellan, b Garratt	1		
W. J. Diamond, b Garratt	7		
C. Bogart, not out	10	run out	3
Extras	13		
	138		24
Grand Total,	162		

For the Intelligencer.

Hamilton Correspondence.

Cricket.

MR. EDITOR,—Thinking some of our cricketing fraternity may be anxious to know what is being done here in that line in the last match of the English Gentlemen versus 22 Canadians in Canada, as the first day has just closed, I thought I would write you according to promise.

Owing to some miserable negligence on the part of some one to procure tape line, &c., wickets were not pitched until after 12, the Englishmen winning the toss and sending in to the wickets Grace and Ottaway.

Both being in good form and feeling well, a heavy score for each was fully expected. Here allow me to add as a lesson to all Cricketers that Mr. Grace in private sets a noble example to our young cricketers and young men in general. At the Ball given to them in London, 'yours truly' had the pleasure of hearing the universal cry from the ladies. 'Do show me which is Grace,' but that gentleman, under the plea of being unwell, had quietly taken himself to his room, and to rest, and again here at Hamilton, last evening as soon as they had supper at the Royal Hotel, that was the last seen of Mr. Grace, although many congregated around the Hotel to get even a glimpse of that famed cricketer, but he did not make his appearance until breakfast this morning, and so was in good trim for the day's work.

Much to the disappointment of himself, of his fellow-players and I must admit of all true lovers of cricket, for who does not but admire his careful play, at the same time giving such splendid exhibitions of what it is possible to achieve in Cricket, with a good eye and strong arm, and taking advantage of every opportunity to put these together in the display he makes, I say every one even while they cheered at the success of the 22 in putting so formidable an apponent out for so small a score as 17, yet felt somewhat disappointed, but as other bats have been in and made noble stands, I think this disappointment has worn away. Although not a single sensational hit has yet been made and the first 2 wickets, Grace and Hornby, were down for 27 runs yet by the steady play and careful defence made by Ottaway, they have succeeded in scoring 3 figures for only 4 wickets. Ottaway himself having scored 46, and Harris, who is still in, some 30 odd. The weather has been somewhat unfavorable during the play, causing us to desist and take shelter frequently. Then upon resuming if is far from being Cricket. The bowling so far has been of the best, and the fielding generally, the best brought against them I think yet, having seen each of the other matches, except Toronto, where it must have been loose to allow them to score over 300. I constitute myself a judge, in fact this 22 has been selected with an eye to good fielding, and well have they so far discharged themselves. Belleville is nobly represented by Clarke at the wickets, whom the Hamilton *Times* credits with good play, then there is Harper, that redoubtable point, who has made some good points, receiving due applause.

The ground is some distance from the City, but such is the enthusiasm manifested that some 2,000 people were on the ground, and took the rain, very few leaving during the occasional showers.

The ground is very good, the only fault being a little too damp, which, to-day has prevented the fielders from having a chance to display themselves, the outside of the crease is very good, being very even and mown quite close. London I think would have had a better ground had they had half the ambition our Bay of Quinte boys have displayed, for really I was ashamed of the outside of the crease, being very far inferior to our own patch, and this in the City of London.

I must admit I felt quite flattered at our own team to-day, when I heard a gentleman remark, who has seen them play, that he thought they were superior to any 11, taken from any 22, yet brought against the English gentlemen; good for our boys! And I think, Mr. Editor, he was perfectly right, and the rumor that the English gentlemen did not visit Belleville for fear of being beaten was perhaps not altogether too far fetched.

I cannot just now give you a very detailed account of the play nor of doings, &c, in Hamilton, but will endeavour to-morrow to give you a short outline which may be interesting to your readers.

To-night the 11 dine with Mr. Swinyard, who had the good fortune to make a good catch, and who fielded several balls admirably. To-morrow evening they are to be honored by a ball at the Royal Hotel and on Saturday they go to the mighty Niagara Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for this space, allow me to remain yours truly.

CRICKETANIA.

Hamilton, Sept. 12th, 1872.

SEASONABLE.—We know it is the Autumn by the lengthening shadows, the shortening days, the yellow leaf, and by a dozen other signs, but above all we know it by the renewal of the *Globe's* attacks on the Grand Trunk! The direst horror of a long Canadian writer is the *Globe* and its railway grievence. But there is no escape, we must only set our teeth hard and put up with the nuisance.—*Guelph Herald.*

PUBLIC WORKS.—Tenders have been opened by the Public Works Department for the construction of basins on the La chine Canal. The tenders for the work of extending the Intercolonial Railway into Halifax, and for the construction of a large pier at Richmond Station have also been opened, but the contracts have not as yet been awarded.

A SCHOOL DISPUTE.—What was known as the "Bible war" in a school at Hunter's Point, Long Island, seems likely to be revived by the recent action of the Long Island City Board of Education, which has decided that the public schools shall open at 8.45 a.m. hereafter, and that the Bible shall be read in the opening exercises, but that the children whose parents have sectarian objections shall not be required to present themselves until 9 o'clock, at which time reading must conclude.

CAME FOR DINNER.—A guest at a hotel in Belfast, Me., on being told that dinner was ready, stripped off his coat, and accompanied by his wife, entered the dining room in his shirt sleeves. A waiter brought him a bill of fare, which he regarded curiously, and then laid it down. Pretty soon another bill of fare was placed in his plate. Then he arose in his wrath, and exclaimed "I didn't come here to read show bills. I came here after some dinner.

THE NORTH WEST BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—The party compromising the commission appointed to determine the 49th parallel, the boundary between Canadian and United States territory, from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, arrived in Toronto several days ago, and have proceeded to Collingwood, where they embarked in the steamer Frances Smith for Duluth, en route to Pembina. The party consists of between 50 and 60 Sappers and Miners under the command of the Commissioner, Captain Cameron, and officers. The American Commission are also on the way to Pembina, so that both parties will arrive on the ground about the same time. It is estimated that the work will occupy between three and four years.

LIFE IN DETROIT.—They are having a plesant time in Detroit, according to a newspaper in that city. A man bought his boy a trumpet a few days ago, and his neighbor, mad at the tooting, bought his boy a drum. Another mad neighbor got his boy a "California devil," one of those things which screech a man's hair up on end. The man across the road gave his boy an old boiler and a club, with instructions to pound all day, and he also spends most of his own time shoving a lawn-mower around. It is expected that the other man will set up a steam-gong in his yard and blow it forty eight hours a day, and that his antagonist will buy a million hand-organs and rig to a steam saw mill and tear the ear-drums out of the other man. The people of the town are ready to take to the woods, and the price of real estate has fallen fearfully.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 11, 10 p. m.—The Emperor Francis Joseph left Berlin at 8 o'clock to-night, He was accompanied to the Railway Station by the Emperor William, Prince Frederick William and many officers of the army and Court, He repeatedly embraced the German Emperor and Crown Prince before stepping from the platform to the car.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Sept. 12—Sir Alexander Cockburn, British member of the Board of Arbitration, will deliver an elaborate opinion on the points wherein he differs from the decision of the court. His secretaries are now engaged in the work of copying the opinion.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 12—The proprietors of several Collieries in the department of Pas de Calais have executed their first contract for furnishing coal to England. The quantity sent is 250,000 tons.

Gontant Biron is expected to arrive at Trouville, to report to Thiers what passed at his interview with the Emperor of Russia at Berlin.

The Radicals are determined to celebrate the anniversary of the first republic with banquets in Paris and the provinces. Gambetta promises to speak at one of these banquets in the south of France.

Thiers has been informed by Bourgein that the Pope has abandoned all idea of leaving Rome.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Sept. 12—Capt. Wilson, of the British brig, *Hunter*, from Jacksonville, to-day picked up near Abaco, Aug. 29th, a life boat bottom up, supposed to be the missing boat steamer *Bienville*. The storm had broken her in. She had patent books, which were marked by red, a long boat hook on board marked 810. The boat was painted white, gunwale board black, and thwarts white. On one is written with pencil, "A Terontle"; the name was apparently written in a hurry. The boat is about 30 feet long.

KINGSTON, Jam., Sept. 11—A hurricane has visited the Windward Islands. Vessels are ashore at St. Kitts, Guadoloupe and Martinique. Great damage has been done at Dominica. Vessels have been dashed to pieces, wharves broken and many lives lost.

On the 10th a severe storm passed over Valparaiso, doing much damage to shipping.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 12—A Paris letter says that it is generally conceded in all circles that Thiers' death would result in civil war in France.

When the Prince of Wales visited France, M Thiers did not treat him cordially or invite him to his house. The Prince is an aristacrat and Thiers hates aristocracy. Great comment has been made on this action of the President.

LONDON, Sept. 14—A special to the London *Times* from Geneva says the award made by the Tribunal of Arbitration to the United States will only exceed three million pounds by a trifle. The decision of the Court is signed by all the Arbitrators, except Sir Alexander Cockburn, who will give a separate judgment, agreeing with his colleagues only in relation to the *Alabama*, the award in which case constitutes the total sum Damages were granted in the case of the *Florida*, by a vote of 4 against 1, and in the case of the *Shenandoah* by 3 against 2. All the other cases presented by the American Government were dismissed by the Court. The *Times* says: 'Willingly we consent to pay this sum to improve the law of nations.'

UNITED STATES.

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas, Sept. 11—Williams, deputy sheriff, shot some time since, is not yet dead, as was reported. It is stated that, thinking he was dying, he made a confession, in which he says the killing of Hale and Tucker by a sheriff's posse was planned at head-quarters.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11—Two men were killed at the West End of the Hoosac Tunnel this morning by the premature discharge of a blast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12—A fourth juror on the trial of Laura Fair was obtained yesterday.

Honlulu advices have full particulars of the massacre of the crew of the steamer 'Laviolo,' by the natives of Solomon Islands in revenge for the kidnapping of the natives by the whites. It was a terrible affair.

At Macao a duel was fought between the Spanish Consul and the Consul for Peru, growing out of a dispute about a gambling debt Senor Terrueboro was severely wounded in the arm. The principal and seconds were arrested.

A Japanese Embassy to China to effect a change in the treaties will return again to China on the arrival of the Embassy now in Europe.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 14—The efforts of the producers to decrease the production of oil will probably prove a failure, the interest in the enterprise having generally died out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Weather very cool this morning.

The Spanish ram 'Numancia' sails to-day for Cadiz. She has lost nine seamen and two officers by yellow fever, but her crew are now all well.

The Spanish frigates *Isabel* and *Arapiles* are expected to arrive here daily, and if sickness exists on board of either, they will be ordered to Portland.

The steamer *Glengartney* arrived here yesterday from China. She is the first arrival from China via Suez Canal this year.

News Condensed.

—The Bishop of Massachusetts is dead.

—Dr. Tupper has gone back to Nova Scotia.

—Sir George Cartier's health is improving. He is now able to take out-door exercise.

—The Canadian Medical Association is sitting in Montreal.

—Norwood beat Campbellford at cricket on the 11th by 26 runs.

—A new Odd-fellows hall was dedicated at Napanee on the 11th.

—There were five deaths from small-pox in Montreal last week.

—Guelph papers say that the potato bug is taking its departure from that section.

—Sir George Cartier is to leave for Europe on the 21st.

—A new Odd Fellows' Lodge was opened at Watford on the 12th.

—An old house in Quebec fell into a street on the 13th.

—Picton wants a branch of the Merchants' Bank established there.

—Candidates for the Mayoralty are already canvassing in Picton.

—438 sea going vessels have so far arrived at Quebec, an increase of 78 over last year.

—More precious stones, weighing nine pounds in all, have been found in Arizona.

—Dr. Grant, of Ottawa, has been elected President of the Dominion Medical Association.

—A desperate prisoner, named Slade, attempted to stab Mr. O'Gara, Police Magistrate, in Court at Ottawa on the 11th.

—The butchery of a large number of emigrants a short time ago, is now charged against the Mormon authorities.

—Mr. E. A. Smith, a Winnipeg merchant, is to oppose Mr. Donald A. Smith for the Commons in Selkirk, Manitoba.

—A gang of thieves is operating in London. They entered nine places on the night of the 10th, but did not secure much booty.

—Mr. Charles Perry, late M. P. for West Peterborough, is to be appointed Collector of Customs for Peterborough.

—Mrs. Street, mother of the late T. C. Street, Esq., M. P., died on the 12th inst., chiefly from the shock caused by the death of her son.

—A boy named O'Donohue was accidentally killed on the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway on the 11th.

—The St. Catharines *Journal* says the estate of the late Mr. T. C. Street is valued at from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000.

—The English eleven won the London cricket match by 130 runs, the twenty two having concluded their second innings for 65 runs.

—The Lindsay Warder denies the statement that S. C. Wood, Esq., M., P. P. has been appointed to a position in the Ontario Cabinet.

—The Cobourg *Star* says the Haliburton Railway Company has transferred all its stock to the Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora Mining Company.

—Mr. Ed. J. Burton son of the late member for East Durham, has been appointed collector of customs at Port Hope, *vice* Whitehead, superannuated.

—Manitoba correspondents state that Clarke and Riel, the rival candidates in Provencher, recently engaged in a dispute, the result of which was that Clark challenged his opponent to fight a duel.

—Maine has gone Republican by a majority of 14,243. In 1868 the majority was 19,6?0, and in 1871, 10,767. This year, Perham, the Grant candidate for Governor, polled 69,640, and Kimball, the Greeley candidate, 55,398.

—The Kingston *News* gives an instance of Grit liberality. Eight workingmen were dismissed by the member for Prince Edward on Monday because the did not vote for him at the election. Such is Grit liberality!

Literary Notices.

The September issues of the Monthlies and Quarterlies have been upon our table for some days, but other matter of interest have delayed our noticing them. First we have

THE CANADIAN MONTHLY,

Which, as usual, presents an excellent and varied table of contents, as follows:—Clive Weston's Wedding Anniversary, by Mrs. Leprohon; "The Ocean Stage," a poem, by Charles Sangster; Lord Elgin; Retrospect, a poem, by Will. Henry Gane; Italian Vignettes:—Quiet Hours in Rome during the Vatican Council—A Summer in Ischia; The Warlock's Death Bed, a poem. Introductory by Alex. McLachlan. Early Phases of British Rule in Canada. by Fennings Taylor; Betrayed, a poem, by Sarena; "Cheek," by W. George Beers, Political Conflicts on Both Sides of the Line; Selections:—Mathews, the Comedian. (From Julian Young's Diary); Book Reviews; Literary Notes. We are gald to see that the *Monthly* preserves a thoroughly independent tone in politics. The political article in the present number apparent ly from the pen of the editor (Goldwin Smith) is readable; and, if a slightly perceptible Radical leaning appears to pervade it from one point of view, the Grits assail it for its Conservatism, which is tolerably fair proof its independence. The Professor strongly advocates a *national*, instead of a *party* policy—precisely the position of the Party of Union and Progress during the late election contest.—Published by Adam & Stevenson, Toronto, at $3 per annum.

BLACKWOOD.

"Old Ebony" for August is as able and forcible a number as has lately been published. Contents: A True Reformer, Part VI.; French Home Life, No. VII.; The Pundrapore Residency; New Books; The Late Earl of Mayo, Viceroy and Governor General of India; The Last Month of the Session. The article concerning Lord Mayo is highly appreciative of the character of the murdered statesman, whilst the "Last Month of the Session" is one of the able editorial articles for which the Magazine is celebrated.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The yellow-covered Radical semi-infidel, *Westminster*, in its August issue discusses the following topics: Sovereignty—Royal and Prerogative; English Philology; Greek Lyrical Poetry; Dr. Newman; The Difficulties of Protestantism; The Politics of Aristotle: Andre Chenier, Poet and Political Martyr; Recent Experiments with the Senses; Contemporary Literature.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY,

also for August, has the following table of contents: Pilgrimages to the Shrines of England; The Reign of Terror and its Secret Police; Mr. John Stuart Mill and his School; Italian Painting; The Revision of the English Bible; The Stuarts; England and France: their Customs, Manners and Morality; Competitive Examination and the Civil Service; Priests, Parliaments and Electors. The *Quarterly*, as the organ of many of the most able Conservative minds, loses none of its ability with age. The three above publications are re-printed by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street, New York, whose advertisement will be found in another part of this paper.

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE COMBINED WITH ART.

This is the title of a neat and useful little work, which has been laid upon our table by the author Mr. H. E. ENGELHARDT, Landscape Gardner. In this work, the author has laid down clearly certain rules and principles by which to guide those who desire to improve and ornament their grounds, or places of public interest; so much so, that it is a practical handbook to such as have had little or no experience in these matters. By the means of this little work, persons of ordinary intelligence will be enabled to direct the work of improving and ornamenting their own grounds in varied and tasteful designs. This book, therefore meets a pressing want, and will inspire its readers with a love of the beautiful. The work is the more valuable because it is the result of long, professional experience and observation. Mr. ENGLEHARDT deserves the thanks of the community for the production of this most useful and interesting work. It is printed by John Lovell, Montreal, and bound in a neat and handsome manner. It is on sale at Van Norman's.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST.

The September number of this choice musical monthly, presents, as usual, many points of value and interest. The musical literature is of the highest class, and the music is by the most popular composers. "Courting Through the Meadow Bars" is a lively, pretty song by Frank Howard, and the sacred song by A. J. Abbey, "It is Better Farther On" is worthy of notice. "Good Luck Mazurka," by Mathias, and "Bewitching Schottische" are two fine instrumental pieces and will be very useful in teaching. Besides the above there are two choruses for the children, "Come Ye that Labor" and "Home of the Blest." The *Guest* is one of the finest musical monthlies published, and all interested in music should subscribe for it. Only $1.00 per year. Specimen copy ten cents. Address the publisher, W. W. Whitney, Toledo, O.

FROM NAPANEE.

DROWNED IN THE BAY.

NAPANEE, Sept. 13.

Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, as the schooner *Pearl* was coming down the reach in the Bay of Quinte, on her way from Oswego to this port, David Curran, of Amherst Island, mate in the vessel, fell overboard and was drowned. Every exertion was made by the captain and men to save him, but their exertions were of no avail, as he did not rise to the surface. He leaves a wife to mourn his sad fate. The body has not yet been found.

Canadian Copyright.

The Canadian Copyright Act of last session, which the Governor General saw fit to reserve for the consideration of Her Majesty, has been disallowed by the Imperial Government, not on the merits of the Act itself, but on account of the incompetency of the Canadian Parliament to deal with the questions involved in the measure, in the manner therein set forth. We believe that the Government have received an intimation that if the same or some similar Act be again passed by our Parliament, the Imperial Government will introduce a measure to give effect to its provisions. The British publishers are up in arms against the enactment, not so much in the interest of British authors as in their own. The measure will again be passed by our Parliament, and we may then expect that the matter will be placed on a satisfactory basis for all parties. —*Ottawa Citizen.*

A CURIOUS EMIGRATION SCHEME.—A Mr McLeod, Emigration Agent for the New Zealand Government, is now in this country trying to induce people to leave Canada for the Antipodes, assuring them that New Zealand is a perfect Paradise. A gentleman lately returned from that country writes to the Hamilton *Spectator* contradicting Mr. McLeod's statement, and warning people against being beguiled into leaving Canada for New Zealand.

PUT THE AGREEMENT IN WRITING.—How many misunderstandings arise from the loose way in which business matters are talked over, and then when each party puts his own construction on the conversation, the matter is dismissed with the words 'all right.' Frequently it turns out all wrong, and becomes a question for lawyers and the courts. More than three-fourths of the litigation of the country would be saved if people would put down their agreements in writing, and sign their names to it. Each word in our language has its own peculiar meaning, and memory may, by the change of its position in a sentence, convey an entirely different meaning, from that intended. When once reduced to writing, ideas are fixed, and expensive law-suits avoided.

JAPANESE COMMERCE.—We notice that a Japanese barque, flying the Japanese flag, manned by Japanese sailors, and carrying a very large cargo of tea, arrived at San Francisco some short time since. This is said to be the first arrival of a Japanese vessel on a regular commercial voyage that has ever been reported at an American port. The Japanese are expert and adventurous sailors, however, and have from time immemorial carried on an extensive commerce with China and other Asiatic countries. Of late years they have been introducing vessels of European models into their trade, and have purchased steamships in Europe which they have put together in their own yards.

Our Paris Letter.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, August 24.

The Committee of Permanence, so called because its functions are temporary, could be turned to useful account. It is composed of delegates of the Assembly who meet fortnightly at Versailles, with full power to call for persons and papers. Its ostensible end is to watch over the doings of the Government, and to sound the alarm in case of conspiracies against the Constitution. After electing M. Thiers President of the Republic, with something like unanimity, the Assembly appoints a Committee to watch him. This Committee having the authority, calls upon a minister to stand and deliver cabinet secrets. It is thus one officially learns the nature and denials of *canards*—as for example, that the Prussians do not intend to make a Schleswig-Holstein evacuation of Belfort fortress. The Committee could serve the country by setting several times a week, putting ministers into the confession boxes. But it would be necessary to publish the proceedings, and this is what the majority is not inclined to do, although many persons trace to a similar silence on the part of the Vigilance Committee of 1850-'51, the cause of the Coup d'Etat, by not exposing in time Louis Napoleon's flirtations with the army. Beyond common experiments in the testing of new cartridges and the reviewing of the "army of Trouville," of 300 men, M. Thiers displays nothing in the way of military bribery and corruption.

No doubt it is because M. Thiers never was in better health, that the public has taken it into its head that he is death's door. The only unfavorable symptoms he exhibits are limited to a new work on French history, and a 'handy book' on metaphysics; 'tis true a monarchal journal would add, a weakness to chum with the *Times* correspondent. It is assumed he must have that uneasiness of head which afflicts the wearers of crowns; he never sleeps two nights in the same chamber in succession; he is so timid as to never announce his movements before-hand, just like the ex-emperor; when he walks to Deauville—some two hundred yards as the crow flies from Trouville—no one is aware of that step, likely including himself, till it is an accomplished fact. Presidents, like heiresses, are liable to abduction. Then he is surrounded by the rank and file of the pretenders. Bonapartism is rife at Deauville; the Legitimists muster strong in the centre of Trouville, and the Orleanists congregate at the extremity of the town. The French have reason to pray that M. Thiers be delivered from sudden death; nothing is arranged about his successor, and in presence of so lamentable a position the people are not a little frightened. A few journals have broken through that nonsensical reserve—to not discuss the possibility of the President's death—just as if he were a Louis XIV. and surrounded by obsequious courtiers. It is but justice to state, that as usual the journals write beautifully on the subject—but do not propose the slightest practical solution. The articles should be sent to the Academy. It is not a little singular that M. Thiers himself does not take the initiative in so important a matter; he ought to know "death loves a shining mark." The election of the President for a definite period, with a Vice-President to represent the post on during an interregnum, is the arrangement most in favor. Except to raise a laugh in the case of the Bourbon, and to provoke frowns in that of the Napoleon, no one thinks of a restoration.

It is a saying here, once a Bonapartist, always a Bonapartist; and Baron Stoffel proves its truth. This officer was military attache from 1866 to 1870, at Berlin, and on the declaration of war, he was subjected to all kinds of insults from his countryman for not having informed the Government of the strength and discipline of the German forces. He remained silent; but during the siege, his reports were discovered in the Tuileries, lying unopened in a waste paper basket that the Emperor never read. These remarkable despatches confirmed in advance subsequent history; they minutely mirrored the perfection of the Prussian army, and laid bare the shortcomings of the French. In July, 1871 the Baron collected and published these despatches, introducing them by a preface, denouncing men, France, and things in general—the empire excepted, which left him ungenerously exposed to unmerited public maledictions. He was very severe against M. Thiers; made a collection of his sayings, adding after each—"this is a lie." He has now been called upon to resign his commission or to retire on half pay, for publishing a year ago his work; he declines to do either, and produces the late Minister of War's permission to appear in print.

Another *militaire* has been badly treated but in a different fashion, still public opinion after numerous oscillations will do him justice, I allude to General Ulrich—the defender of Strasbourg. At one time Parisians ranked him among the gods; they baptized boulevards, streets, and avenues after him, the statue of Strasbourg on the Place de la Concorde resembled with wreaths, bouquets and cartes de visite, that Roman matron who was crushed by the weight of her own jewels; there was a thrill of joy passed through the nation when Gambetta kissed the General before the assembled multitude at Tours. But the capitulation commission destroyed those illusions by blaming the General for his defence of Strasbourg. Now he neither deserved this indignity, nor the excess of honor the public bestowed. He has published his defence—a collection of documents connected by a few lines from himself. The commission refused to listen to his defence, which may explain the rapidity of the censure. It is a book that every Frenchman ought to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest; it shows, that up to August 1870—a month after the declaration of hostilities—the fortress of Strasbourg, the key of eastern France, had only 230 cannon, not one of which was in position and many belonging to the age of Louis XIV! The garrison comprized one regiment and a collection of stragglers from the battle field of Worth—demoralized mobiles; other materials of defence lacked, and this when the creatures of the second Empire asserted nothing was wanting. General Ulrich is blamed for not surrounding Strasbourg with palisades; this is his crime; he stated 100,000 would have been necessary, he had only material for 20,000, and every one worked at them night and day, under exploding shells; that when erected the palisading was shot away and only held where the breaches had been made. Finally, the General asserts he capitulated because his means of resistance were exhausted, and that he could not keep out the besiegers. The General bluntly says he is not a great man, never pretended to be such, and desires to know why he was taken for one. He only did his best as a soldier in an unexpectedly difficult position.

We have had a duel, this time with pistols. A. M. Rodriques of the *Figaro*, has been publishing a series of very personal sketches about the persons "decorated" under the Republic. France, like some other countries has a weakness for "orders." The writer found himself with half a dozen duels on his hands, and when he was believed to be at Dieppe with his wife and young family, he was conveyed to the Grand Hotel severally wounded. He fired first—at 20 paces—but missed his antagonist; the latter's bullet struck his opponents pistol, then passed through the fleshy portion of the wrist and entered the right lung. The ball has been extracted but the unfortunate man is not out of danger. The six other gentlemen who expected satisfaction also, have held a meeting to wind up their claims.

Paris is devoting much attention to the subject of food and cooking. It was the general impression, that in this latter respect nothing was to be desired; such is not the case. Discussion is hottest over the texts—soup and broth. Science asserts, soup pleases, but does not nourish; yet the French army, the peasant, and the *ouvrier* subsist on the *pot-au-feu*. There are three things a gastronomist never touches—soup, side-dishes, and desert dainties. Yet soup is held to be to the dinner, what the portico or peristyle is to a building, or the overture to an opera. Brill, at Savaria remarked, that soup was the preface *obligee* of every good dinner, but the Marquis de Cussy reminded him, that good books have no need of prefaces, which shows, that while an atheist may be converted or a politician changed, a Gastronomer with an idea, is akin to the laws of the Medes and Persians. In the many soups—500 it is said—prepared in Paris, there is one that is very generally advertised in cafe's as well as restaurants, namely, "onion soup and cheese." This repast is of a "pick-me-up" nature, a sort of perfect cure for too much alcohol. It is an open question here whether the hosts or the servants should help the soup; the safe rule is, to guard the plate when given to you.

Oysters, like game have made their appearance a few days too soon, according to law and the doctors. During the first and last three weeks of the season oysters are not patronized generally, as they are believed to produce nervousness and vertigo. The bivalve is a favorite both at dejeuner and dinner; at the former especially; so restaurant keepers are now busy displaying their silver knives and exhibiting monster lemons. There is a large consumption of American oysters in Paris, used generally in the preparation of soup. In Voltaire's time the oyster was rarely crossed in love, so far as to be eaten; that philosopher had no objection to eat them if roasted; but in a raw state he considered the practice barbarous.

This is the opening of the sporting season for the citizen, gunsmiths are as busily occupied as the Treasury clerks are with the receiving of the loan and paying it away; not a bourgeois of standing but has his dog and his gun; and his game bag, often filled before he sets out, thanks to a well supplied central market. By a prudence which cannot be overpraised, the railway companies compel all the Winkles and their paraphernalia to occupy special carriages, and the public is ever eager to permit the sportsmen to get clear of them as quickly as possible. After one night's exposure to the chill and dew, to be up in time to catch the early bird John Gilpin returns to the bosom of his family, hot flannels and rheumatism. The outfit for such a disciple of St. Hubert—including license, gun, costume and 'damages'—is estimated at 1300 frs.; against which is to be placed, a couple of hares bought from a poacher, a brace of partridge or a string of quails furnished by a forest guard, and the usual black-bird—the robin-red-breast of the suburbs—with a few pigeons, which not knowing their own minds, remain to be shot at closest quarters.

The report is common that the new or increased taxes are anything but productive; the wonder rather would be that they were; however, the demand is made for the government to make a clean breast of the matter. If the deficit be 50 millions of francs, coupled with the 42 millions that M. Thiers calculates to raise by recourse to protection, but which are now regarded as a will-o-the-wisp, the Assembly most boldly grapple with the difficulty, and endow the nation with the income-tax.

There seems to be some hope that the age of Communist executions is past since Cerfbeer has been been pardoned, and especially as order reigns in Warsaw; those Communists under sentence of death are to be sent to Toulon; change of air to New Caledonia will do them no harm; their amnesty will be certain—if the Radicals cease to do evil and learn to do well. Any outburst now of Red-politics would jeopardize the republic, and the timid party of order into the arms of a weak King or a ruthless Dictator. Already the extreme journals are tabooed in the army, and the public hospitals; a religious periodical traces the increase in the death rate to the circulation of Jacobin newspapers.

One of the newest rifles submitted to M. Thiers possesses this advantage, that the cartridge to suit it can be manufactured even on the field of battle.

From the minuteness of the details, and names and dates, supplied by the journals hostile to Bazaine, it is difficult to resist the belief that he had full knowledge of Macmahon's despatches—though his few friends continue to assert the contrary.

At Miss Sliddell's wedding, last week, one of the coachmen, pending the civil marriage pulled up at a wine shop for a drink, and while being served managed to take three rabbits from a crib and put them into his box. He was followed, and the guests who had just re-entered the vehicle had to alight or to accompany it to the police office.

A lady had to discharge her cook on account of the number of soldiers who found their way to the kitchen. The new cook was believed to be a model of correctness; but the mistress discovered a cuirassier, a few days afterward, with the *cordon bleu*—who in reply to the reproaches said," he was one of the soldiers forgotten by the late cook."

It has been calculated that all French nouns representing work and luxury—are masculine, but the seven capital sins are feminine.

Over 730 years ago, criminals were punished by being placed in iron cages, and "turned" before a slow fire.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—M. de Remusat, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, assures the friends of Mr. About that he has strong hopes that the energetic intervention of the Government will result in his release.

M. Gambetta has made a deposition with regard to the capitulation of Metz. He was examined by General Riviere.

Mr. Evarts has arrived in this city from Geneva and Mr. Davis is expected to-morrow.

The sentences of seven of the ten Communists condemned to death for the assassination of hostages, have been commuted to imprisonment. The remaining three convicts will be shot to-morrow at Satory.

PARIS, Sept. 18—Jolive, des Camps and Derville, three Communists condemned to death for murdering hostages and in whose cases commutation of sentence was refused, were shot this morning at Satory.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—A serious accident occurred last night on the railway between Geneva and Barcelona. Two passenger trains while running rapidly collided. The casualties number twenty, including several killed.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 17.—At the meeting of the members of the International Society in this city yesterday, thirty persons attended. The enfranchisement of the working classes was discussed. A majority of the members present are in favor of complete secession from the Karl Marx section of the Society.

English Tory journals express great dissatisfaction with the result of the labors of the Geneva arbitration.

LONDON, Sept. 17—The meeting of Internationals here adopted a platform in favor of Universal Suffrage by ballot for legislative and magisterial offices; compulsory and gratuitous common school education; the disbandment of standing armies; the abolition of indirect taxes, and substitution therefor of a progressive income tax; and the suppression of usury.

MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—Mazatlan advices to the 7th state that political affairs in Sinaloa are uncertain. Canedo was at La Nora with 800 troops. The whole garrison of Mazatlan is only 400 strong.

Rumors that Lozado and Vega are hostile in their intentions to the Government are false.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Sept. 16.—The opinion of Sir Alex. Cockburn, British Arbitrator, dissenting from the decision of the other members of the tribunal has been published.

Count Sclopis, Jacob Starmpfli, and Charles Francis Adams are the three arbitrators who voted to allow damages in the case of the *Shenandoah*.

Sir Alex. Cockburn and Mr. Evarts left Geneva on Saturday. Sir Roundell Palmer is looking very fatigued.

LONDON, Sept 16th.—The London journals this morning rejoice over the conclusion of the Alabama claims controversy and express the hope that a foundation has been laid for permanent understanding between the two nations, now that all necessary reparation has been made to America.

The *Standard*, however, thinks the tribunal should have awarded damages only for the depredations of the Alabama.

It is asserted that the Czar of Russia will demand the abrogation of the treaty of Paris for the purpose of co-operating with Austria and Prussia.

UNITED STATES.

ERIE, Sept. 16—The Pennsylvania state fair opens here next Tuesday. Indications are that it will be the largest and finest exhibition the society has ever given.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The steamer *Dean Richmond* caught fire this evening and was run ashore at Roy Hook, where a number of the passengers landed and came to Peekskill. The fire was put out before much damage had been done. The *Richmond* has gone on to Albany.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 16.—The Kennebec Journal publishes complete official returns of late election for Governor from the entire state, except some small places in which last year's vote was about generaly divided. These returns give the Republican candidate, Perham, 17,000 majority.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The *Herald's* London special says:—The representatives of the Cuban Junta in Council here are arranging for a loan of twenty million dollars for the purchase of arms and supplies.

Gen. Sherman in an interview expresses the opinion that the republic of France will at least last during Thiers' time, if it does not survive him. He believes Thiers an earnest patriot—earnest in all that is for the country's good, and that France will attain a high degree of prosperity under his administration. Gen. Sherman has a high opinion of the efficiency and training of the Prussian troops.

DENEVER, Col., Sept. 18.—On Saturday last about 400 Sioux and Cheyennes attacked a ranche near Trinidad and murdered the family of the proprietor. Troops are in pursuit. The same day another large band attacked the stock ranche of Jones Bros. and at last accounts had surrounded the party in charge of the herds.

—The steamship 'Prussian' in passing the Island of Anticosti, bumped on the shore, and received four severe knocks, which will necessitate her going into dock.

—The *Islander* intimates that in consequence of the abolition of the duties on teas in the Dominion large quantities of the article (as well as spirituous liquors,) are being smuggled into P. E. Island. It fears that there is a serious falling off in the Island revenues.

—Mobile has two twins who cannot be punished for any offence, because neither can be identified. Recently one of these young ladies put to flight a policeman. In court she proved to be her sister. An officer accompanied her home to arrest the other, but on arriving could not tell which he had brought and which was already there, and went away sorrowing without either.

New Advertisements.

Dry Goods—W. W. Jones.
London Commercial College—Jones & Co.
Farm for sale—S. L. Adams.
Land for sale—R. N. Adams.
Harness maker wanted—P. Sinclair.
Notice—E. D. Allan.
For sale—Bell, Holden & Bell.
In the Surrogate Court—Elizabeth J. Evans.
Fall Goods—Robertson & Empey.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1872.

The Vacancies Filled.

At length the impressive silence which the Grit press has maintained regarding the filling up of the vacancies in the Ontario combination, caused by the retirement from office of Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie, has been broken. The Sarnia *Observer*, Mr. Mackenzie's pocket organ, lays what are no doubt the views of the Ontario ex-Treasurer before the world. First and foremost we have the assurance that the sixth office—that which Mr. Blake created for himself—is no longer necessary. This is rather an astounding declaration, after the earnestness with which Mr. Blake defended its establishment. It must mean one of three things—either that none of the Grits remaining in the Legislature is able to fill Mr. Blake's shoes; that, supposing there be an eligible occupant for the position, he would decline to fill it without direct remuneration, as Mr. Blake did; or that the leaderless Grits left to govern the Province surpass in talent the mighty heads of the great Grit party! Or, drawing another inference, it might be logical to suppose that Mr. Mackenzie actually considers that the hero of the "speak now" episode possesses as much talent as centres in the persons of Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie.

Of course Wood is to be rewarded for his treachery by appointment to the office which he formerly held in the Sandfield McDonald Administration, which he so basely deserted when in trouble. The shadower forth of these changes thinks that possibly some Reformers may object to Wood's appointment, as a member of the "new coalition," but then, says the organ, "he was the first to leave it." A very good reason this, no doubt, in the estimation of the late custodian of the Ontario finances, for passing over his old friends and adherents in favor of the Judas of Brantford. Feared by his friends for the time being and despised by his opponents, the position of this gentleman will not be an enviable one, even should South Brant so disgrace itself as to return him to Parliament again.

The re-modelled Ontario Combination will therefore consist of Adam Crooks, R. W. Scott, E. B. Wood, A. McKellar and Peter Gow, the political complexion of which aggregation is as follows: Three Clear Grits, one Tory and one weather-cock. And this—*mirabile dictu*—is the realization of the Clear Grits' dream of a "pure party Government." If there be any honest Reformers left in the Ontario Legislature, they must blush on reading their own utterances regarding "Party Government' and then remembering their votes, should they cast any, in support of such a motley lot of politicians as their leaders leave to the tender mercies of their opponents, under the title of a Reform Cabinet.

The question as to who is to be the leader of this wonderfully constituted organization will doubtless be a difficult one to decide. We would respectfully propose that the Hon. George Brown—if he can find a constituency—be appointed, and that he should fill the office formerly held by Mr. Blake, without salary. Such a pure, high-minded patriot as he could hardly refuse, if urged by his friends. It might prevent jealousy amongst the five heads of departments, and save the Grits from a well-founded charge of inconsistency in creating an office and then declaring it unnecessary. Let us have Brown, by all means, if his patriotism will stand the strain of accepting office without pay. In case of his refusal, Wood, the soon-to-be Treasurer, would form a most fitting figure head for the new combination.

The Hon. Mr. McKellar.

The Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture, had the hardihood to say in a speech at the Monck nomination, on the 10th inst., "that "Sir John McDonald had recently sent Dr. "Tupper up from Nova Scotia to Ontario, "but in *every constituency* in which he ap- "peared, the result was that the Reformers "got the constituency." Was not this another of what Mr. Rykert accused him, "a deliberate—"? Does he not know that Dr. Tupper addressed the electors of Cardwell and South Victoria? And did not these constituencies return by large majorities, the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, and Mr. George Dormer? Are these gentlemen Grits? These specimens are truely characteristic of Archy McKellar, and yet some people accept his verbiage as truth. Alas for the political morality of these Grit leaders!

Grit Tactics.

The infamous means resorted to by the Grits in order to carry some of the constituencies during the late Parliamentary election are beginning to be made manifest. Four men, named A. Elliott, A. Kennedy, H. Kennedy and J. O'Brien, farmers of London township, were arrested by County Constables Groves and Orr, on the charge of abducting a man named Hughes from his home the evening previous to the East Middlesex election, and unlawfully detaining him against his will. The examination into the charge against these persons took place before Mr. Keefer, J. P., at London, on the 16th, and resulted in their commitment for trial. And this is a specimen of the conduct of that party which howls about "purity of election," and charges its opponents with resorting to corrupt practices to secure the return of its candidates!

The United States Elections.

Our American neighbors are not at all mealy-mouthed in their language towards each other during an election campaign. Ex-President Mahan of Oberlin College has addressed a letter on the pending campaign and its aspects to the editor of *The Advance* and other religious papers, in which he says:

"The spirit, principles, and avowed policy of the Grant Republican party tend to these conclusive results—to subvert the morality of the nation; to unchristianize the Church of Christ; to sectionalize permanently this nation; to generate an undying and relentless war of races; and to "savagize" the spirit of the divided sections and races toward each other."

Again:

"If the spirit of this Grant Republican party shall prevail and become persuasive through the nation, hardly will the milk of human kindness remain among us."

A fearful future for the United States truly, should Grant be re-elected. But says this ex-President:

"The day and the hour have come when the church and the nation are to become godlike or savage in spirit and action. Because the party of the people is moving on the line of a policy truly godlike, and Christian, I go with this party; because Mr. Greeley, as a candidate for the Presidency, represents this party I go for him."

"Yes, Ex-President Mahan, if such results are to follow the election of Greeley, "go for him" by all means, and save the nation.

The *Tribune*, not to be behind its fellows, speaks thus of the candidate for office in Pennsylvania.

"It seemed to us strange that the respectable, well-to-do citizens, of Philadelphia especially, should be asked to make a stock speculator, a gambler with State funds, a partner of felons, Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth."

Yes, and it must seem strange also to most people who have not watched the workings of democracy in the United States. But there, with the aid of the ballot and universal suffrage, just such men as the *Tribune* refers to, rise to the top.

—The Manitoba *Gazette* says that not much trouble need be anticipated from grasshoppers in that Province next year, those which were lately so destructive having deposited but few eggs.

The O'Donohoe.

Some few days since, one of the minor Grit lights informed its readers that a place was to be found for John O'Donohoe, the President of the Catholic League, who for the past year has been trying to carry his co-religionists into the arms of the Grits. At the time, we, in common with others, supposed the place meant was a constituency. Knowing that Mr. Blake had two seats and that all that would be necessary in West Durham would be to put up a dummy, call it a Grit, and it would be elected, every one supposed that the Brownites who pretend to have the O'Donohoe stripe of politicians so entwined around their hearts would give him that constituency. Not so, however, that was not the "place" referred to—no, it was something more substantial and some thing more paying. The *Mail* of the 13th gives us the following as the price paid to the semi-Fenian O'Donohoe, for his services to the Grits during the last election:

"And now, in the place of R. M. Wells, resigned, John O'Donohoe, President of the Catholic League, and the defeated of West Peterborough and East Toronto, has been appointed County Attorney of York! Here is one of your clean-handed, immaculate Grits for you. For years he has been holding out to his dupes that *he*, at all events, was pure—that *he* would, under no circumstances, accept office. In his speech at the La Salle Institute, on May 21st, he thus sneered at his political opponents, because, as he alleged, they cared for nought but place and power:—

"'He hoped they (his audience) would join together as a colossal body, adhering to one another as men, and saying to their opponents, '*If you want office, take it; take your price; be sold; but—keep away from us.*'

"Immaculate John! The tempting bait was dangled before his eyes, and he seized it with avidity. So go all your Grit pursuits! It has been quite evident for some time that O'Donohoe "wanted office;" he has "taken it;"—"taken his price;" "sold" himself body, soul and breeches. We are in no way disappointed at the result. But what will his creatures of the Catholic League say—the men to whom in the La Salle Institute he represented that *he* was not in the market? Frank Smith, forsooth, had taken a Senatorship; although it was only an honorary appointment! John O'Connor might accept a Cabinet Office! But, the great John O'Donohoe—why, *he* was above such petty vanities. Alas for the deception and weakness of human nature! It is a fitting climax, however. "Going, *going*——" that was the earlier business of his life; he has at last "knocked down" himself———"Gone!" "'T was ever thus.'"

Notes by the Way.

I have somewhere seen a picture of an old man with a fair-haired boy quietly standing side by side near the margin of a small stream which swept gracefully along through the meadow, and whose ripples over the pebbly bottom glistened in the sunshine like bars of burnished silver. The old man's form was bent, and his locks were as white as the driven snow, and his face was full of wrinkles, and his legs were scarcely able to support his tottering form; his eyes were bright, and his countenance was wreathed with such sweet smiles, that you forgot there were wrinkles there, and you saw nothing but tenderness and love,—full of trustfulness and hope—full of an inexpressible something, which you could find no where else. I think I never looked upon a more beautiful or more suggestive picture. Old age and childhood walking hand in hand by the margin of the beautiful river, but both children. There was beauty in the old man's face—of a different type, perhaps, from the rosy hue on the dimpled cheeks of the child—but a beauty which told of a well-spent life, and reflected a peace which passeth all understanding. As the old man's eyes peered curiously into those of the little ones who was leading him, you saw that he was wandering back to the days of his childhood, and was living his young life over again. I have such a picture before me now, but instead of being on canvass, it is a living reality. The old man is ninety and the child four years old. Three generations have come and gone since the old man was a child, and now he is a child again. He is telling some quaint old stories to his little boy, and his eye kindles and brightens as he recounts the adventures of his early days, and the child listens with rapture to the weird, wild tales of encounters with Indians and bears and wolves, and of wonderful hair-breadth-escapes. And while the old man talks, the child, tired and weary, falls into a gentle sleep. How carefully the old man lays the little head down upon the grass beside him, and how tenderly he draws the mantle around it and watches it until he falls to sleep and wanders off into dreamland. Shall we follow him into that curious country and listen to the unfoldings of Memory's Book, and see what wonderful changes have taken place during the ninety years? He is a boy again. The old log house where he was born now stands in the front ground, and a small clearing of a few acres surrounds it. All beyond on either side is a wild wilderness for a distance of forty miles. From one step to another in life's weary pilgrimage he passes on until manhood's days are reached. The wilderness has fallen before the woodman's axe, and has given place to fertile fields and smiling villages. The log hut has been transformed into a comfortable dwelling, and in imagination he stands before the Altar, and hears the words which in those good old days had some meaning: "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder." The years pass by and olive-branch after olive-branch springs up to adorn his hearth-stone, and his cup of happiness seems almost filled. Acre after acre has been added to his broad domain, year after year he has been blest with the early and the late rains, and his barns and storehouses are full and overflowing. He retraces step by step through all these years and revisits the familiar retreats of his childhood's days and the scenes of his more advanced years. And now a tear starts out from under the eye-lash and courses down the furrowed cheek of the old man. He has reached the first big sorrow of his life, and we see him standing by the open pit where the brightest of his family jewels is laid away. And you hear the great heart throb, and the sigh which no man knows the depth of but those who have passed through the fiery ordeal. Other branches spring out from the parent tree, and others are laid away in the silent tomb. Out of the furnace of affliction he comes like the purified gold, and you can now tell whence the beauty of his countenance has come. And again, as you watch the old man sleep, you hear the heart throb more violently, and great fountains of tears well up and flow out. The greatest sorrow of his long, eventful life has come, and presses upon him like a stone. The companion of his youth, who has borne with him the heat and burden of the day for over fifty years, has crossed the dark River and left him to walk the remainder of Life's weary pilgrimage alone. Alone! Who can fathom the depth of that great sorrow? who can measure the immensity of his grief? That was fifteen years ago, and through all those long years he has waited and watched for the greeting which she shall give him when the lamp of life shall have gone out and he will stand on the shore of the silvery stream which flows by the Throne of God. The tears flow on, but the face is as placid as before, and the peace which fills the heart is reflected upon every lineament of the countenance. Has he caught a glimpse of the New Jerusalem, and does he see amongst the shining hosts those who were bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh? Is it that which dries up the fountain and leaves a holy and peaceful calm upon his countenance as he wakens from his dreams. The child has wakened also, and the old man clasps him to his bosom, and tells him of the wonderful sights he saw way off in the country of dreams. It is a beautiful picture to look upon, that old man and boy as I now see them, and as I have seen them for several days. They appear to be almost inseparable. Hand clasped in hand they walk through the beautiful grove, and into the garden and down by the creek, and seated on the piazza or on the grass, there is the same tender hand, wrinkled and hard though it be, laid softly on the child's forehead parting the beautiful curls, and there are the same soft loving eyes looking into those of the child, and there is the same face radiant with smiles, and the white locks of the one interweave with the white glossy curls of the other, making a picture which no painter can give the true beauty of.

"I'm ninety years old," said he to me a few minutes ago, "and I've seen a good many things in my days, but I've never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." He is very fond of quoting scripture, particularly the promises of the Bible, which he seems to have treasured up and remembered with remarkable correctness. "I expect it won't be long before I am called home, and I don't know that I've any desire to live, but I have a hope sure and steadfast that it will be well with me, that it will be well." I don't know that I ever saw such patience amidst affliction, such an exhibition of perfect peace, and calm and holy trust in the promises of the Bible, as shown by this veteran of ninety years. There are lessons to be learned in coming in contact with such a man, and no lesson of more importance than this—that true contentment and true happiness can only be obtained by following the teachings of the Bible, which to him has been as a light to his feet all through life's pilgrimage, and will illumine his passage through the shadowy valley and shine still brighter when he walks the golden streets of the new Jerusalem.

OIL REGIONS, Sept., 1872.

Those who started out with the writer from Parker's Landing, Pennsylvania, on a bitter cold morning last spring to take a look at some Oil Territory, will not soon forget the occurrence of that memorable day. The impressions left on the mind as well as upon the body were of a character not easily to be effaced. One thing is certain it took some time to renew the impression made upon a certain portion of the body, and it was through much tribulation and with much washings of oil and application of salves that the healing process took effect. I have a vivid recollection this morning of that day, as well as a vivid recollection of the sufferings which our party endured for some time afterward. There were about twenty of us in all—four of whom hailed from the city of the Bay, some of whose photographs the reader will probably be able to discover before he finishes these "Notes." As the country through which we were to traverse was for the most part but a wild wilderness, exceedingly rough and mountainous, there was only one way of locomotion, and that was by horseback. It took some of us aback when we learned this fact, for three of the Canada party had not mounted a horse for twenty-five years, and the prospect of galloping over the roughest country that was ever made, for six or seven hours, was by no means an agreeable anticipation. However, we had put our hands to the plough, and there was no turning-back. We got our outfit at one of the extensive liveries which are to be found there, which briefly consisted in a horse, an old army saddle with bridle, and a pair of oil cloth leggings. These leggings, we were told were essential, first to keep one's pants from wearing out, and second to hold the deposits of mud with which the country abounded. While these preparations were being made I noticed a peculiar grin of satisfaction cross the face of one of our party, whom I shall for the nonce dysignate John; he was an old horseman, could gallop at a 2:40 speed, leap a ditch, and jump a six foot fence with perfect ease, and knowing the predicament the rest of his fellow-travellers were in, evidently anticipated a good deal of fun at our expense. We were soon mounted fortunately on sure-footed well conditioned animals, and as we galloped through the Town presented rather a formidable appearance. We might have been taken for a company of Mosby's guerillas, for some of the party presented a sufficiently ferocious appearance to be appropriately designated guerillas, and we had for our leader an old army captain clad in an old army cloak, and mounted on a gray charger which appeared equal to any emergency. It seemed to be his especial delight to take us over the roughest part of the road, up steep hills, down precipitous embankments, all covered with ice, and along dangerous precipices, through immense thickets, and into valleys where we had to jump ditches and ford creeks. On one of the hills where the road was hardly wide enough for two to go abreast, he drew up suddenly, and gathering us together as closely as possible, pointed down the steep embankment, where at a distance of eight hundred feet below, there were the remains of three or four horses, whose riders had gone with them to the death. It may have been gratifying to him, but it was by no means pleasing to us who had already a lively appreciation of the dangers of our route without having these unpleasant proofs thrown in. There was no help for it, however. We were in the boat and had to handle our own oar as best we could. After travelling a circuitous route of about ten miles, which route included about every variety of road that could be conceived, some of us began to wish for a change of position, and suggested dismounting for a rest. But the Captain told us if we intended going over the country we had proposed and getting back in time for the train we must keep to the saddle. We saw that there was no alternative, and so philosophically made up our minds to grin and bear it as best we could. We therefore shifted from one side to the other, gathered the laps of our overcoats under us and spread our handkerchiefs on the hard saddle board, hoping to secure a softer seat, but in the end these precautions only aggravated the difficulty. Previous to this we had been on the full trot or gallop all the way and we suggested a slower rate of speed. Just then John, who was in the rear, came dashing along with his Mexican mustang, and with a wild yell, which sounded like an Indian war-whoop, sent us cantering up a hill about a mile long at a John Gilpin rate of speed. A venerable companion whose horse was by no means an easy rider, whether racking, trotting or galloping, and who was hard in the bit, clasped the mane in sheer despair and left himself to the fates. But didn't he put on a ferocious look? Didn't he ask some involuntary blessings upon John? Didn't he vow vengeance upon his persecutor when he got a chance of retaliation? And there was G. whose horse, about as small as himself, but as full of fire and vim, with hands already blistered, was indulging in exceedingly mild expletives, which, however, had no more effect on John than pouring water on a duck's back would have. John was at home in the saddle, and he was having his fun which he enjoyed hugely. I have said that John could leap a ditch and jump a fence with perfect ease, and as he was very often side by side with the captain I have always fancied that he had conspired with him to select the highest fence to jump, the widest ditch to leap, the deepest creek to ford, and the roughest road to travel generally. They had a very cunning way to lead us on. The captain sweeping up to a fence would throw off a couple of rails and then would jump the rest with comparative ease. John, falling behind, would give one of his wild yells, which sent the whole cavalcade following before we could scarcely realize our position. The same course would be pursued at a ditch and at a creek, and before we had been three hours in the saddle some of us would have gladly exchanged our seat of thorns for flowery beds of ease. But John's time was to come. He was not destined to have it all his own way. The tables were turned and the laugh was the other way before the journey was over. Going down a steep hill which was covered with ice, John tried the old game, but this time being at the head of the cavalcade his war-whoop had no effect upon the horses in the rear, and his own started on at a jump, but the hill was too steep and too slippery to go down in the usual way, so the horse had no alternative but to fall on his rump and in this way slid down a considerable distance towards a bend and hollow in the road, where a pool of water and mud had accumulated, and into which the horse coolly threw his burden. John took it coolly enough, but he presented a most pitiable sight, dripping with water and covered with mud, and although in that temperature and in that plight, fully one mile from Parker's, it was no joke, yet we, who had suffered the most excruciating tortures to gratify his desire for fun, could not resist the propensity to laugh at the victim of his own misfortunes, and we did laugh—loud, long and heartily. It cooled John's ardor considerably, and I don't think he will ever try similar experiments upon greenhorns again.

It was two o'clock in the afternoon when we returned to the hotel, and a more dilapidated, forlorn looking set of horsemen it would be difficult to find. Nearly seven hours in the saddle—and one of the hardest, meanest kind of saddles that was ever made,—having travelled over thirty miles, up steep hills, along sides of mountains where the horse had to carefully pick his way and the rider had to grasp a branch of a tree to keep both from going over, leaping ditches, jumping fences, fording creeks, sliding down icy hills, and picking your way over roads where the mud was two and three feet deep. You can imagine the physical condition of those who had not straddled a horse for twenty-five years. We went out in the morning—like conquering heroes; we returned in the condition of whipped spaniels. It was amusing to see some of our party, after they dismounted, to walk into the hotel. The right foot would draw a semi-circle, and then an effort was made to bring the left into position. One such movement was enough for the first minute. My venerable friend stood it bravely, but every time he would take the semi-circle his glowing countenance would give indications of serious difficulties in the anterior region, sending the color to his cheek, and giving utterance to very mild exclamations. G. was perfectly happy, as could be easily seen by his calm and benign countenance and the gentle expletives he gave utterance to when he described the arc of a circle, which he required to do more frequently than the rest on account of his small size. The writer—well, the less said about him the better for his reputation as a horseman. We all came to the conclusion that the next time we went to the oil regions together again to take such a ride we would practice every day for a month beforehand, and then John might repeat his experiments with greenhorns with perfect impunity.

Ontario Rifle Association.

From a private letter received this morning we learn that the representatives of the Hastings Rifle Association are are acquitting themselves creditably at Toronto. In the All Comers' Match, which was not quite concluded on Monday, Sept. 16th, Sergt. Marsh, 49th Batt., scored 48 points; Lieut. Marshall and Private Carruth, No. 7 Co., G. T. Rifles, scored 43 points each; Sergt. Cunningham, 49th Batt., 42 points; Sergt. Bennett, 15th Batt., Corpl. Wilson, 49th, and Major White, 16th, each making 40 points. To-day the Affiliated Associations Match comes off but we have not yet heard the result. We hope the Belleville men will keep up the good record they have already begun with.

In the All Comers' Match which was completed yesterday, the Hastings Rifle Association was well represented, as will be seen by the following: The total number of entries was 330. Money prizes $220. Amount won by members of H. R. A. $20., or one eleventh of the whole amount. As only seven members of the H. R. A. went up, four of whom were prize winners, it must be admitted that our boys are making their mark.

In the Affiliated Associations match, Color-Sergt. Bennett, of the 15th, Corp. Wilson of the 49th, and Pte. Carruth, G. T. R., each scored 32 points, the conditions being 5 shots each at 300 and 500 yards. The highest aggregate score made by any five previously named members of one Affiliated Association—same ranges—was won by the 2nd Grand Trunk Brigade with a score of 154. The meeting so far has been a grand success.

Provincial Exhibition.

PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS FOR THE WEEK.

The twenty seventh annual exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Association will be held at the City of Hamilton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th.

MONDAY, Sept. 23—will be devoted to the final receiving of articles for exhibition and their proper arrangement. Officers and members of the Association, judges, exhibitors, delegates, members of the press, and necessary attendants, will be admitted on presenting the proper credentials, badge, or ticket of admission. Other persons will be admitted on payment of 25 cents each time. The rules of admission will be the same throughout the exhibiton.

TUESDAY, 24th.—The judges in all the classes will meet in their respective committee rooms at 10 a. m., and will make arrangements to commence their duties. On receiving the class books, they will also be furnished with the blank prize tickets, which they will fill up and affix in each section so soon as they shall have finally determined their awards. The First Prize Tickets will be Red; the Second, Blue; the Third, Yellow; the Fourth, White; Extras, Green; the "Highly Commended" Tickets, White. The main exhibition building will be closed all this day, for the purpose of affording the judges an opportunity for discharging their duties properly. Non-members admitted to the grounds on payment of 25 cents each time. The annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association will take place at the Court House at 7 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, 25th.—The judges of the various classes will complete their awards as early in the day as possible. All the buildings and grounds will be open to visitors. The annual meeting of the Mechanics' Institute Association will take place at the Court House this evening at 7 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 26th—Admission, 25 cents. The prize animals will be exhibited in the ring at 2. p. m. The annual meeting of the Directors of the Provincial Agricultural Association, for the purpose of electing auditors, deciding upon the place of holding the next exhibition, and other business, will take place at 7 p. m. at the Court House, Hamilton.

The President will deliver his address at the annual meeting.

FRIDAY, 27th—Admission the same as previous days, till 2 p. m. At 2. p. m. the Exhibition will be considered officially closed, after which no one will be admitted into the Crystal Palace, and exhibitors may commence to take away their property.

SATURDAY, 28th.—The Treasurer will commence paying the premiums at 9 a. m. Exhibitors will remove all their property from the grounds and buildings. The gates will be kept closed as long as necessary, and none will be admitted except those who can show that they have business to attend to.

Manitoba.

We find the following telegram in the *Globe* of to-day, and give it for what it is worth:—

FORT GARRY, Sept. 14.

Nominations for the House of Commons took place to-day. Sir Geo. E. Cartier was returned by acclamation for Provencher, the rebel Riel and Attorney-General Clarke retiring in his favor.

In Selkirk Messrs. A. E. Wilson, Stewart Mulvey and F. E. Cornish were nominated on the Reform ticket, and Donald A. Smith as a supporter of the Macdonald-Cartier Government. Mr. Wilson will likely be returned.

In Marquette Mr. Cunningham, editor of the *Manitoban*, M. Norquay, M. Vertrand and Dr. Lynch were nominated, the latter as a Reformer.

Lisgar—Dr. Schultz and Mr. Hay were nominated.

Cricket.

A match was played at Trenton on Friday, 13th September, between the Trenton and Stirling Clubs, when the Trentonians were victorious, with seven wickets to go down. The following is the score:

TRENTON.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Gill, b Phillips, c Allen	0	b Phillips, c Butler	4
Gothard, b Anderson	1		
Bowles, b Ralph	22	not out	20
Way, b do	10		
Coyne, b Phillips	1		
Flindall, run out	2		
Biggar, b Phillips	16		
Willoughby, b "c Allen	9	b Phillips, c Allen	1
Martin, b Phillips c do	18	not out	1
Bonter, l b w, b Phillips	0		
Hendricks, not out	0	b Anderson	6
Extras	4	Extras	3
	83		34

STIRLING.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Anderson, st Gill, b Flindall	0	l b w, b Biggar	1
J. Farmer, c Gill, b Flindall	4	b Bowles	3
Sine, c Way, b Flindall	0	b Martin	3
R. Farmer, b Biggar	4	b Biggar, c Martin	0
Allen, run out	1	run out	2
Ralph, not out	24	c Biggar, b Bowles	2
Martin, b Biggar	4	c Findall, b do	3
Phillips, b Gill	8	b Bowles	2
Fidlar, b Bowles	0	c Coyne, b Martin	2
Wicker, c Flindall, b Bowles	0	not out	0
McKee, b Bowles	2	l b w, b Bowles	6
Extras	17	Extras	28
	64		53

—William Kennedy, a bargeman, died in the Kingston General Hospital on the 14th, from the effects of a beating administered to him by one William McLaughlin.

—The owners of the Little Chaudiere Falls have entered a suit against the proprietors of the Main Chaudiere for $40,000 damages by backing up water by building dams.

—The Intercolonial Railway Commissioners held a meeting Saturday afternoon, and started with the night train on a tour of inspection of the whole line from River du Loup to Halifax.

Notice.

MY wife Permelia Allen, having, without just cause, left my bed and board, I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her after this date, without my written order.
E. D. ALLEN, Stirling.
Stirling, Sept. 13, 1872. d3t:w3t

Harness Maker Wanted.

WANTED one good general Workman; good wages and steady employment.
P. SINCLAIR.
Madoc, Sept. 17, 1872. w1t

Land for Sale.

THE east half of Lot No. 15, in the first Concession of Huntingdon, comprising 100 acres, with frame house, barn and cow-stables; also a young orchard; the farm is well fenced. The undersigned also offers for sale 50 acres of wood land, being the south-east corner of No. 17, in the 8th Concession of the aforesaid Township, price both inclusive $3,000.
For particulars apply on the premises to
R. N. ADAMS, Roslin P. O., Ont.
Roslin, Sept. 14, 1872. w32:1f

FARM FOR SALE.

THE south half of Lot No. 4, in the 8th Concession of Hungerford. About 70 acres cleared. Good fences, buildings and orchard.
For particulars apply to S. L. Adams on the premises.
S. L. ADAMS, Tweed, Ont.
Tweed, Sept. 14, 1872. 32wtf

London Commercial College AND Telegraphic Institute.

THE oldest, most POPULAR, and thoroughly PRACTICAL BUSINESS INSTITUTE of the kind in America. PHONOGRAPHY carefully taught. TELEGRAPHING facilities unrivalled. SUCCESS in every department. Our Graduates are advertised for by business men, and give general satisfaction to their employers. Don't wait for preparation if you intend to come, as we give three months free in the preparatory department to any one holding a scholarship. Other Institutions only copy from us. The cheapest city for board in Canada. Plenty of business openings west.
Send for circular with full information to
JONES & Co., London, Ont.
w3m

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction at the COURT HOUSE in the TOWN OF BELLEVILLE, ON FRIDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

At the hour of 12 o'clock, NOON, all and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Thurlow in the County of Hastings, containing by admeasurement one-fifth of an Acre, be the same more or less; being composed of part of the west half of lot number seven in the first concession of the Township, aforesaid, and better known as lot number eleven on the north side of Lime Street and east side of Bleecker Avenue, as laid out on the said west half of number seven aforesaid, by one Philip Shorts for one Tobias Bleecker, formerly owned by one McBean, and the property of the late Edward Evans, deceased.
The above property comprises a comfortable Rough-cast Cottage, with verandah, &c., and outhouses on the premises.
The premises are convenient to the Railway Station, and in a very eligible neighborhood. Possession given at once.
For terms of sale and for further particulars apply to
BELL, HOLDEN & BELL, Solicitors for Evans' Estate.
Dated 12th Sept., 1872. d1t-w32:3t

In the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings.

NOTICE is herebygiven, that an application will be made to the Judge of the said Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings, on MONDAY, the seventh day of October, A. D. 1872, on behalf of Elizabeth Julia Evans, (residing within the jurisdiction of the above named Court), mother of Harriet Evans, Caroline Bertha Evans, Elizabeth Julia Evans, and Edward Evans, to be appointed guardian of the said Harriet Evans, Caroline Bertha Evans, Elizabeth Julia Evans, and Edward Evans, infant children under the age of twenty-one years, and that letters of guardianship may be granted to her the said Elizabeth Julia Evans, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf.
Dated 12th September, 1872.
ELIZABETH JULIA EVANS,
By BELL, HOLDEN & BELL,
d1tw3t Her Solicitors.

Discount Sale!

GEORGE COBURN & BRO.,
Will offer their friends and customers
THEIR WHOLE STOCK
AT A
Large Discount for two Weeks,
To make room for Fall Stock now arriving.
Special Inducements in
Wines, Crockery and Glassware.
GEO. COBURN & BRO.
Belleville, Sept. 10th, 1872.

A. & J. McFEE.
Beautiful Gold Chains.
STANDARD
WEDDING RING
Choice Stock of
GOLD LOCKETS, STERLING SILVER
AND GOLD THIMBLES
Clocks of every description.

Hats That Are Hats!

See Johnson's Felt Hats,
75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50,
(Imported direct from the manufacturers.
See Johnson's Silk Hats,
AT
$2.50 and $3.00,
better value that he sold last season at $3 and $4.
See Johnson's Panama Hats
At $1, $1.25, $1.50.
(SIGN OF THE MOOSE HEAD.)

A. & J. McFEE,
JEWELLERS.
GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES!
REGULATED AND WARRANTED
WATCHES!
Running One Month without Winding.
LADIES' BEAUTIFUL
WATCHES!
Diamond Back, Keyless, Enamelled.

Sheep Strayed.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned, Lot No. 19, 2nd Concession of Thurlow, sometime in July last, THIRTEEN WHITE SHEEP, with a piece cut out of the right ear of each, in the shape of a V. Any person giving information where they can be found will be suitably rewarded.
ANDREW HAMILTON.
Thurlow, Sept. 7th, 1872. 31-3w

Chancery Sale!

TO BE SOLD BY
Public Auction
In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery in the cause of
THOMSON vs. HOGLE,
dated the third day of May, A. D. 1872, with the approbation of W. W. DEAN, Esquire, Master of this Court at Belleville, on
Saturday, the Fifth Day of October
next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock NOON at the said
MASTER'S OFFICE,
in Bogart's Block, Belleville.
All and singular, the east half of Lot number Fifteen in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Rawdon in the County of Hastings. The above lands will be sold subject to the claim for Dower of Mary Hogle, the wife of the late David Hogle, in his lifetime of the said Township of Rawdon.
This farm is the homestead of the late David Hogle, and has about SIXTY ACRES cleared and under good state of cultivation, well fenced, and competent Farm Buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay down a deposit of $10 for every $100 of the purchase money to the Vendor or his Solicitor, and shall within four weeks from the day of sale pay a further sum, which, together with the said ten per cent., shall make the sum of $1300, and shall pay the balance of the purchase money in four equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. on the unpaid balance with each instalment, said balance to be secured by mortgage upon said premises.
All further particulars may be obtained from A. Thomson, Esq., Merchants' Bank, Belleville, and from E. B. Fraleck, Esq., the Vendor's Solicitor.
Dated this 9th day of September, A.D 1872.
W. W. DEAN, Master.
31:td

Robertson & Empey's FALL STOCK

IS NOW ABOUT COMPLETE,
AND FOR
VARIETY
AND
CHEAPNESS,
WILL BE FOUND
UNSURPASSED.
ROBERTSON & EMPEY,
FRONT STREET,
BELLEVILLE.
1st September, 1872. d&w

STRAYED.

CAME on to the premises of the undersigned, Lot No. 1, 8th Con. of Rawdon, about the 1st of August, 4 yearlings, 3 Steers one with white face, and a Speckled Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
ELIZABETH TANNER.
Rawdon, Sept. 4th, 1872. 31-2t

Stray Cow!

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned, in Milltown, on the 15th of August, A RED AND WHITE COW, giving milk, small size, three years old, white spot in the forehead, tail and hind legs white. Information leading to her recovery will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded.
ANDREW EMBURY.
Tyendinaga, Sept. 10th, 1872. 31-4w

Straw, Straw!

THE subscriber will pay fair prices for Wheat, Oat or Barley Straw. Price according to size of loads,—delivered at Cattle Sheds, Thurlow.
H. CORBY.
Belleville, Sept. 12, 1872. 31-2t

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned, part Lot No. 4, 2nd con. Thurlow, on the 19th inst., ONE BLACK or BROWN COW, small size; ONE RED COW, with a rope around her horns, and a 2 year old red and white spotted HEIFER. Any information respecting their whereabouts will be suitably rewarded.
JAMES H. PECK.
Thurlow, Aug. 22, 1872.

Notice.

TAKE notice that any person or persons causing or allowing their swine to run at large on any of the County Roads, thereby damaging said roads, shall be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN FRANCIS, County Surveyor.
Trenton, June 12th, 1872. 18:3m

GOOD CABLE SCREW WIRE
Boots and Shoes
Last as Long Again as any Other Kind.

Glass Pitchers! Preserve Dishes, Goblets, Tumblers!

JUST unpacked, in GREAT VARIETY besides a full general stock of
China,
Glass, and
Earthenware,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
F. H. ROUS & CO.
Belleville, June, 1872.

Plaster Mill in Belleville.

NOW on hand and constantly grinding, a superior article of PLASTER, very finely ground, at usual prices. Mills at the Elevator,
GEO. A. SIMPSON & Co
Belleville, Jan. 4th, 1870. 47

FOR SALE,

THE east ½ of Lot No. 15 in the 7th concession of the Township of Sidney, Co. Hastings. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation, well-watered, and a good frame barn and drive house. TERMS EASY.
Apply to WM. McCANN.
Sidney, July 19th, 1872. wtf

To Cheesemen.

THE subscriber has just invented (for which a patent has been applied for) a valuable improvement for pressing cheese in a bandage, superior to any in use. It has only to be seen to be adopted by all cheesemen. It will be fully completed for next year's market.
He has also patented a Cam Press that does not require a screw, and which is unsurpassed by anything in use, not excepting the celebrated gang press.
For particulars apply to
A. H. BRINTNELL, Belleville.
September 2nd, 1872. 106:6t-w:6

Business Notices.

THE *Scientific American* says: The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is simple, not easily deranged, and in point of effectiveness is without a rival. The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have the largest sewing machine factories in the world.

Parents, lessen your Shoe bills two-thirds by buying only the CABLE SCREW WIRE fastened Boots and Shoes. Never rip or leak. All genuine goods bear the Patent stamp.

Whooping Cough is successfully treated by Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. The most stubborn cases are cured in a few days.

HARBOR GRACE, Newfoundland, Dec. 8th, 1872. JAS. I. FELLOWS, ESQ.—Dear Sir: We are receiving orders almost daily from the outports for your invaluable Syrup of Hypophosphites, and the sale is steadily increasing. I firmly believe that it has done more good than any medicine yet discovered, in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough and kindred diseases. It is the only medicine we have which cures these diseases by strengthening the Nervous system; and as it is also what we call a sound chemical preparation, I predict for it a more extended demand than any other remedy in existence. Yours very truly, W. H. THOMPSON.

We understand that the whooping-cough is quite prevalent in the towns around us; but that no cases have proved fatal. Some families use nothing but *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. Our Doctor, however, says a little Ipicac, to produce vomiting, would be an advantage.

There are more than one thousand different kinds of pills in the United States. Some of them are worthless and injurious, others are good and beneficial. Old Dr. Parsons invented the best anti-bilious pill we ever saw or heard of. They are now sold under the name of *Parsons' Purgative Pills*.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is not only the most reliable remedy for consumption, but is a specific also for Bronchitis and Asthma.

During the year ending February, 1872, six firms in the Dominion alone, viz: Avery, Brown & Co., Halifax; T. B. Barker & Sons and Hannington Brothers, St. John; Evans, Mercer & Co., and Lyman, Clare & Co., Montreal, and Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, Ontario, have purchased the enormous quantity of forty-nine thousand four hundred bottles of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferer. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. sept127-1y

Circular.

Without Phosphorus no thought, say the Germans and they might add, no action, since Phosphorous and its compounds are known to be the motive power of the nervous and muscular system. They constitute more than half the material of the human body, being found in every tissue, and their presence is absolutely essential to nutrition, as they promote the conversion of albumen in the food into fibrine, which is the vitalizing agent of pure, healthy blood. They are now coming into universal use in Europe and America in the treatment of Scrofulous, Consumptive and Venereal diseases, which are caused by impoverished or poisoned blood; and in diseases of women suffering from irregularities, obstructions and exhausting discharges, in pale, puny children, and that condition of nervous and physical prostration resulting from bad habits, excessive use of stimulants and tobacco, and all that train of evils known as a fast life. The great reliability and promptness in its effects is immediately and permanently restoring the debilitated constitution has made DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA a great favorite with the Physicians and public. Sold at $1 00.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.
JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPR'R.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, C. G. Willson, Madoc, G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton, and all medicine dealers. 48:4m

Dr. Carson's Medicines.

The Greatest Public Benefit of the Age!

And for which, notice the many Testimonials, [a few of them enclosed in wrapper around each bottle,] with a numerous list of respectable persons' names, who testify to the superior qualities of his various Compounds, viz:

Lung Syrup,
Constipation Bitters,
Liver Compound,
Cough Drops,
Worm Specific,
Magic Pain Reliever, &c.

☞The above Medicines can be obtained at J. C. Holden's and L. W. Yeomans', Belleville; W. T. Parker, Trenton; and J. H. Roberts, Shannonville. 29 4m

ELECTRICITY!

THOMAS'
Excelsior Eclectric Oil.

Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold!

"Pain cannot stay where it is used."

It is the CHEAPEST MEDICINE EVER MADE. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured Crick in the Back, and the same quantity Lame Back of eight years standing. It cures Swelled neck, Tumors, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Contraction of the Muscles, Stiff Joints, Spinal Difficulties, and Pain and Soreness in any part, no matter where it may be nor from what cause it may arise, it always does you good. Twenty-five cents worth has cured bad cases of Chronic and Bloody Dysentery. One teaspoonful cures Colic in 15 minutes. It will cure any case of Piles that it is possible to cure. Six or eight applications is warranted to cure any case of Excoriated Nipples or Inflamed Breast. For Bruises, if applied often and bound up, there is never the slightest discoloration to the skin. It stops the pain of a Burn as soon as applied. Cures Frosted Feet, Boils, Warts and Corns, and Wounds of every description on man or beast.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y.
and NORTHROP & LYMAN, NEWCASTLE, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.
NOTE—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.



CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "PERUVIAN SYRUP," (not "Peruvian Bark,") blown in the glass. 32 page pamphlet sent free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey St., New York. Sold by druggists.

GEORGE H. HAYMES,
Manufacturing Hatter & Furrier,
Wholesale and Retail.

Silk Hats.	All qualities, including Extra Fine, elegant, light and durable.
Felt Hats.	Every variety in British, French and German manufacturers.
Fancy Hats.	For each Season, in all the novelties in shape and Material for Travelling, Fishing, Shooting and Seaside wear. Pith and all kinds of Tropical Hats thoroughly ventilated.
Straw Hats.	Leghorn, Panama, Brazil, Straw, Tuscan, &c.
Caps.	Cloth, Tweed, Velvet, Silk and Fur in all the leading shapes.
Scotch Bonnets.	A large assortment both in quality and shape. Highland, Sporrans, Eagle's Feathers, Crests and Ornaments.
Furs.	Muffs, Collars, Jackets, &c., in all the leading kinds.

Hatters' Material, Cap Makers' Material, Fur Skins.

Care and attention to all Orders, whether from sample or by letter.
Belleville, May 27th, 1872.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID FARM of 130 acres with Brick House and good buildings about three miles from Belleville.
Apply to ROBT. READ
Belleville, August 25, 1871. 99:tf 29tf

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION

The New Time Table on the Grand Trunk Railway came into effect on Monday, 24th June. Mixed trains have been discontinued.

GOING WEST.

No. 6 Night Mail	4:00 A. M.
" 4 Night Express	6:00 "
" 2 Day Mail	6:15 P. M.
" 16 Through Freight	9:00 A. M.

GOING EAST.

No. 1 Day Express	11:15 A. M.
" 3 Night Express	11:30
" 5 do Mail	1:00 "
" 15 Through Freight	10:05 P. M.

Montreal Time.

CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Express going East closes	10:00 A. M.
Express going West closes	5:00 P. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Express closes going East	5:00 P. M.
" " " West	5:00 P. M.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1872.

Agricultural Shows.

The annual shows of different Agricultural Societies will be held on the following dates:

Thurlow—At Thrasher's, October 1st.
East Hastings—At Roslin, October 4th.
North Hastings—At Luke's, October 11th.
Tyendinaga—At Shannonville, October 12th.
West Hastings—At the Agricultural Hall, West Belleville, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 15th and 16th.
Lennox—At Napanee, Thursday and Friday, October 3rd and 4th.

GRAIN.—Farmers are now beginning to market the season's crop. Receipts to-day showed a marked increase over several days past.

BEARS.—A telegram says a bear weighing 420 pounds was shot on the farm of Mr. Jas. Johnson, about five miles from Madoc village, on the 10th inst.

"HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE."—The Benedict Arnold of the Grit party of Belleville, lecturing his neighbors on "decency." O tempora! O Mores!!

THE BALLOT.—The Picton *Times* is so disgusted with the bribery and "cruel cowardice of compulsion" that has been practiced at the last election, that it advocates the ballot.

SOUTH BRUCE.—Mr. Wells has been elected for Mr. Blake's seat in the Ontario Legislature in his constituency by a majority of 126.

SOUTH GRENVILLE.—The South Grenville election has been voided, both parties to pay their costs. There ownwill no doubt be an exciting contest when another election is ordered.

IMMIGRATION.—During the last two weeks 785 have arrived, of whom 390 English, 90 Irish, 75 Scotch, 120 Germans, and 110 Norwegians. The Germans and Norwegians departed for the United States.

RAILWAY RETURNS.—The railway returns for the month of July, published in Saturday's *Gazette*, show a gratifying increase in the business of all the roads, except the Midland, the traffic receipts of which fell off slightly during the month.

PROVENCHER.—Telegrams from Manitoba confirm the reported election of Sir George Cartier. The *Mail* says that whether he will sit for that or for a Quebec constituency—of which more than one are at his disposal—remains to be seen.

ALLAN LINE.—The Portland *Press* makes the following announcement, which is important if true: "The Allan Line to Halifax and Baltimore is to be increased to a weekly line, in consequence of the rapid developement and increase of its business."

OPEN TO OSWEGO.—The Dominion Telegraph Company have opened their new line of three wires to Oswego, having offices at Watertown and all way stations. Direct communication is now offered to Oswego to commercial men in two lines.

ORDINATION.—The Bishop of Ontario will hold an ordination in Trinity Church, Cornwall, on Sunday the 22nd inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. The Venerable Archdeacon of Ontario, Dr. Patton, will preach at 11 o'clock a. m., and the Bishop of Ontario at 7 o'clock p. m.

INCENDIARISM.—The residents of Brockville are in a state of excitement at present in consequence of the belief that several fires which broke out recently were the work of an incendiary. Vigilance committees have been formed and squads of armed men patrol the streets.

SIR GEO. E. CARTIER.—The *Leader* says: "We learn from Ottawa that there is a probability of the return of Sir Geo. E. Cartier for Richmond and Wolf, and that he will sit for that constituency. The present member will doubtless be elevated to the Senate."

A DETERMINED RASCAL.—The man Slade, who unsuccessfully attempted to assassinate the Ottawa Police Magistrate, afterwards tried suicide by hanging, but was cut down before doing himself much injury. He is said to be insane.

FLORAL SHOW.—The Picton Horticultural Society held their fall exhibition on Wednesday last. The weather was very fine, but the attendance was not large. The number of articles was not large, but in point of quality appeared to be considerably in advance of former years.

ANOTHER CANARD EXPOSED.—The *Globe* lately asserted that Mr. Hardman, of Stratford, personated Mr. Hannaford, of Montreal, in the late North Perth election, and voted for Mr. Daly. Mr. Hardman, on hearing the story, went before a J. P. and deposed that he did not vote at all in the election. This explodes one particular lie; but look out for its reiteration in the columns of the *Globe's* satellites.

HAMILTON CRICKET MATCH.—This match was concluded yesterday, the English eleven winning in one innings with 16 runs to spare. Harper scored 7 in his first essay at the bat and 8 in his second. Clarke was unfortunate, scoring a round 0 in both innings, the Bay of Quinte boys thus making the *second highest score* against the celebrated English players.

GRAND JUNCTION.—The Bobcaygeon *Independent* speaks thus favorably of the Grand Junction Railway: "The Grand Junction Railway, a line associated with the Omemee & Bobcaygeon, is again coming forward in public estimation. The Grand Junction joins our line at Omemee, has giving us a direct communication with Peterboro and Belleville."

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—The elections for members to serve in the Ontario Legislature which occurred in West Middlesex and Monck on the 17th resulted in favor of the Grit candidates. In Monck, Dr. Haney was returned, and in West Middlesex Mr. Watterworth. Full returns of the polling have not yet been received.

THE CLAIMANT.—The claimant to the Tichborne estates has addressed an appeal to the people of Canada, through the columns of the Kingston *Whig*, for funds to assist him in carrying on a defence in the forthcoming trial for perjury. "Roger" asserts that he was never tattooed, and asks those who believe in his innocence to forward their contributions to Mr. E. H. Smith, of Kingston.

DEFINES HIS POSITION.—Mr. Shibley, the member elect for Addington, was present at the pic-nic to the Frontenac members, on the 16th, still further defined his position as a supporter of the Government. He made a short speech in which he said "that, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, he intended supporting the present Government, as he expressed himself in his address." This is suggestive of "dry bones" for the Grits to extract "honey" from.

ANOTHER INSTANCE.—The *Globe* to-day affords another instance of its unfairness. It says: "Mr. Hardman, of the Grand Trunk denies under oath that he voted for Mr. Daly, in Stratford, in the name of Hannaford, or any other name." It has only taken the *Globe* three days to discover this fact, though the affidavit has been printed in the principal dailys in the Province. All the world appears to have been aware of it before the Grit organ found it out.

THE FINANCE MINISTER.—Rumors of the contemplated retirement of Sir Francis Hincks from office are again being circulated, and Hon. Mr. Tilley is spoken of as his probable successor. It is known that the Finance Minister has for some time desired to be relieved from the cares of office, and in retaining his position has only done so at the earnest solicitation of his friends; therefore, we should not be greatly surprised to hear of his resignation at any time, and retirement from public life. The most extraordinary exhibition, just now, is to see the *Globe*, after all its abuse of Sir Francis during the past election, now holding him up to the public as a high minded man! Bah!

A NEW COUNTY.—Notice is given in the Ontario *Gazette* that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for an Act to erect the municipalities of Orangeville, East Garafraxa, Luther and Amaranth from the County of Wellington, Melancthon from the County of Grey, and Mulmur and Mona from the County of Simcoe into a new county for Municipal and Judicial purposes, with Orangeville as its County Town; and also for an Act to incorporate the village of Orangeville as a Town.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—An Ottawa special says: "Political gossips are already busy with the names of the probable candidates for the Speakership of the House of Commons. Some say that Mr. Cockburn, the ex-Speaker, will be re-elected; others that the office will be given to Col. Blanchet, the present admirable Speaker of the Quebec Assembly, and others again, that the Hon. Stewart Campbell, M. P. for Guysboro, N. S., will be the man for Finsbury. I give the rumors for what they are worth."

THE QUEBEC CABINET.—The *Mail's* Montreal telegram, Sept. 16th, says: "*Le Nouveau Monde* says that Sir John Macdonald, Sir G. E. Cartier and Hon. Mr. Langevin had a long conference in this city last Wednesday, when the following nominations were, it is reported, made:—Attorney-General Oimet, to be immediately made a Judge of the Supreme Court, Montreal; Hon. Mr. Chauveau, to take the Attorney-Generalship, leaving that of Provincial Secretary, but retaining that of Education; Mr. Blanchet to be Clerk of the House of Commons; and Chapleau to be the Government candidate for Speakership."

THE BELFAST RIOTS.—Two men named Macready and Moffatt, were charged, on the 30th of last month, at the Belfast Police Court, with the wilful murder of Sub-Constable Morton during the late riots, and some evidence for the prosecution having been taken, the hearing of the case was adjourned. Morton's representatives have lodged a claim for fifteen thousand dollars for his loss. The claims for compensation in connection with the recent Belfast riots still continue to be sent in to the Town Clerk. They now amount to a very considerable sum, £10,800 to £12,000. Many of the claims, however, are preposterously large.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—From the Ottawa *Times* we learn of the arrest of Patrick Dennehy, charged with the murder of Geo. Favor, at Providence, Rhode Island, on the 5th inst. Dennehy was trapped at Grenville, on the evening of the 15th by Detective Johnson, of Rhode Island, and Constable Pinard, of Ottawa. He confessed to having robbed the murdered man's safe, but denied the commission of the murder. $25 American money, and $3 Canadian money, also a gold watch and chain were found in his possession, and in one of two valises which he had with him, a striped cotton shirt, stained with blood below the bosom, on the right wristband, and near the elbow on the left sleeve. The murder appears to have been a cruel and deliberate one, and the prisoner will no doubt be handed over to the U. S. authorities.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.—Capt. Thomas McIntosh, one of our best-known grain buyers, intends hereafter to purchase only by sample. We trust that this system, which is so simple in its operation, and has been pursued in England for many years with the most satisfactory results, will come into general use here. Farmers would, of course, under the system of selling by sample, be compelled to clean their grain—but they would obtain higher prices for their trouble, and be saved the annoyance of dealing with 'runners.' Our grain is of excellent quality and it needs but to be brought to market well cleaned to command the very highest rates paid.

THE HALIFAX ATLANTIC CABLE.—The steamship Great Eastern, lying in the Medway, a short distance above Sheerness, is now taking on board some of the electric cable which a French Company intend to lay from Land's End to Halifax. About 80 miles of cable per day is received on board and carefully coiled in one of the vast tanks. The Great Eastern will not leave her present moorings to deposit the calbe until next summer. The French Company's reprensentative at Halifax, Captain Haplin, has contracted with Mr. John H. Johnston for the building of their cable house at Point Pleasant, and for laying their underground wire from that place to the Western Union Telegraph Co's office.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Huntingdon Township.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly allow me the privilege of briefly replying to inquiries made by several of the rate-payers of the Township of Huntingdon relative to the action of the Township against its late Treasurer, which has resulted in a judgment in favor of the defendant. It is generally known that the Township Auditors reported the Treasurer in default some $700, of which, after some disputing on the part of the Treasurer, he paid over to the Municipality $200 of this alleged deficiency, but refused to pay the balance, assuming that the Auditors' Report was correct, saying he did not owe it. The Council entered an action for the amount unpaid. The said Treasurer, through his counsel applied to the Court to have the case referred to arbitration, as being only a matter of disputed account. The Judge granted the petition and appointed an officer of the Court, A. G. Northrup, Esq., as Arbitrator, and judgment was given against the Corporation, which has caused no small stir amongst parties anxious to get some plea against the Council. Be that as it may, the Council has the satisfaction of knowing that they have done nothing more than their duty, and had to submit to the award ordering them to pay back the sum of $133.66, alleged to have been overpaid by said Treasurer to the Corporation, together with half the costs of the arbitration, some $26, and the costs of entering the suit, and services thereon, making in all about $250 to be added to the taxes of the Township for the present year, which will cause a levy of 5¼ cents on the £ for all purposes or claims against the Township, being only ¼ a cent on the pound in excess of last year, and ½ of a cent less than the year 1870; and yet, notwithstanding the unpleasant feeling entertained against the Council by parties whose only object is to do mischief and thereby make a little capital out of the unfortunate occurrence, the Council have the satisfaction of knowing that they have the approval of the unprejudiced people of the Township as a guarantee against the ungenerous and fault-finding of the residue.

From the foregoing plain statement of facts, it will be seen, that whatever the Council did was in the interest of the rate-payers, basing their action upon the Report of sworn Auditors whose Report they could not but accept as correct.

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS EMO,
Reeve.
Ivanhoe, 17th Sept., 1872.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

The New Market Building, &c.

DEAR SIR,—On my return from Montreal this morning I took a stroll through the Town for a little recreation, combined with the pleasure of a little sight-seeing, and must confess I was much gratified at the rapid progress of Belleville during the current year. Buildings are going up in all directions as by magic, and in many instances reflect great credit on the architectural skill of the builder, but I don't desire to trouble you at present with a lengthy description of any of those buildings, except a passing remark on that massive structure on the Market Square, which, to say the least, presents an eyesore not very creditable to the builder. Externally the building looks well, but the interior is rather defective, showing the joists of the upper floor below the arch of the windows, leaving the lower apartments to be confined between two floors and to all appearance making the windows in the upper apartments serve as sky lights. The architect or builder should reflect a little on the consequence of such a glaring mistake. They may not be pleased at these remarks coming from a man from the backwoods, but be it remembered that the country folks have much to do in this very town building, as their market fees will in some measure be applied towards defraying the expense, &c. At any rate I have no pleasure in finding fault, as there is sufficient proof of the superior abilities of the architect and builder.

Yours truly,
OBSERVER.
Belleville, Sept. 14th, 1872.

—A Canadian matron, one hundred and eight years old, is still able to devote much energy to bringing up her little boy, aged ninety-three.

—The barque *Argo*, from Toulon, was lost in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 31st August. She had 19 persons on board, of whom 8 perished.

—An Indian doctor named Neenham, was murdered at St. Thomas on the 14th by Henry Fitzsimmons and Robert Lipsey. The culprits are still at large.

Fall Assizes.

Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The Fall term of the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius for the County of Hastings opened to-day at 1 p.m. at the Court House before the Hon. Mr. Justice Galt.

Mr. J. D. Armour, of Cobourg, Q. C., conducted the Crown business.

The criminal calendar contains seven cases for trial, of which one is for horse-stealing, three for larceny, and three for arson.

The civil docket contains 26 causes.

The names of the gentlemen composing the Grand Jury are as follows:

THOMAS EMO, Foreman.

John Ashley,	Robert Murdoff,
F. W. Alport,	Alex. Miller,
John Brady,	John McCoy,
James Bird,	Francis J McGuire,
Ezekiel Boyd,	Gordon McWilliams,
Isaac B. Ostrom,	John Richardson,
William Hilton,	Baltis Rose,
John Harry,	Hugh Shannon,
Hugh Jones,	Michael Sager,
Nathan Jones,	Benj. H Vandervoort,
Elias Ketcheson,	Joseph F. Way.
Stephen Kelly.	

The jurymen having answered to their names and being duly sworn,

His LORDSHIP proceeded to deliver his charge, saying he was happy to tell them that the calendar was light, there being but four prisoners in the gaol, and three now out on bail, for trial for criminal offences. He proceeded to define the nature of the offences and, to instruct them on the nature of their duties in the cases. There were two unfortunates in gaol, as dangerous lunatics, and if the jury would bring their cases prominently before him in their presentment, he would take care that representations regarding them were made in the proper quarter; for the most unfit place for such unfortunates was the common goal. Should no other cases arise in the interim, he should discharge them at the conclusion of their consideration of the cases now before them.

The Geneva Arbitration.

The Arbitrators have concluded their labors at Geneva, as the following telegram from that city on the 14th shows: "The Court of Arbitration met at half-past twelve this afternoon, a delay in the arrival of Sir Alex. Cockburn and Lord Tenterden having prevented its assembling at twelve. Five arbitrators, the agents of the respective governments, several counsel, twelve ladies and ten journalists were present at court. Count Sclopis, President of the Court, read the arguments of the arbitrators concurring in the decision of the tribunal, and announced that the sum awarded to the United States was $15,500,000 in gold. Sir Alex. Cockburn refused to sign the decision of the tribunal. Count Sclopis was applauded when he concluded. After the adjournment of the court twenty-two guns were fired in honor of the closing of its labours. The English representatives will leave Geneva on Monday, and the Americans on Tuesday."

Cricket.

NORWOOD VS. CAMPBELLFORD.

A correspondent furnishes us with a lengthy account of a match played at Campbellford on the 10th, which for lack of space we are compelled to omit, giving only the score, as follows:

MORWOOD AND WESTWOOD.

1st INNINGS.

Moffat, ct Skinner, b R. Bonnycastle	3
Dewart, b R. Bonnycastle	5
Harper, ct R. Bonnycastle, b C. Bonnycastle	18
Rutherford, b R. Bonnycastle	4
Mullins, b R. Bonnycastle	12
Hartly, l b w, b R. Bonnycastle	1
Farrah, ct Skinner, b R. Bonnycastle	2
Ford, ct E. Denmark, b do	1
Frazier, not out, b do	9
Doughty, c W. Denmark, b do	2
Calder, ct H. Skinner, b do	4
Extras	17
	77

2nd INNINGS.

Moffat, b R. Bonnycastle	2
Dewart, ct G. Skinner, b W. Denmark	6
Harper, ct W. Denmark, b R. Bonnycastle	3
Rutherford, ct Dickson, b C. Bonnycastle	29
Mulliss, ct R. Bonnycastle, b W. Denmark	1
Hartly, b R. Bonnycastle	0
Farrah, not out	16
Ford, run out	0
Frazier, ct C. Bonnycastle, b R. Bonnycastle	1
Doughty, ct and b R. Bonnycastle	0
Calder, b C. Bonnycastle	5
Extras	10
	73

CAMPBELLFORD.

1st INNINGS.

E. Denmark, not out	10
Farmer, l b w, b Harper	2
A. Denmark, ct Doughty, b Harper	0
R. Bonnycastle, b Harper	2
W. Denmark, ct Rutherford, b Harper	2
G. Skinner, b Harper	5
H. Skinner, b Harper	0
C. Bonnycastle, b Harper	5
Odell, b Harper	0
Riddel, ct Doughty, b Harper	1
Dickson, ct Mullins, b Harper	0
Extras	3
	30

2nd INNINGS.

E. Denmark, b Rutherford	0
Farmer, b Rutherford	5
A. Denmark, ct Farrah, b Hartly	23
R. Bonnycastle, ct Frazier, b Dewart	21
W. Denmark, ct Frazier, b Rutherford	8
G. Skinner, l b w	18
H. Skinner, ct Calder, b Rutherford	0
C. Bonnycastle, b Harper	2
Odell, ct Dewart, b Rutherford	3
Riddel, not out	1
Dickson, b Dewart	6
Extras	8
	94

Norwood thus winning by 26 runs.

THE WELLAND CANAL.—The St. Catharines *Journal* says that preparations toward securing the Lake Erie level and an increased supply of water for the Welland Canal, necessary to its enlargement, are being pushed forward with commendable energy by the Department of Public Works. Operations for deepening the harbors of Port Dalhousie and Port Colborne, also for the enlargement of the canal and the deepening of the feeder are also being proceeded with. These are most important improvements to the chief link in our inland water communication, which will be gratefully appreciated by the mercantile community.

From Cookstown.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.

COOKSTOWN, Sept. 17.

A married man by the name of Cobb, a shoemaker residing at Church Hill, near this place, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, caused by excessive drinking, committed suicide by hanging himself, or rather by strangulation. He was found in a shed in rear of the house, with a rope around his neck, and leaning forward with his feet resting on a box. A prayer book was left open. After reading his own burial service he wrote the following in a diary: "I put my hand in my own death at half past ten this seventeenth day of September, with friendship for all." He was found about ten minutes after, not quite dead. An inquest will be held this evening by Dr. Norris, coroner, of this place. Cobb leaves a wife and one child.

From Napanee.

BODY RECOVERED.

NAPANEE, Sept. 17.

The body of David Curren, who was drowned off the Schooner *Pearl* on the 12th inst, was found to-day on the Fourthtown shore, near Casey's point.

—The English cricketers arrived at New York on the 17th.

—There were 8 deaths from small-pox in Montreal during the week.

—The Colorado potato bugs, are moving eastward in swarms.

—The Ontario Prohibitory League met in Toronto on the 17th.

—Four men were swamped in a pleasure boat at Chatham on the 15th. One named Anderson was drowned.

—About 3,000 sheep were shipped from Kingston to Cape Vincent during the past week.

—Six hundred Mormon recruits, single men and women, arrived at New York from Europe on the 16th.

MARRIED.

At the Manse, Belleville, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Jas. C. Smith, M. A., Mr. CHARLES D. ROBLIN to Miss JENNETTE SOPHIA PRINGLE, both of Napanee.

At Belleville, Sept. 12th, 1872, by the Rev. J. C. Smith, M. A., at the residence of the Bride's father, EDWARD T. W. GILLESPIE, Esq., of Stamford, Conn., to EMMA, daughter of W. F. Meudell, of this place.

In Toronto, on the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Robt. McAllister, Esq., by the Rev. W. W. Ross, Mr. W. FLINT JONES, of Belleville, to NELLIE, fifth daughter of James Price, Esq., of Toronto.

DIED.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of Rev'd R. Jones, Cobourg, MARY, eldest daughter of John Lewis, Esq., of this place, aged 19 years.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, Sept. 19, 1872.

Business is beginning to assume its usual fall briskness, and prices are changeable in consequence.

Butter and eggs remain almost stationary, the latter having experienced a slight decline.

Potatoes now sell at from 35c. to 40c. per bushel.

GRAIN.—Very little grain of any sort has as yet been offered for sale. The Barley season, which was well advanced at this time last year, is scarcely as yet opened—only some six or seven thousand bushels having as yet been bought in, the principal part of which has been placed in store, with the expectation of higher prices. So far the samples of Barley exhibited for sale is far inferior to that of last year, and an effort is being made by the grain buyers to have all grain inspected by competent inspectors at the different storehouses, and payment made in accordance with their inspection. Whether the scheme will be successful is yet to be seen, though we trust it may. The highest price yet offered for Barley is 65c., and that for only the first class samples. A large amount of the Barley yet brought in would bring far lower prices—down to 50c. Very little Wheat has yet been offered for sale, and for what has been brought in as high as $1 25 has been paid; but it is too early yet in the season to make any calculation what the future prices will be. Rye brings 60c. on the market and with a plentiful corn crop in the western states it is doubtful if the prices will be much higher. Peas sell readily at 60c. Oats at from 32c. to 40c. at which price a few loads have been disposed of. Buckwheat was sold on the market to-day at 60c.

SPRING WHEAT—$1 15 to $1 25
BARLEY—55c to 65c.
RYE—60c.
OATS—35c to 40c.
BUCKWHEAT—60c. to 00c.
PEAS—60c to 00c.
BEEF—$5 00 to $7 00.
MUTTON—6c to 8c per pound.
LAMB—8c to 8c. per pound.
VEAL—4c to 5c per pound.
HAMS—11c to 12½c.
BUTTER—Tub 12½ to 16.
BUTTER—Roll, 15 to 20.
EGGS—12½c to 15c
HIDES—$6 to $8.
SHEEPSKINS—75c to $1.
CALFSKINS—10c per pound
LARD—12c. to 12½c. per lb.
TALLOW, rough—5c.
TALLOW, rendered—8c.
POTATOES—35c to 40c per bus.
APPLES—50c to 80c.
DRIED APPLES—$1 50 to $2 per bus.
HONEY—12 to 12½c per lb.
HAY—$10 00 to $15 00.
CHEESE—8c to 10c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $5 80 to $6 25 per bbl.
FLOUR—Retail, $6 50 to $7 00 per bbl
POTASH—$6 00 per 100 lbs.
CHICKENS, per pair—40c to 60c
DUCKS—25c to 50c per pair.
ONIONS—$1 00 to $1 25 per bush.
WOOL—40c to 00c per lb.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.
MONTREAL, Sept. 18, 1872.
1 P. M.

FLOUR.—Sup. Extra	A..	$0 00	@ 0 00
Extra	B..	7 65	@ 7 70
Fancy	D..	7 40	@ 0 00
Welland Canal Super	F...	6 60	@ 6 65
Super. No. 1 Can. Wheat	G	6 65	@ 6 75
" " 1 Wes. Wheat	H...	6 60	@ 0 00
" " 2 " "	J...	6 60	@ 0 00
Bag Flour	K..	2 70	@ 2 85
WHEAT.—Canada Fal	Ma...	1 45	@ 1 47½
Spring	Mb...	1 47½	@ 0 00
Western	N..	1 42½	@ 0 00
OATS.—Per 32 lbs	Q...	0 29	@ 0 30
BARLEY—Per 48 lbs	S..	0 50	@ 0 55
BUTTER—Dairy	U..	0 17	@ 0 19
" Store Packed	W..	0 13	@ 0 16
ASHES—Pots	X..	7 00	@ 7 05
Pearls	Y...	9 00	@ 0 00
PORK—Mess	Ba...	17 00	@ 0 00
PEAS—Per 66 lbs	Bk...	0 90	@ 0 00

Flour—receipts 2,900 brls; market rather unsettled, and sales of leading brands of super at rather lower prices; small sales of extra at 7.65 to 7 70; 100 of a superior going at 8 00; fancy taken at 8 40; 100 of a city super sold yesterday at 6 65; 5,000 to-day at 6 60, 2,000 placed for October on private terms, supposed to be in the vicinity of 6 40.

Wheat—a few cars of Treadwell to arrive at 1 47½; Peas unchanged. Provisions generally unchanged. Butter neglected.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

Gold 113⅝.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

Cotton 20½.

Flour quiet and firmer; receipts 7,000; sales 12,000 at $6 20 to $6 60 for super state and western; $7 35 to $8 25 for common to choice extra state; $7 35 to $8 50 for common to choice extra western.

Rye flour firm.

Wheat quiet; receipts 62,000; sales 41,000 bushels at $1 55 to $1 65 for No 2 spring in store; $1 66 to $1 68 for No 1 ditto; $1 62 to $1 70 for winter red western; $1 72 to $1 85 for amber western; $1 82 to $2 02 for white ditto.

Rye quiet and nominal at 78c for western.

Corn shade firmer; receipts 177,000; sales 12,000 at 63½ to 64 for steamer western mixed; 64 to 64½c for sail ditto.

Barley quiet; receipts 1,000 bus.

Oats steady; receipts 30,000 bus; sales 31,000 bush at 45½c to 49½c for western in store and afloat; 48c to 52 for Ohio; new 41½c to 46c.

Pork quiet and steady at $14 10 to $14 15 for new mess.

Lard dull at 8¾c to 9½c for steam; 9½ for kettle.

Butter 24c to 28c.

Cheese 11c to 13½.

Petroleum—crude 11½; refined 24½.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 18—Rate of discount on the Bank of England advanced to 3½, now 4 per cent; Consols 92½; Bonds of 65 old 93½; '67 91½; 10-40s 87½; new 5's 89½; Erie Railway 39½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—Cotton quiet; Uplands 9¾; Orleans 10 to 10½d; Tallow 43s 9d; Corn 28s 9d.

WEST HASTINGS
Fair & Cattle Show.

15th and 16th October, 1872,
IN THE NEW
AGRICULTURAL HALL,
WEST BELLEVILLE.

$1,000 in Prizes!

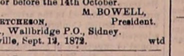
SEE PREMIUM LIST.

Open to the North and East Ridings of Hastings, and Counties of Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington, and the East Riding of Northumberland.

Every Accommodation Provided for Exhibitors.

☞Entries must be made with the Secretary on or before the 14th October.

M. BOWELL,
President.
D. R. KETCHESON,
Sec., Wallbridge P.O., Sidney.
Belleville, Sept. 12, 1872. wtd



GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.

General Meeting of Shareholders.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Grand Junction Railway Company will, in accordance with the By-laws of the Company, to be held at at the office of the Company, Bridge Street, in the Town of Belleville, on

Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1872,

At the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Annual Report, elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact general business.

By order,
D. B. ROBERTSON,
Secretary.
Belleville, August 30th, 1872. wtd

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of A. B Ross & Bro. has been dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to said firm will make payment to Sydmer Ross & Co.

A. B. ROSS.
S. D. ROSS.
S. ROSS.
Madoc, August 19th, 1872. d&w8t

MARRIAGE.

BLANK RETURNS of Marriage for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

Immense Stock of
DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY!!

ONE of the *MOST COMPLETE STOCKS* of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods and Millinery ever offered to the public is now being received at the establishment of W. W. JONES. A few lines will be noticed in the following

DEPARTMENTS:

Dry Goods.—	Dress Goods in great variety, Black Silks, Poplins, Prints, Grey and Bleached Cottons from 8c., Thibets, Cobourgs and Merinos in all colors, Scarlet and Fancy Flannels, Winceys, Tickings, Linens, &c., &c.
MOURNING GOODS.	Paramattas, Baratheas, Merinos, Crape-Cloths, Victoria and Metz Cords—the newest thing this season,—Black Crapes, Crape Collars, Cuffs, Trimmings, &c.
Millinery.—	MISS JONES attends to this department, as usual. All the latest and most fashionable styles of Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, &c., together with a beautiful selection of Feathers, Flowers, Ladies' Jackets, Mantles, &c., VERY LOW.
Laces.—	Real Laces, black and white, from 40c. up to $3 50 per yd., Silk, Cluney and Valenciennes Laces, Fringes, Trimmings, Gimpings, &c.
Knitted Goods.	Clouds, B. Shawls, Sontags, Nubias, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Jackets, Hoods Scarfs, Sashes, &c.
Tailoring.—	Tweeds, B. Cloths, Miltons, Beavers, Cassimeres, Whitneys, &c. Tailoring as usual on the premises.
Gents' Furnishings.—	Hats and Caps in Cloth and Fur, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Shirts, Hosiery, &c., CHEAPER THAN USUAL.
Furs.—	Ladies' Sets from $4 to $50, Mitts, Collars, &c. Also 4 Bales of Buffalo Robes, cheap.
Groceries.—	A Good Stock always on hand.

W. W. JONES,
Opposite the Anglo-American Hotel.
Belleville, September, 1872.

SMOKERS!

For a Good Smoke Use the

MYRTLE NAVY!

See T. & B. on Each Plug.

Price so Low that All can use it.

Hamilton, September 13th, 1872. 21:3m

Just Received,

A NEW STOCK OF
Beautiful Gilt Cornices,
AT
G. S. TICKELL'S
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

April 11, 1872.

1872. SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1872.
—OF—
WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, &c., &c.

ROSS & DAVIES,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK

50 Hhds. Dowes Ale, bottled, "in prime order,"
Bbls. Dawe's Porter in Quarts and Pints,
Cases Blood's Porter in Quarts and Pints,
Bbls. Guinness's Porter in Quarts and Pints,
Bbls. Chippawa, "Eureka," Old Rye Whiskey,
Bbls. Chippawa Family Proof "old,"
Hennessy's Brandy in Wood and Bottles,
Cases Cherry Brandy,
A few Gallons very old Brandy
De Kuyper Gin in Wood and Bottles,
Old Tom Gin in Wood and Bottles,
Jamaica Spirits,
Scotch Whiskey,
Ginger Wine in Wood and Bottles,
Raspberry Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Strawberry Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Lemon Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Ginger Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Cases of Claret,
Cases Champagne, various brands,
Cases Sparkling Hock,
Sherry Wines of the very best,
Port Wine of the very best,
Mordon's Pure Grape Wine,
Stoughton Bitters,
Orange Bitters,
John Bull Bitters,
Liqueur's "Noyau," "Curacao" and "Creme de Cacao."
All of which are warranted pure and good.

ROSS & DAVIES,
Corner Bridge & Front Sts.
BELLEVILLE, MAY 25, 1872.

SPRING, 1872.

To CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of Carriage Goods, bought before the recent great advance in prices, have just arrived in Stock, and will be found COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. Also

Shelf & Heavy Hardware of Every Description,

At UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.

JAS. GLASS & Co,
March 15th, 1872.

RIVERSIDE
Hair Dressing Parlor

E. CONDON,

WILL RE-OPEN his Hair Dressing Parlor in his

New Building
JUST ERECTED,
NEXT LOWER BRIDGE,

Where he hopes to see all his old friends and any number of new ones.
Belleville, May 21, 1872. d3m wtf

BUY
PHIPPEN & GRAHAM'S
Pearl,
Amber & Star Soaps
The best in the Market.
Belleville, Feb. 7, 1871. d&w:tf

For Sale Cheap,

70 TOWN LOTS.
Apply to
F. McANNANY,
DR. HOPE,
Or to A. R. DOUGLL.
November 5th 1870. 159dA 39wtf

NEW SPRING GOODS!

JUST ARRIVED AT
M. NULTY'S
A consignment of a Bankrupt Stock of
Ready-Made Clothes,
PANTS, VESTS, COATS, &c.

A Special Lot of Silk Hats at $1.50
each, also, FELT HATS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Watches &c.

To be sold at Auction or Private Sale.
ALSO, 1,000 *SHINGLES*.

M. NULTY,
A. B. & C. M.
May 1st, 1872. 12-3m

Trenton Brewery.
XX XXX
PALE ALES,
Porter and Extra Stout,
Bottled Ale & Porter.

MY Bottled XXX Pale Ale and Stout is now in prime condition, and can be obtained in Quarts and Pints, direct from the Brewery, or of my appointed Agents.

HENRY GILL.
THE BREWERY,
Trenton, March 23rd, 1872. d&w

House to Let.

TO Let, a good dwelling house, and a lot of three quarters of an acre, in garden, containing fruit trees, &c. The house is situated in the 9th concession of Thurlow, near the Bethel Church, and a good situation for any kind of business. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

PETER SIMMONS.
Thurlow, Aug. 7th, 1872. w-tf

NEXT OF KIN.

24,717 ADVERTISEMENTS (Gun's Index to) for NEXT OF KIN, CHANCERY HEIRS, and LEGATEES, since 1600—Price 60 cts.

ROBT. BEATY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
24i13t Toronto.



FOR cheap printing go to "The Intelligencer" Office Belleville.

I. WOLEVER,
Merchant Tailor.

FIRST-CLASS STOCK
OF
TWEEDS AND CLOTHS.

J. H. MILLS, Cutter.

BRIDGE STREET,
Two doors East of the Post Office.

House Furnishing
GOODS
AT WARNER BROS.,
CONSISTING OF
Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
All Wool Carpets,
Stair Carpets,
(NEW PATTERNS),
Floor Oil Cloths,
Lace Curtains,
Table Linens,
Towels,
ALL
NEW & CHEAP.

Warner Brothers,
Importer of Dry Goods.

1872.

J. & W. Sutherland

OUR STOCK OF
Spring & Summer Goods

Being now complete, we are offering the largest and best assortment of the most fashionable

COSTUMES OF THE SEASON,

at and under our usually reasonable prices, consisting of

DOLLY VARDEN Repps and Muslins,
Ern Linens, Algerian Grenadenes,
Eaton Stripe Challies and Balernos,
Eaton Nuages and Cambrics,
Poplins, Black and Cold. Lustres,
Prints, &c., &c.

Black Silks, Glacie and Gro Grain

West of England Black Broads,
West of England Doeskins and Cassmers,
Black and Fancy Coatings,
Canadian and Fancy Tweeds,
In great variety.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

The celebrated Lybster Mill and Rosenda'e
GREY COTTONS,
HORROCKSES,
WHITE SHIRTINGS,
And all other celebrated makes—full lines

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.
April 13, 1872.

THE BALANCE OF
R. ELLIOTT'S BANKRUPT
STOCK!

And a Large Assortment of
NEW GOODS,
WILL BE
OFFERED AT GREATER
REDUCTIONS
During the next 30 Days
As the whole must be
CLEARED OUT!
Without Reserve,
AT LESS THAN
FIRST COST!

FOR PRICES, &c., &c.,
CALL AT THE OLD STAND.

WM. JEFFS.
Belleville, June 6th, 1872. 31

JOHN FRANCIS,
COUNTY Surveyor and Inspector of Weights and Measures for East and West Hastings.
Trenton, June 29th, 1872. w22

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1872.

South Renfrew.

The disastrous defeat sustained by the Grits in the late election in South Renfrew, mortified them so exceedingly that, in extenuation of of their disgrace, the old stale cry of "corruption" had once more to be invoked. So loud were their bawlings, that they were finally compelled by public opinion both within and without the Riding, to show their faith in their own statements by their acts. Accordingly, under this pressure, the friends of Mr. for-Lorn McDougall, the defeated Grit candidate, resolved to hold an indignation meeting at Renfrew at the on the 9th, to give further went to their pent-up feelings.

The meeting, after being duly advertised, was held, and resulted in a complete fizzle. A contemporary supplies a racy description, from which we learn that at the commencement of proceedings, no less than forty one persons, consisting chiefly of the rag tag and bobtail of the village, had assembled. At the further end of the Hall were two beer barrels on end, supporting a door as a 'platform,' from which Alexander the great was to harangue the faithful. No Alexander, however, appeared, and the more thirsty of the audience no longer able to restrain themselves began to sniff the air significantly, and to edge up towards the aforesaid beer barrels. Their design was immediately 'twigged,' and the crowd one and all made simultaneous rush for the platform. We have said that the meeting was intended as an Indignation one, but had any doubts been ever entertained as to its character, they would have been immediately dispelled by the howl of mingled rage and disappointment that arose from forty-one drouthy and disconsolate sore-heads when they discovered that the beer barrels were empty? It was an indignation meeting now in earnest, and the providers barmecide feast, believing that 'the better part of valor is discretion,' discreetly and quietly departed by a back entrance.

And thus was brought to a fittingly inglorious conclusion the Grit protest of indignation in South Renfrew.

More Globe Fair Play.

The *Globe's* unenviable reputation for unfair play will not be mended by occurrences during the late election. No matter whom it may slander, it invariably refuses a reply through its columns to the person or corporation traduced. (Except in the case of Sir Hugh Allan, whose $20,000 transaction with Brown will be remembered.) The latest exhibition of this unfairness is as follows: The *Globe* alleged that Mr. Patterson, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Works at Stratford, took an active part on behalf of Mr. Daly in the late election in North Perth; that on the visit of Sir John A Macdonald to the Riding he gave them a half holiday at the expense of the Company, that he sent some of his men to St. Mary's to disturb traitor Wood when speaking; and that he intimidated and coerced the men under his charge to vote for the Government candidate, and all this against the declaration of the Company that they would remain neutral hereafter in politics. Of course, the story was a falsehood from begining to end, and the Grand Trunk employees at Stratford held a meeting on the 9th to denounce it as such. At that meeting the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"We, the workmen employed in the Grand Trunk Railway shops, Stratford, in mass meeting assembled, do emphatically and indignantly deny the truth of the following assertions in the Toronto *Globe*, respecting our esteemed superintendent, Mr. Patterson:—

"1st. That, upon the occasion of the visit of the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. Patterson gave us a holiday. The fact is, we in a body requested him to give us one which he did, but we lost the time.

"2nd. That he sent some or any of us to St. Mary's to disturb Mr. Wood, or any other gentleman.

"3rd. That, during the late political contest, we were in any way influenced, or intimidated, or coerced by him.

"We therefore empower the Chairman of this meeting to forward, on our behalf, a copy of this resolution to the editor of *The Mail*, requesting him as an act of simple justice to ourselves and Mr. Patterson, to courteously oblige us by publishing it in the columns of his valuable paper."

These resolutions were forwarded to the *Globe*; but, true to its character, it has not given them an insertion,. But this is not to be wondered at in a paper which is so blinded by party spleen as to refuse to credit items of news selected from its Conservative contemporaries, while Grit sheets receive credit for all the *Globe* takes from their columns and frequently more.

Political Rumor.

A rumor reaches us from Toronto that George Brown is to re-enter public life immediately, and assume the leadership of his party in the Local Legislature. Accepting this rumor as true, one naturally asks why the self constituted leader of "the party" did not choose a wider field for his ambition in the Commons, rather than to contract his powers in the pent-up Utica of the Ontario House? Perhaps the fact that Sir John Macdonald, Sir George Cartier, Sir Francis Hincks, that terrible Dr. Tupper, and many other talented debaters who "carry too many guns," for cannie Geordie are there to be found, is his reason for sacrificing himself for the sole benefit of this Province. Or it may be that he, believing in the old Scotch proverb "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," prefers the loaves and fishes already secured in Ontario, to "sniffing oats across a fence"—oats which he can never hope to grind in his mill—at Ottawa. And yet, it may be to save his party from the degradation of following an old Tory—a Tory now, as ever in his allegiance to Sir John A. Macdonald—for it is an admitted fact that no man except Scott now left in the present "Patent Combination" has brains enough or influence enough to assume the leadership—that George consents to fill the shoes of one of his henchmen. We trust the rumor is well founded; for we are convinced that it needs but the presence of the overbearing, blundering, blustering Brown in the House to alienate the moderate supporters of the present Cabinet and cause the return to power of the friends of Union and Progress.

Another Falsehood Exposed.

The London *Free Press*, having looked into the facts, thus explodes one of the falsehoods propagated by the *Globe*:

"The deliberate falsehood stated by the *Globe* in saying that the new constituency of Sir F. Hincks contained only sixteen voters has not yet been contradicted. At the last election there was a contest in the constituency, and we find the number of votes polled was two hundred and thirty-nine. Considering the comparatively small interest which the elections excited, the probability is that not one half the whole number of votes were polled, and that there are at least as many votes as the public were led to believe by the leading Clear Grit organ there were souls in the constituency."

Like many another utterance from the same source, it needs but the light of truth to be shed upon it, to cause its falsity to become plainly apparent.

KINGSTON RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Amongst the prize winners at the Kingston Rifle Association were Sergeant Bennett, of the 15th, and Sergeant Marsh, of the 49th. The former, with a score of 34, took the 13th prize of $2 in the All-comers' Match. The latter, who scored 42 in the Association Match, took the 6th prize of $4.

FREE FAIR.—The fourth free fair was held on the market grounds last Thursday. A large amount of produce was exposed for sale, and a considerable number of cattle. The quality of this stock was not such as to attract the attention of local buyers,—chiefly the butchers—the animals not being in fit condition for immediate slaughtering. Askings were high, and in consequence not very many sales were effected. It is intended, before the next fair, to take means to induce the attendance of buyers from Montreal and Toronto, so that farmers need not fear to bring forward their stock on that occasion.

Hon. Archibald McKellar, vs. Truth.

The gentleman whose name heads this article has always been famed for a recklessness in his political character, not at all to be admired, and his last exploit will not in the least detract from the unenviable reputation which he has acquired in Ontario. At the nomination of candidates to represent the county of Monck in the Ontario Legislature, on the 10th Sept., Mr. McKellar, Commissioner of Public Works, and soon to be Premier of Ontario, made a speech which is reported in the *Globe* of the 12th inst. This speech was characteristic of the man, full of low abuse of his opponents, and the Tories in general. Had he confined himself to such clap-trap he might have been allowed to pass unnoticed, but when he deliberately denies the record, it is well that he should be exposed.

This Ontario Minister is reported in the *Globe* to have said:

"Mr. Rykert had stated that he voted to give the Government in 1864 $1,000,000 to spend in fortifications. He could not recollect any such vote being taken, and it was very strange that Mr. Rykert did not produce the names of those who voted on the division.

"Mr. Rykert asked Mr. McKellar, if he did not vote for that grant. Mr. McKellar said he had no recollection of the vote and challenged Mr. Rykert to produce the proof of his having given it. This Mr. Rykert either could or would not do, though Mr. McKellar repeatedly challenged him to do so."

Does any one believe that Mr. McKellar had forgotten his vote upon the granting to the Ministry of the day, $1,000,000, without knowing where a cent of it was to be spent? It so we will refresh his memory. Probably the tricky politician was playing upon the date, as it was in 1865 and not in 1864, but that does not affect the question or principle involved in the least. Finding Mr. Rykert had not the Votes and Proceedings with him, the Grit Minister waxed valiant and challenged Mr. Rykert to prove his charge. Well, we will do it for him. On page 227 of the Journals of 1865 a resolution will be found which reads as follows:

"*Resolved*—That there be granted for the *permanent defence* of the country a sum not exceeding $1,000,000."

On pages 228 and 229 the following amendment will be found:

The Hon Mr. Dorion (Hochelaga) moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. O'Halloran, That all the words after "That," to the end of the question be left out, and the words "the sums already granted for the Militia and for the Volunteer Force employed on the frontier, for the current year, and for the first quarter of the next financial year, exceed $1,000,000 and that this House, whilst declaring that it will always be disposed to grant whatever sums may be necessary to ensure the proper defence of the country, nevertheless believes *that it cannot, without abdicating its right to control the public expenditure, authorize a large expenditure for permanent defences,* until the Government shall have informed this House as to what works of defence are intended to be constructed, *what will be the probable cost of such works, and what is the proportion to be paid by this Province;*" inserted instead thereof.

This amendment was lost, Messrs. George Brown, Alexander Mackenzie, ARCHIBALD McKELLAR and all the lesser lights of the Grit party, voting NAY.

Mr. Dorion's amendment having been lost, the Hon. John Sandfield McDonald moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Scotcherd as follows:

The Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Cornwall) moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Scatcherd, That the words "that while this House is unwilling to refuse its consent to a grant of money for the defence of the country, which has been recommended by the responsible servants of the Crown, it nevertheless desires to express its regret that fuller information has not been afforded to Parliament in explanation of the necessity for such an enormous outlay, which is founded upon a policy, wherein the Provincial Legislature is now called upon for the first time to concur, and which will inevitably entail vast additional burthens upon the country hereafter; and that this House is furthermore of opinion that no portion of the said grant should be expended *until after detailed Estimates, as to the nature and cost of the various works to be undertaken,* shall have been submitted to Parliament;" be added at the end thereof.

In the division list it will be seen that Messrs. George Brown, Alexander McKenzie, Archibald McKELLAR and all their following, voted NAY.

On page 230 is recorded the division upon the second reading of the resolution, and among the YEAS is this same Mr. McKELLAR, and Messrs. George Brown, Alex. McKenzie, and every other Upper Canada Grit in the House. Yet with this record staring him in the face he did not hesitate, in order to gain a momentary triumph, to deny upon a public hustings that he had given such a vote.

In addition to this, it will be found upon page 227 that he voted to grant $2,000,000 to the Ministers of the day "for the completion of the several services of the "Government not otherwise provided for," without asking for any detailed estimates; and when it was declared in an amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. Holton that such a "proceeding tends to subvert the surest "safeguard of the rights and liberties of "the subject, namely, the complete control "over the public expenditure by the representatives of the people,"—the Hon. Archibald McKellar, Commissioner of Public Works, voted Nay. Yet this man and those with whom he works, down to the Arnolds and Leeches of the Grit party, in this county, have been howling for the past few months against their opponents for votes not half so flagrant as their own. Such has been, and such is Gritism.

Disingenuous.

Our querulous friend of the *Hastings Chronicle*, has, since the election, got the member for North Hastings on the brain, and seems determined to do something desperate. Three weeks ago he made certain statements relative to the movements of Mr. Bowell, which the INTELLIGENCER pronounced untrue, and asked to have them corrected. Instead of doing this in a square and manly way, the correction was worse than the charge, because it insinuated that if Mr. Bowell had not gone to Perth he had "probably broken his engagement," as that "perhaps would come easiest to him." We did not notice this disingenuous reply, but let it pass for what it was worth. Not satisfied with having insinuated a dishonorable act, the same writer returns to the subject in the last *Chronicle*, and after quoting certain announcements made in the Perth local papers, says, "even supposing Mr. Bowell did break his engagement evidently made," etc. We wish our friend to understand distinctly, that Mr. Bowell did not break any engagement with the people of Perth, or any one else, in connection with that election, for the simple reason that he never made any. It would be just as well for men when commenting upon the conduct of others, not to judge them by themselves, as it does not follow that because the writer in the *Chronicle* has no regard for his own word or engagements, others are like him.

If it would be any gratification to the *Chronicle*, to know, and if it fancies it can make any point out of it, we respectfully inform it, that Mr. Bowell would have been only too happy, had it been in his power, to assist Mr. Kidd, in defeating his Grit opponent, as he did Mr. Dormer in South Victoria; but not being ubiquitous, it was impossible for him to be in two places at the same time.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—We notice that Dr. C. S. Hamilton has returned from attending the Dominion Medical Association, which has just closed its annual session in Montreal. Many points of interest to the profession were taken up and discussed in a friendly manner. The meeting opened on Wednesday, the 11th, and on Thursday the medical gentlemen of Montreal entertained those of the profession visiting them, at the St. Lawrence Hall. Everything passed off pleasantly. The next meeting will be held in St. John, N. B.

CHARACTERISTIC.—The *Globe* has been forced, by the weight of public opinion, to insert the resolutions passed by the Grand Trunk workmen at Stratford relative to the conduct of their Superintendent, Mr. Patterson, during the late Commons election in North Perth. It still, however, sticks to its original assertion, declaring that its information was based on the best authority, also meanly insinuating that the men passed the resolutions to serve Mr. Patterson from dismissal, and that "the minority who voted for Mr. Daly under Mr. Patterson's pressure, would, of course, be as much afraid to oppose the resolutions as they were to vote for Mr. Redford." Such a base insinuation is worthy of the journal which ignores the ordinary code of morals and has apparently erected for itself an eleventh commandment, which it delights to honor, namely, "tell a lie and stick to it."

*Presentation to Rev. A. H. Baldwin, B. A.

Some time ago, it becoming known that the Rev. Arthur H. Baldwin, B. A., formerly Curate of St. Thomas' Church, in this town, was about to remove hence to a larger field of labor in Toronto, it was determined by several of his parishioners to present him with a testimonial and an address expressive of their affection for himself and wife, and appreciative of their unwearying labors for the benefit of the poor of the town. Accordingly, a subscription was taken up amongst the members of the congregation of St. Thomas', to which also certain friends of other denominations contributed. The teachers and children attending the Sunday School also raised a subscription for the purchase of a testimonial to be presented on their behalf. At meetings of the subscribers to the testimonials, it was resolved to procure from English manufacturers a silver tea and coffee service, together with a case of handsome silver knives and forks as the articles to be presented to the Rev. gentleman.

The articles ordered were received a short time ago, and their beautiful appearance gave entire satisfaction to the donors. The silver service is a very handsome article of plate of the value of $300, beautifully ornamented, and bearing the following inscription neatly engraved:—

Presented to the
REV. ARTHUR H. BALDWIN, B. A.,
By a number of his friends and parishioners,
St. Thomas' Church, Belleville, as a
token of their love and affection.
July, 1872.

The presentation of the testimonial from the congregation took place at Mrs. Murney's on Tuesday evening, 10th inst. Hon. Geo. Sherwood, County Judge, presented the testimonial on behalf of the donors, also reading an address, beautifully illuminated on parchment by J. D. Evans, Esq., which was as follows:

To the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, B. A.:

We, a number of your friends, members of the congregation of St. Thomas' Church, *and others,* beg to present to you a silver teaset as a mark of our love and respect for you.

Your invariable kindness, constant attention to the sick and poor, and your unremitting exertions and disregard of self in all matters of duty are held by us in the highest estimation.

We sincerely regret your departure from among us, and humbly trust that the Almighty will bless and fructify your further efforts in the cause of our holy religion, and we hope that the same feelings of love and friendship now existing between you and us may be engendered quickly and always continue between you and your new flock.

We beg that you will convey to Mrs. Baldwin our kind regards, with a wish for her future health and happiness.

E. Harrison, F. McAnnany, W. C. Nunn, W. Dickinson, P. W. Gillum, W. Crowther, F. C. Ridley, George Sherwood, T. C. Wallbridge, E. Wills, E. Holden, J. J. B. Weller, E. R. Benjamin, Thos. Wills, Edward Chandler, R. H. LeVesconte, D. E. Burdett, Morgan Jellett, W. H. Scott, H. Friend, H. E. Filliter, R. Stewart, M. D., S. T. Green, G. W. Ranney, Job Lingham, J. P. Thomas, L. H. Henderson, James H. Hambly, W. F. Ponton, Jas. Glass, James Corby, Julia Evans, W. H. Wallbridge, R. C. Hulme, Geo. A. Simpson, A. Ellis, Jas. D. Evans, Jas Canniff, I. B. Warner, J. H. Warner, J. J. Harrison, P. H. Hambly, Samuel Ross, C. W. Bell, T. Kelso, J. W. Dunett, Jas. Crang, W. P. Niles, E. Dupont, C. J. Starling, D. Ockerman, J. A. Phippen, P. S. Barnston, Geo. Wallbridge, R. J. N. Davies, Jas. H. Simpson, Herbert Greaves, E. Harrison, jr., D. B. Robertson, Sarah Howard, R. P. Jellett, N. B. Falkiner, Isabella Benjamin, William Hope.

Belleville, Sept. 10th, 1872.

REPLY.

Mr. Baldwin, who appeared much affected by the kindness of his friends, read the following reply:—

My Dear Friends,—Allow me most heartily to thank you for the very beautiful present which you have now made me, on the occasion of my leaving this Parish for another.

You all know, however, that the very being thanked for any work makes the work itself appear as nothing, and so it is with myself at this present time. Your love, evinced by this exquisite present, only makes me wish that I had labored ten-fold that I might be more worthy of your generosity.

There is, however, an intense pleasure in the fact that there is One who will abundantly reward you, for your love to me. His unworthy messenger.

It will also be a pleasure to you to know how much you have this day strengthened my hands in my labors in a new parish, and how often I shall go forth refreshed by your liberality, in that sacred cause to which I have been called.

As outward circumstances either elevate or depress the mind, I trust this occasion will ever stimulate me to labor with every power which God may give me in the cause of Christ.

Wishing you every blessing under those who now have the spiritual charge over you, I would again state with my lips what shall ever be the unfailing feeling of my heart—my thankfulness to you all.

I shall have great pleasure in conveying to Mrs. Baldwin your kind wishes and remembrances.

Believe me,
My Dear Friends,
Ever Faithfully and
affectionately yours,
ARTHUR H. BALDWIN.

The second presentation, on behalf of the teachers and scholars of the Sunday School, took place at Mrs. B. F. Davy's on Wednesday evening, 11th inst. The article presented was a fine case of silver knives and forks, inscribed as follows:—"Presented to the Rev. Arthur H. Baldwin by the Teachers and Scholars of St. Thomas' Church Sunday School, as a token of their love, July, 1872." A number of the subscribers were present, and Jas. W. Dunnett, Esq., having been deputed to do so, presented the testimonial, reading at the same time the following

ADDRESS.

To Rev. A. H. Baldwin, B. A.:

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—We, the Teachers and Scholars of St. Thomas' Church Sunday School, desire to present to you the accompanying testimonial as a slight mark of our love and esteem. We cannot cease to regret deeply your departure from our midst, neither will we soon forget the debt of gratitude we owe you for your zealous and unremitting labors for the prosperity of the School with which we are connected. Your unceasing labors during the four years of your ministration amongst us, in the Master's cause, your earnest and never tiring zeal, whether in the work of the Church, among the poor, or at the bedside of the sick and dying, has been such as not only to endear you personally to each and all of us, but we rejoice to say has made you beloved, respected and esteemed by a very large number of the citizens, irrespective of class or denomination. We earnestly pray that the Lord in His goodness will bless and prosper both yourself and Mrs. Baldwin in that portion of His vineyard in which you are now laboring.

ST. THOMAS' SUNDAY SCHOOL, }
Belleville, Sept. 11th, 1872. }
Signed on behalf of the Sunday School.

Cinderella P. Davy, Elizabeth J. Dunnett, Sarah Howard, Hannah P. Davy, Rosa Corby, Annie Corby, Kate Roles, Henrietta Ponton, Maggie Canniff, Mary Canniff, Bella Grier, Ida Hope, Edith Hope, Fannie Wilkins, J. W. Dunnett, Henry Whish, Edward Harrison, W. Stamford, W. R. Barber, J. W. Foster, Jno. Irwin, W. Clark, Fred. H. Evans.

In response to the address Mr. Baldwin read the following

REPLY.

My dear Fellow-workers and Scholars,—

To thank you as you ought to be thanked is, I feel, utterly beyond my power. To know that you took an interest in me, as a fellow laborer, were a pleasure indeed, but what can I say for this exhibition of your love? The progress of the school and its promise for the future were in themselves a source of pleasure sufficient for myself.

It was once weak, indeed, without one man as a teacher, so that the whole burthen of the work fell on a few, but kind and devoted women. There was no library, no Sunday School paper, and even the singing was almost confined to the teachers. Since then the change has been great—teachers have come forward—a library has been obtained—a paper is distributed, and the singing, thanks to the kindness of Dr. Palmer, has greatly improved.

Surely this is reward enough for any of us who are lovers of the good work—but in my case you have exceeded the bounds, and added to my joy excessively by this testimonial of your love, which will ever speak to me—not of *my* work, but of *your* goodness.

By adding more, I could not express what I wish, so I will only thank you most heartily for your useful and beautiful present, in which I know I shall be as heartily joined by Mrs. Baldwin, whom you so kindly mention with myself.

Believe me,
My dear fellow-laborers and scholars,
Your affectionate brother in Christ.
ARTHUR H. BALDWIN.

It affords us much satisfaction to chronicle these presentations to a gentleman in every way worthy of the esteem and affection of his friends, and of this community generally, where the deeds of charity of himself and his amiable consort to the poor and needy will not soon be forgotten. As a characteristic incident in the career of Mr. Baldwin, a friend informs us that the Rev. gentleman, on leaving a Charge in England, was presented by his parishioners with a purse containing £75, to which he added £25, and expended the whole sum on a handsome stained glass memorial window, which he presented to the Church which he had left.

We trust that he will meet with much success in the extensive parish to which he has transferred himself—that of All Saint's, Toronto.

For the Intelligencer.

Mr. Carman's Sixth Letter.

MR. EDITOR.—It is not my intention to follow Mr. Carman through all his meanderings, but to confine myself more particularly to Belleville. Mr. Carman lays great stress on "The iniquitous farce of (Mr. Wilkinson's) publicly reading some sixty (just 57) of them out of the Wesleyan Church, a Church of which they never had acknowledged themselves members for a minute." Mr. Wilkinson in his evidence states: "It was in the early part of September, 1834, that he (Reynolds) finally withdrew. A few days afterwards, on returning from a country appointment on a Sabbath evening, witness learned that six of Mr. Bird's class had withdrawn. Mr. Harris withdrew on the following Tuesday night, Mr. Bickford, on withdrawing, addressed the meeting to this effect: 'It is no hasty step, I have made up my mind upon mature reflection,'" and upon these withdrawals, together with others, Mr. Wilkinson read over their names from the pulpit and said "these persons are no longer members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church," so that others might know who had withdrawn. As to "*E. Walsworth*," I learn she was an American lady stopping at Mr. Bickford's, her parents living in the States; further I have no knowledge of the person, nor can I by any means bring her name to my recollection. Mr. Carman may put this error down against his, about E. P. Bosely's evidence.

I shall not go over that part of Mr. Carman's letter which speaks of Stephen Gilbert nor of Mr. Reynolds or Albert Taylor's letters to Mr. Roblin; the facts are before the public, and if Mr. Carman can *twist* or *turn* them to prove his case, he is welcome to do so.

Mr. Carman states "it will be remembered that we are now considering the case of the Belleville Societies, which, in constitutional protest, petition and consequent delay, was peculiar." Mr. C. has shown no proof of any petition that I know of, except the one got up in June, 1834, for Mr. Davidson's removal. If he has any other from Belleville let him produce it, and as to those "others he named who revolted at once," &c., no further proofs than Mr. Carman's statements have yet been given. If such evidence could have been given satisfactorily, why was it not produced in the Belleville Church case? Surely the prosecutors put forth their best evidence on that occasion, and as the trial took place in 1837, the plaintiffs in the case must have known the *names who revolted at once,* they being fresh in their memory, much better than Mr. Carman can at this late date.

Mr. Carman states: "Mr. Flint springs with great satisfaction upon the letter in the *Guardian* five months after the union, in which Mr. Reynolds gives an account of the meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society; now aside from the fact that all these steps were under the protest and the petition and awaiting the day of promised alteration and redress." Will Mr. Carman produce that wonderful "*petition*" or a copy of it, as well as a copy of that more wonderful protest, which I never heard of, being a member of the Missionary, and Leaders' Board as well as Messrs. Reynolds, Bickford, Selden, Bird, Dame and others? Surely some one of those who remained Wesleyans at that time would have known of these *wonderful documents.* Why were they not produced in court as evidence? The only petition I heard of was the one against Mr. Davidson, to have him removed from the Belleville station. See extract from Mr. Bosely's evidence.

Mr. Carman states, "If he will look in the same *Guardian* Mr. Flint will find another letter from the same John Reynolds, in which he says, "We are *decidedly opposed* to the resolutions; and therefore passed a vote at our meeting (held in this place 10th January last) *that we could not willingly consent to or comply with them, we prefer the old rules.*" Mr. Carman does not state what "*resolutions* or *rules*" but leaves his readers to believe it was the "*rules*" respecting the Union, whereas it was not so. It was the Local Preachers' resolutions and rules, as adopted by three-fourths of the Quarterly Conferences, composed of the Ministers in charge, his Colleague, if he had one, (and the Local Preachers, Stewards and Leaders being laymen in office), but why not give the whole of Mr. Reynolds, letter which explains itself and is as follows:

"BELLEVILLE, Feb. 11th, 1834.

"DEAR BROTHER,—On looking over the last *Guardian*, I was not a little surprised that you should identify Brother Lockwood as the organ of the Local Preachers in this district; not but that he may be capable of acting as our representative, yet I think my local brethren will bear me out in saying that he never was authorized by us to act as such.

"It is very possible that he may differ a little from his brethren in some points, which I believe is common with all bodies of men both in Church and State, but as to the general principle I think we all agree. We are decidedly opposed to the Resolutions and therefore passed a vote at our meeting [held in this place 10th of Jan. last,] that we could not willingly consent to, or comply with them—We prefer the old rules.

"By giving the above a place in the *Guardian* you will very much oblige your old friend and Brother,

'[Signed] JOHN REYNOLDS."

In reply to the letter of Mr. Lockwood, (an ordained preacher who located in 1811, and was living at Brighton,) in the *Guardian* of Feb. 5th, 1834, on the subject of the Local Preachers resolutions and to which letter Mr. Reynolds refers. The Editor remarks as follows: "We have also stated *explicitly* some weeks since, and now repeat it, that the resolutions which have been adopted by two thirds of the Quarterly Meetings were not considered by a single preacher as implied in the articles of union with the British Conference—were never so adopted by the Conference—were not mentioned or suggested in England, or by any member of the British Conference—and might have been adopted or not by the Quarterly Meetings without in the least interfering with the Union."

It will be seen that the Local Preachers resolutions were the trouble, and Mr. Reynolds' letter of 30th June, 1834, addressed to Mr. Roblin, and which has been already published establishes the fact, and any other application by Mr. Carman is most unfair, for if Mr. Reynolds did not accept the Union as an accomplished fact, and consider himself a preacher under the jurisdiction of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. What right had he to complain of the "*Rules.*" If he did not belong to the Wesleyan Church the resolutions could not have any power over him. Mr. Carman's *suppose* this and *suppose* that, and the other thing has nothing to do with the quession at issue, which is: Is the present M. E. Church the same Church as in 1828. I say no, she is not.

Mr. Carman's seventh letter will next command attention.

Yours &c.,
BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, 9th Sept. 1872.

WEST MIDDLESEX.—The Ottawa *Free Press* says: We learn, from the best authority, that Mr. Ross, the member elect for West Middlesex, will probably be unseated on a protest, his qualifications not being sufficiently large to meet the requirements of the law.

WORTH TRYING.—If pegged boots are occasionally dressed with petroleum between the soles and upper leather they will not rip. If the soles of boots and shoes are dressed with petroleum they will resist wet and wear well. The pegs, it is said, are not affected by dryness after being well saturated with the liquid.

DAILY BOAT.

Belleville, Picton & Kingston.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER



"ROCHESTER,"

CAPT. R. CRAWFORD,

LEAVING Belleville EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted) at FIVE o'clock, A. M., for Picton, Kingston, and intermediate ports, arriving at Kingston about 12 o'clock.

Returning leaves Kingston every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:30 o'clock, arriving at Belleville about 10:30 P. M., connecting there with G. T. R. R. Trains East and west.

FARE.

From Belleville to Kingston,	Cabin,	$1 25
" " " "	Deck,	80
" " " "	Return,	1 75

Persons wishing to combine business with pleasure, can by taking the ROCHESTER have ample time in Kingston, and return the same afternoon.

Excursions and Pic-nic Parties to the Lake on the Mountain, and other favorite pleasure resorts, arranged for at accommodating rates. Also, Family Excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

Freights and passage to and from Montreal in connection with the Royal Mail Line of Lake and River Steamers.

This Steamer now makes better connections at Kingston than at any time previously. She offers the only opportunity of connecting with the boat for Cape Vincent at 12.30, P. M., and trains of the same day on the Watertown and Rome Railroad for Albany, New York, &c.

Connections with the Mail Line Boats for Oswego daily at 6 P. M., and Toronto and Hamilton at 5 30 P. M.; with trains going East on G. T. R. at 1. 25 P. M., and with Ottawa steamers every Tuesday and Friday afternoon.

Mail Steamers leave Kingston for Montreal every morning at 5.30.

W. H. CAMPBELL & CO., Agents.

☞ Carriages and Cabs always in attendance at Belleville, Picton and Kingston.

Belleville, June 11, 1872.



Steam to Liverpool,

Londonderry and Glasgow.

Passengers booked through to London, Birmingham, Manchester, Paris, Hamburgh, &c.

ALLAN LINE.

THE first-class Clyde built iron steamships of the Allan Line, (carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will be despatched from Quebec as follows:—For Liverpool, calling at Loch Foyle (for Derry).

FROM QUEBEC.

Moravian	7th September.
Scandinavian	14th "
Hibernian	21st "
Prussian	28th "
Nestorian	5th October.
Polynesian	12th "
Moravian	19th "
Sarmatian	26th "
Hibernian	2nd November.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Via Quebec, Belleville to Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin from $78 00 to $88 00, according to position of sleeping cabin.

Steerage, which includes a plentiful supply of well cooked provisions, served by the ship's steward's $29.50.

GLASGOW LINE.

FROM QUEBEC.

(For Glasgow direct.)

St. David,	on or about	5th	September.
Corinthian,	do	12th	do
St. Patrick,	do	19th	do
Sweden,	do	26th	do
St. Andrew,	do	3rd	October.
Manitoban,	do	10th	do

Cabin passage from Belleville to Glasgow, $68.00. Intermediate, $48.00. Steerage, $28.50. Return tickets at reduced rates.

The last train, with the Canadian Mails, leaves Toronto every Friday morning at 5:37 o'clock, passing Belleville at 11.15 a. m.

An experienced Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

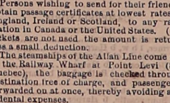
Berth not secured until paid for.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. (When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.

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J. W. THOMPSON,
Agent, Allan Line,
Canadian Express Office,
May, 1872. Belleville.



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BETWEEN

London, Quebec and Montreal.

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Composed of the following first-class powerful Iron Steamships:

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THAMES,	*NIGER,*
MEDWAY,	*TWEED,*
NILE,	*SEVERN,*
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THE Steamers of this line are intended to sail weekly as follows during the season of navigation of 1872, to and from

London, Quebec and Montreal,

(Calling at PLYMOUTH outwards for passengers and leaving that Port every Friday.)

FROM LONDON.
EVERY WEDNESDAY.

FROM QUEBEC.
MEDWAY, Thursday, 19th September.
SCOTLAND, do 26th do

Rates of Passage from Quebec to London:

CABIN	$60
STEERAGE	24

FROM BELLEVILLE TO LONDON:

Cabin	$ 68 00
Cabin (Return Ticket)	117 15
Second Class	28 50
Second Class (Return Ticket)	57 00

FROM LONDON TO BELLEVILLE:

Cabin	$82 15
Second Class	34 50

Certificates issued to parties desirous of bringing out their friends.

Through Bills of Lading issued on the Continent and in London, for all parts of Canada, and in the United States, to Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago and other points in the West.

For freight or passage apply to Temperleys, Carter & Darke, 21 Billiter Street, London; Wilcocks & Weekes, Barbican, Plymouth; Ross & Co., Quebec; David Shaw, Montreal; Or for passage to

W. A. SHEPARD,
Intelligencer Office,
Feb. 28, 1872. Belleville.

FELONS

ON THE

Hands or Fingers Cured!

AT THE

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Without a Surgical or Medical operation.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

Jewelry	at the $1.00 Store	
Chains	do	do
Rings	do	do
Bracelets	do	do
Lockets	do	do
Casters	do	do
Knives	do	do
Forks	do	do
Spoons	do	do
Violins	do	do
Concertinas	do	do
Chignons	do	do
Fancy Goods	do	do
Stationery	do	do
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

Belleville, March 26th, 1872. d&w

MARRIAGE.

BLANK RETURNS of Marriage for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

Dougall & Clute,

BARRISTER, Attorneys and Solicitors, &c. OFFICE over Hambly's "Apothecaries Hall," Front Street, Belleville.
A. R. DOUGALL. R. C. CLUTE.
d&w:tf.

E. Baldwin Fraleck, B. A.,

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

Geo. D. Dickson,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., &c.,
BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE.
N. B.—Patents obtained in Canada and the United States.

MacLellan & MacLellan,

BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c.
Office—Front Street, Belleville.
A. L. MACLELLAN. DUNCAN MACLELLAN.

Alex. Robertson,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notarie Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street, D&W

Henderson & Henderson,

BARRISTER, Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c.
Office in Victoria Buildings, Front street, Belleville.
G. E. HENDERSON. F. G. A. HENDERSON
D315W.ly.

N. B. Falkiner,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office over L. W. Yeomans & Co's Drug Store, Belleville, Sept. 6, 1870. w20

Patrick M. Nulty,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—In Jones' Building, Belleville.

S. B. Burdett,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c.
OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

Ross, Bell & Holden,

BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
HON. JNO. ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN
1D6m Wtf

Lazier & Lazier,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,

BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Flint & Robertson,

BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON
December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,

COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

J. Parker Thomas,

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

PHYSICIANS.

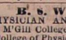
Dr. Tracy,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office and Residence—Two doors east of the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel Campbell, M. D. C. M.,

GRADUATE of the University of McGill and Licentiate of the Medical Council of Ontario, Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur. ☞ Special attention paid to diseases of Women and Children.
Office and residence on Water St., opposite the School House, Shannonville, Ont. 17:3m

George W. Walker, L. D. S.,



SURGEON DENTIST, FRONT ST., Belleville. OFFICE,—Directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon. 48

C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C. M.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Graduate of the University of McGill College, Montreal. Also Coroner for the County. ☞RESIDENCE—ROSLIN.
January 5th, 1870. 47

B. S. Willson, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Graduate of M'Gill College, Montreal. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Q. Late Apothecary in the Montreal General Hospital.
RESIDENCE—Stirling. 36

Dr. Higinbotham,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf 130-1w

G. H. Boulter, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

MISCELLANEOUS.

Richard Harper,

CONVEYANCER, Accountant, Customs Broker, Commission, Real Estate and Insurance Agent. Special and strict attention paid to posting and collecting Accounts.
OFFICE—Next door to Post Office, Belleville. 287:1y 8:tf

JOHN D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
ENGINEER,
and SURVEYOR.

MR. EVANS is prepared to furnish Plans, Specifications, Bills of Materials, and Estimates for Buildings of every description, Hydraulic Structures, Bridges, &c.
Drawings, Specifications, &c., of inventions prepared, and Patents applied for.
Office in the Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street.
Belleville, July 2, 1870. 52:d&w

J. R. Tait,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., &c., &c., L'Amable, P. O., Hastings Road, Ont. 11

James Reid,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Thomas Wills,

COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Apothecaries Hall,

BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentiate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) who will always be in attendance for that purpose.

Pitceathly & Kelso,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. Wtf

Money to Lend.

Money Money.

ANY QUANTITY of Money to lend on easy terms.
GEO. D. DICKSON,
Barrister,
Bogart's Buildings, Bridge Street.
Belleville, June, '71. 16:tf

MONEY TO LEND

AT 8 PER CENT.
LAZIER & LAZLIER,
Dominion Buildings,
Opposite Post Office.
Belleville, 17th April, 1869. 10-1y

MONEY TO LOAN

ON Mortgage (Real Estate) Security, at 8 per cent per annum.
P. M. NULTY,
Barrister.
Belleville, 6th Oct., 1869. 34-tf

MONEY TO INVEST,

UPON Easy terms.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,

ON EASY TERMS.
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office—Above Elliott's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. w31n49

Money to Loan.

PRIVATE Funds to Loan on first-class Mortgage Security, in sums from $100 upwards. Interest 8 per cent per annum, payable at the end of each half year. Principal payable at the end of the term or in instalments to suit the borrower. Apply to
E. B. FRALECK,
Barrister, &c.
☞OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

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BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

BRIDGE STREET, ... BELLEVILLE.

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

BRIDGEWATER

New Cash Store.

THE New Store at Bridgewater is now opened upon Strictly Cash Terms. A splendid New Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,

GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.,

Is offered for sale at unusually low prices for Cash.

Cotton Yarn 7s 6d per Bunch; Goderich Salt 10s 6d per bbl.; London Tea Cups and Saucers, 1s per set; Patent Pails 1s each; Telegraph Matches 10d per Box; Nails 4 cts per lb, or 28lbs for 5s.

TEAS, SUGARS,

And all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices. Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so.

The Old Store,

is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

BILLA FLINT.

Bridgewater, Dec. 28, 1870. 4

WESTWARD HO.

Vermont Central Steamers,

N. T. CO.

Daily Line of 21 First Class Powerful Upper Cabin Steamers, leaving Ogdensburg every day, (Sundays excepted,) for

OSWEGO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THESE Steamers have large Cabins and State Rooms, amply and neatly furnished, for First Class Passengers. Also, Second Cabins, with cooking stoves, wood, light, berths and comfortable accommodation for passengers and families who may wish to furnish their own provisions and bedding.

Passengers and Families can embark with their teams, luggage, stock, &c., and land together, without disturbance or transhipment, at their port of destination, thus avoiding the great inconvenience of many changes, delays, and expenses of other routes. Every effort will be made to add to the comfort of passengers, and continue the established reputation of this Line, as the cheapest and Best Route West.

Freight taken via this line to all points West, at the lowest rates. 100 lbs. of baggage free to each passenger.

The new Upper Cabin steamer *Picton* will connect with this Line three times a week at Oswego.

It is for the interest of every traveller, especially families moving West, to see the Agents of this Line before purchasing their Tickets.

Through Tickets at the VERY LOWEST RATES to all points West, North and South-West, for sale by

W. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents—Office at Wharf.
Belleville, April 30th, 1872. 12

HAMILTON

AGRICULTURAL WORKS!

L. D. SAWYER & Co.

Manufacturers of Reapers, Mowers, Threshing Machines, &c.

TO THE FARMERS OF THIS SECTION

WE take great pleasure in tendering you our sincere thanks for the very liberal support you have accorded us in the past, and to express a hope, by manufacturing good and substantial Implements, and by fair and honest dealing, to merit, not a continuance only, but a large increase of trade from farmers throughout the country. We offer our machines on their merits only, and are quite satisfied to abide by the results of the most critical comparison of their capabilities when brought into competition with those of other makers.

We believe all articles of our make to be as good as any, and superior to most others manufactured in the country, and ask no man to buy from us till he has satisfied himself by inquiry among those who have used our implements and by personal examination, that for simplicity, strength, durability, lightness of draught, proper adjustment of parts, excellence of materials, and first-class workmanship, these implements will compare favorably with any others offered for sale in the whole Dominion of Canada. Our Warranty accompanies every machine, and that alone guarantees the purchaser against any loss by inferior or defective articles. We would respectfully invite purchasers to call on our Agent, Mr. G. A. LANDON, before ordering elsewhere.

G. A. LANDON, L. D. SAWYER & Co.,
Agent, Stirling, Ont. Hamilton, Ont
Stirling, Aug. 22, 1872. Wtf



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Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia S. S. Co.

RATES OF CABIN PASSAGE:

New York to Liverpool or Queenstown .... $ 75 & $100
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A reduction made for return tickets

STEERAGE PASSENGER RATES:

New York to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, or Londonderry $30
New York to London (rail from Liverpool) $35
Children under 12 half fare, under 1 free.
Further particulars can be obtained from
MORGAN JELLETT,
Agent at Belleville.

BROWN'S

ENGINE & AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

(*ESTABLISHED* 1846,)

BELLEVILLE, ONT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

OHIO & BUCKEYE

MOWER AND REAPER,

WITH

DODGE'S SELF-RAKE,

—:0:—

WE invite the Farmers of this and adjoining Counties to inspect our COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER before ordering from other manufacturers. Having secured the latest design of *TILTING ATTACHMENT,* and *GROUT'S PATENT TABLE HOISTER,* we are prepared to furnish for the Harvest of 1872, a MACHINE, which, for convenience and practical utility cannot be surpassed.

THRESHING MACHINES.

The valuable improvements we have from time to time effected in our *CLEANERS,* including *PATENT SHAKING RAKE* in *FANNING MILL* and attachment for *SIDE CARRIERS,* have been duly appreciated, and *MACHINES* of our manufacture are now taking preference over all others, wherever introduced.

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To our already valuable assortment we have secured the right to manufacture the celebrated *PATENT MAPLE LEAF PLOW,* highly recommended by *SCIENTIFIC* and *AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.*

Horse Powers,
Agricultural Engines,
Portable and Stationary Engines,
Boilers,
Quartz Mills,
Amalgamating Pans,
Mill Machinery, &c., &c.

The business of our establishment is the largest in this section of the Province, and we have a complete assortment of Engine and Machinery Patterns, embracing the latest and most approved designs.

REPAIRS

To *ENGINES* and all kinds of *MACHINERY* promptly and efficiently performed at reasonable prices.

☞ Cash Paid for Old Iron.

G. & J. BROWN.
Belleville, April 25, 1872. 11:6m

FOR SALE

LOT No. 12, 14th Concession, Township of Rawdon, 200 Acres.
ANDREW THOMSON,
Belleville
Belleville, April 10, '71.

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Over Tickell's Furniture Store.



ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
GARMENTS
MADE
TO MEASURE
Also Cutting done on short notice.
All work WARRANTED or no pay.
JOHN W. BROWN
Sept. 7th 1865.

REMOVAL.

John McKeown

HAS removed his

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,

Two doors North, to the shop lately occupied by Mr. C. V. Bogart, where he will be happy to meet all his old customers and a thousand new ones.

March 16th, '71. d279 5:w



Proclaim the Glad Tidings!

THAT the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills, of the Eminent Indian *Medicine-Man,* Dr. Low-Josephus, of the Great Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is working the most marvellous and astonishing Cures the World ever heard of. Never in the annals of Canadian Medical History has such success attended the introduction of any medicine heretofore.

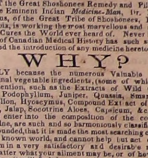
WHY?

SIMPLY because the numerous Valuable active medicinal vegetable ingredients, (some of which we will mention, such as the Extracts of Wild Cherry Bark, Podophyllum, Juniper, Quassia, Smartweed, Dandelion, Hyoscymus, Compound Extract of Colocynth, Jalap, Socotrine Aloes, Capsicum, &c., &c.) which enter into the composition of the combined medicine, are such and so harmoniously classified and compounded, that it is made the most searching curative in the known world, and cannot help but act on the system in a very satisfactory and desirable manner. No matter what your ailment may be, or of how long standing, it will find the spot and astonish you by the rapid manner in which you are restored to perfect health and full vigor.

This medicine is pleasant and safe to take and are warranted, and may positively be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., &c., as well as Scrofula, the various skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the Third Stage of Consumption. Further information with full directions for using the Great Shoshonees Remedy & Pills, and containing Testimonials and Certificates of Cures, can be obtained by securing the Treatise, the Hand-book, or the Almanac and Circulars from any respectable Druggist in the Dominion—free.

Price of Remedy in Large Pint Bottles, $1.00.

PILLS, PER BOX, 25 CTS.



CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

SMITHFIELD.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, ESQ.—This is to certify that about three years ago I became afflicted with Bronchitis, which lasted about eighteen months. I was so afflicted for the want of breath that it was very difficult for me to speak, and in the night time frequently throwing the clothes off and raising in the bed to keep from strangling. I tried three of the most eminent physicians in the County of Northumberland for about a year without receiving any benefit; in fact, I continued getting worse all the time. At last I was advised to try the Great Shoshonees Remedy. I bought a bottle and took it, and when it was about finished I began to feel a little better. I continued to use it until I had taken three bottles, when to my surprise I found that I was as well as ever I had been previous to my illness, and have been so ever since.

JOHN SILVER.

Sworn before me, at Smithfield, this 6th day of April, A. D. 1870.

J. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Wonderful Cure of Lung Disease.

BROOKLIN, April 5th, 1870.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, ESQ.,—SIR,—This is to certify that my wife was very low with Lung Disease. The Doctor had given her up. He said her lungs were tubercled, and medicine could not help her. As a last resort, I purchased a bottle of the Great Shoshonees Remedy. At the expiration of two days, her symptoms were decidedly better. She continued to improve so rapidly, that by the time she had taken one bottle she was able to sit up. By the continuance of the remedy she was perfectly restored to health.

You may publish the facts for the benefit of those similarly afflicted.

T. C. BROWN,
Episcopal Methodist Minister.

Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAMES,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF WOMEN,

IS treating successfully all Chronic Diseases of a difficult nature, such as Epilepsy or falling Fits, Scrofula, Consumption, Catarrh, Dropsy, Heart Diseases, Liver Diseases, and Diseases of Women and Children. Cancers cured without cutting and little pain, Sore Legs, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.

Errors of youth, premature decay and all the effects of the indiscretions of youth. The afflicted that cannot obtain relief from other sources are particularly invited to call and see him.

Office, Neilson's Hall, Front Street Belleville.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIF

Insurance Company

CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed

£1,000,000.

Annual Income exceeds £500,000

AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
GEO. D. DICKSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN



STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.

A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.

☞Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville

Belleville. April 2nd. 1863.

The Intelligencer

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

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Six to ten lines, first insertion,	0.70
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Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to ensure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions, inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER" Office has been renewed with every variety and style of Type which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices.

☞All Letters addressed to the Publisher must be *Pre-Paid* or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

The Intelligencer.

Let there be Harmony in things Essential, Liberality in things not Essential, Charity in all.

VOLUME 38. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS. ONTARIO, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1872. NUMBER 33.

For the Intelligencer.

Canadian Rain Storm after long Drought.

BY SUSANNA MOODIE.

Hark the rain! the welcome rain!
Is rushing down amain,
Like a headlong torrent bounding;
Sending up a voice of mirth
To greet the gasping earth.
Through the leafy forest sounding—
Now rattling on the roofs,
Now dashing on the pane,
Like the tramp of many hoofs
It scours along the plain,—
There's nothing under Heaven
Like the charge of the rain.

Now in murmurs soft it swells,
Like the chime of fairy bells;
Tinkling, dropping, splashing—
On the mossy stones below,
Now through field and forest dashing
In unchecked overflow.
Now it pauses—all is still,
Dear Nature holds her breath—
The night is dark as death,
And you hear the swollen rill,
Its silver cymbals clashing—
Hark how the huge oaks shiver,
On the ridge above the river,
They feel the electric blast—
Their wet leaves sigh and quiver
As the mystic wind goes past.
No vagrant summer breeze
Is abroad to night I trow,
A whirlwind shakes the trees,
And rends the groaning bough—
Wild herald of the thunder,
I know thy rapid tread.
The clouds are burst asunder
With a roar might wake the dead.
The red electric flash
Fires up the earth and skies,
With horrid stunning crash,
The huge oak prostrate lies.
The thunder's hot, resistless dart,
Hath clove the mighty monarch's heart!

The patriarch of a thousand years,
Hurled from his sylvan throne,
His green locks wet with Nature's tears,
Well may the forest groan.
Ah! better thus to pass away
Struck in thy glorious prime,
Than palsied sink by slow decay
Beneath the touch of time—
Why mourn? 'Tis but one tree the less,
The storm itself is dying;
The voice that shook the wilderness
Is far in distance sighing.
Like routed host in dire distress
The scattered clouds are flying.
Dim in the East the morn appears,
Pale and misty through her tears;
And smiling hills and reeking plain,
Drink in full draughts the gentle rain.

Lakefield, North Dowie, Sept. 7, 1872.

Select Reading.

A False Idea.

A mistaken idea is that entertained by many that riches are necessary to perfect happiness. It is scarcely necessary to state it so well understood, that many men and women possessed of great wealth are exceedingly unhappy. Wealth cannot always purchase immunity from unhappiness. A thousand things occur in fluctuations and busy scenes of life to bring sorrow and discomfort to the homes of the rich as well as those of the poor. It is in the homes of people of moderate means, as a rule, that happiness is to be found. "Put money in thy purse," said the mercenary and selfish Iago. In his estimation here was the magic key to happiness, to position and power—To all that is desirable on earth. Get riches; no matter how, get riches. It is a false and fatal sentiment; a delusion and a snare. Such teachings have been the ruin of thousands of young men of the highest promise. A good name is to be preferred to great riches. So runs the proverb, and the history of the human race is the verification of its truth. The highest riches do not consist in a princely income; there is greater wealth than this. It consists in a good constitution, good digestion, a good heart, stout limbs, a sound mind, and clear conscience. Some one says that good bones are better than gold, tough muscles than silver, and nerves that flash fire, and carry energy to every function are better than houses and lands. Better than money is a good disposition; and that man is rich who has generous impulses, a noble soul, and who is hopeful and cheerful; and who has the moral courage to keep the even tenor of his way, whatever may betide him. Such a man is rich, though not counted so if measured by a money standard; but he stands immeasurably higher in point of true worth to the sordid avaricious cormorant whose only claim to consideration consists in his money bags.

Why should Labor be Drudgery?

Drudgery is one thing. And true labor is another. No man has any right to be a drudge; no man was ever made for that. If true to himself he cannot but be something more. The seeds of something more are in him. In his very nature there wait faculties to be unfolded, which he has no right to neglect—faculties religious and moral—in exercising which he lifts himself above the sense of death—feels his immortality—becomes himself what God intended him to be. In any kind of business or labor he can find sphere for the exercise of these his greatest faculties; if he cannot, he is bound to labor somewhere else. No one has a right to live merely to "get a living." And this is what is meant by drudgery: drudgery is not confined to the labor of the hands, nor to any one class of occupations. There are intellectual and fashionable drudges; and there are hard-working, humble laborers, more free, more dignified, and manly in all they do, or look, or think, than any who look down upon them. Some soil their hand with the earth; others soil their minds indelibly by the pride and vanity which keep their hands so delicate. The true man "stoops to conquer." The vain man wears his head aloft, while the rock is wasting from under his feet, and the glow of disinterested activity, the beauty on which he praises himself, fades from his face.

Running in Debt.

There is nothing makes a man more contemptible in his own eyes than owing money when he cannot pay it. He feels that he is in a false position; that instead of ranking with the respectable portion of society he ought to take his position with the meanest classes, for he is walking about under false colors in other people's clothes, feeding surreptitiously from other people's tables, living in houses, lodging, and using furniture that do not belong to him, and that if he were to act like an honest man and pay for what he has, he must dress less, eat plainer food, and dwell in back streets; he would then be a far more respectable man than the scamp who wilfully incurs debts which at the time he knows he cannot pay. Many an honest man is brought into untold embarrassments by an extravagant and thoughtless family, and by the pernicious system of long credit given by retail merchants. Now this system of buying on credit is simply ruinous, and really creates habits of extravagance; it seems so easy to look forward to meeting a payment which is six months distant! Keep out of debt, my friend. Pay cash for every article you or your family require, and regulate your expenditure according to your income, trusting nothing to the future which the present cannot provide for. Better a little privation now, than debt and ruin hereafter.

EDUCATION.—Give children a sound moral and literary education—useful learning for sails, and integrity for ballast—set them afloat upon the sea of life, and their voyage will be prosperous in the best sense of the word.

WOMAN'S BEAUTY.—It is not the smile of a pretty face, nor the tint of her complexion, nor the beauty and symmetry of her person, nor the costly decorations that compose woman's loveliness. Nor is it the enchanting glance of her eye, with which she darts such lustre on the man she deems worthy of her friendship, that constitutes her beauty. It is her pleasing deportment, her chaste conversation, the sensibility and purity of her thoughts, her affable and open disposition, her sympathy with those in adversity, her comforting and relieving the afflicted in distress—and, above all, the humbleness of her soul—that constitutes true loveliness.

LEMON PIE.—I am particularly fond of lemon pie for desert. At ——I, went on for a couple of weeks, but always eating lemon pie under a silent protest, for I was a stranger, and did not like to make objections. Finally I called a waiter and said, "John, what kind of pie is this?" "What kind did you order' Sah?" "I ordered lemon pie, but this appears to be dried apple." "Dat's lemon pie, Sah. You know dey has a way of mixen' dried apples in de lemon pie here. Sah, to dat extent it requires a man of ability to 'stinguish 'em apart, Sah. De lemons are scarse you know, and dey has to 'consmize' em so as to make one lemon do for sixteen pies.'

The Geneva Arbitration.

CLOSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

THE DECISION.

The decision of the tribunal awarding damages to the United States begins with a recital of the formal language of the terms of the Treaty of Washington, the names of the Arbitrators and Agents assembled at Geneva, the exchange of powers, the presentation of the cases, and continues *verbatim* as follows:—"The tribunal, having fully taken into consideration the treaty cases, the counter cases, the documents, evidence, arguments, and all communications made, has impartially and carefully examined the same, and has arrived at the decision embodied in the present award.

"Whereas, having a regard for the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty, the arbitrators are bound by the terms of the 7th article in deciding the matters submitted to be governed by the three rules therein specified, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitration shall determine applicable to the case; and,

"Whereas the due diligence referred to in the first and third of the said rules should be exercised by the neutral governments in exact proportion to the risks to which either belligerent may be exposed by the failure to fulfil the obligations of neutrality on their part; and,

"Whereas the circumstances out of which the facts the subject matter of the present controversy arose were of a nature to call for the exercise, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, of all possible solicitude for the observance of the rights and duties involved in the proclamation issued May 13th, 1861; and,

"Whereas, the effect of a violation of neutrality committed by means of the construction, equipment and armament of vessels has not been done away with, any commission which the Government of the belligerent powers benefitted by the violation of the neutrality may afterwards grant that vessel, and the ultimate step by which the offence is completed, cannot be admitted as ground for the absolution of the offender, nor a consummation of his fraud, nor become the means of establishing his innocence; and

"Whereas, the privilege of exterritoriality accorded to vessels of war, is admitted into the law of nations, not as an absolute right, but as founded on the principle of courtesy and mutual deference, and therefore can never be appealed to for a justification of acts done in violation of neutrality; and

"Whereas the absence of previous knowledge cannot be regarded as a failure in the law of nations, in a case in which the vessel carries its own condemnation; and

"Whereas, in order to impart to supplies of coal, a character inconsistent with the second rule prohibiting the use of neutral ports and waters as a base of operations, the necessary supplies must be connected with the special circumstances of time, persons, and place; and

"Whereas, in respect to the vessel called the *Alabama*, it clearly results from all the facts relative to her construction in the port of Liverpool, and her equipment and armament in the vicinity of Terceira, through the agency of other vessels despatched from Great Britain for that purpose, that the British Government failed to use due diligence in the performance of neutral obligations, and notwithstanding the official presentation of the agents of the United States during the construction of the said ship, omitted to take effective measures of prevention, and that the orders of detention which the Government did finally give were issued so late that executing them was not practicable; and

"Whereas, after the escape of that vessel the measures taken for her pursuit and arrest were so imperfect that they led to no result, and therefore cannot be considered a sufficient release to Great Britain from the responsibility incurred; and

"Whereas, despite the violation of neutrality committed, the same vessel was on several occasions freely admitted to ports of the colonies of Great Britain, instead of being proceeded against as she ought to have been in any and every port of British jurisdiction where she might have been found; and

"Whereas, the Government of England cannot justify itself for its failure in due diligence on the plea of the insufficiency of the legal means of action it possessed.

"Four of the arbitrators, for the reasons above assigned, and the fifth, Sir Alex. Cockburn, for the reasons separately assigned by him, are of the opinion that Great Britain has in this case failed by omission to fulfil the duties prescribed in the first and third rules established by the Treaty of Washington; and

"Whereas, in respect to the *Florida*, it results from all the facts that the English authorities failed to take the measures adequate to prevent a violation of the neutrality law, and notwithstanding the representations of the agents of the United States to Her Majesty's Government, it failed to use due diligence to fulfil the duties of neutrality. It likewise results from the stay of the *Areto* at Nassau, to issue thence to her enlistment of men and supplies, and armament, with the co-operation of the British vessel *Prince Alfred* in Green Bay, that there was negligence on the part of the British colonial authorities; and

"Whereas, notwithstanding the violation of the neutrality laws by Great Britain, committed by the *Areto*, the same vessel latterly called the *Florida*, was on several occasions freely admitted into British ports and

"Whereas the judicial acquittal of the *Areto* at Nassau cannot relieve Great Britain from the responsibility incurred under the principles of International law, nor can the fact of the entry of the *Florida* into the confederate port of Mobile, and her stay there during four months, extinguish the responsibility previously incurred by Great Britain.

"For these reasons the Tribunal, by a majority of four voices to one, is of opinion that Great Britain has in this case failed by an omission to fulfil the duties prescribed in the first, second and third, rules established in article 6th of the Treaty of Washington; and

"Whereas, with respect to the *Shenandoah* it results from the facts of the departure from London of the *Sea King*, and her transformation into a cruiser near Madeira, that the English Government is not chargeable with any failure down to that date in due diligence to fulfil the duties of neutrality; and

"Whereas, it results from the fact that the stay of the *Shenandoah* at Melbourne, and especially the augmentation which England admits to have been clandestinely effected in her force by enlistments at that port; that there was negligence on the part of the authorities at that place.

"For these reasons the Tribunal is unanimously of opinion that England has not failed by any act of omission to fulfil the duties prescribed by the three rules of the Treaty, or by the principles of International law in respect to the *Shenandoah* during that period of time anterior to her entry into the port of Melbourne; and by a majority of three to two votes, the tribunal decides that Great Britain has failed in her duties as prescribed by the second and third rules in the case of the same vessel from and after her entry into Hobson's Bay, and is therefore responsible for the acts of that vessel after her departure from Melbourne, February 18th, 1865.

"As relates to the *Tuscaloosa*, *Clarence*, *Tacony* and *Archer*, tenders to the *Alabama* and *Florida*, the Tribunal is unanimously of opinion that those accessories must follow the lot of the principals and submit to the same decision.

"As relates to the *Retribution*, the Tribunal, by a majority of three to two voices, is of opinion that England has not failed to fulfil her duties in the three rules.

"So far as relates to the *Georgia*, *Sumter*, *Nashville*, *Tallahassee* and *Chickamauga*, the Tribunal is unanimously of opinion that Great Britain has not failed to fulfil her duties prescribed in the three rules or by International law.

"It is of opinion that the *Sallie*, *Jeff Davis*, *Music*, *Boston* and *Joy* are excluded from consideration for want of evidence.

"Whereas, so far as relates to the particular matter of the indemnity claimed by the United States, the costs of the pursuit of the cruisers are not in judgment before the Tribunal, and properly distinguishable from the general expense of the war, the Tribunal is therefore of opinion, by a majority of three to two, that there is no ground for awarding any sum by way of indemnity under this head.

"Whereas, prospective injuries cannot properly be made subject to compensation, inasmuch as they depend in their nature on future and uncertain contingencies, the Tribunal is unanimously of opinion that there is no ground of award on this head; and

"Whereas, in order to arrive at an equitable compensation for the damage sustained, it is necessary to set aside all double claims for the same losses, and all claims for gross freight so far as they may exceed net freight; and

"Whereas, it is just and reasonable to allow interest at a reasonable rate; and

"Whereas, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Washington, it is preferable to adopt or form the adjudication of a sum in gross rather than refer the subject of compensation for further discussion and deliberation to a Board of Assessors provided by article 10 of the Treaty.

"The Tribunal using the authority conferred by article seven of the Treaty, by a majority of four voices, awards to the United States the sum of $15,500,000 in gold as an indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for the satisfaction of all the claims referred to.

"The considerations of the Tribunal were in conformity with the provisions contained in article seven of the Treaty and in accordance with the terms of article eleven of the Treaty. The Tribunal declares that all the claims referred to are hereby fully, perfectly and finally settled; and it furthermore declares that each and every one of the said claims, whether the same may or may not have been presented to the notice of or laid before the Tribunal, shall henceforth be considered and treated as settled and barred.

"In testimony whereof, the present decision and award has been made in duplicate and signed by the Arbitration, who have given assent thereto, the whole being in exact conformity with the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

"Made and concluded at the Hotel de Ville, Geneva, Switzerland, September, 14th, 1872.

(Signed.)
"CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.
"SCLOPIS,
"STEAMFLI,
"ITAJUBA."

A special despatch from Geneva says that at the close of the proceedings in the Board of Arbitration, Count Sclopis read an address congratulating his colleagues on the good relations preserved between them throughout the sessions of the Board, and thanking them for the impartial support they had given him in the discharge of his duties. He also thanked the Swiss authorities, Federal and Municipal, for the courtesies extended to the members of the Court, The Arbitrators and other gentlemen connected with the Court then exchanged farewells and separated.

The Geneva Award.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Advertiser.

"What a farce has been played at Geneva, where England has been adjudged to pay tribute to a bully who repudiates his own obligation. America is not yet contented with the settlement of the claims against England."

From the London Herald.

"The breach between the two countries has only been widened. Of course had the Arbitrators decided upon a larger sum of indemnity, England would pay it; if they had awarded nothing America could but show her teeth. What humiliation nex awaits?"

From the London Standard.

"We went to Geneva for justice and reconciliation, but instead met with invectives from the American counsel and a partially adverse award dictated rather by a desire for compromise than by equity. The whole proceedings in connection with the arbitration are entirely unsatisfactory to England."

From the New York Herald.

"Probably a more thorough imposition than the Treaty of Washington has never been palmed off as a great diplomatic triumph upon a credulous people. We have gained by it neither honor, credit nor pecuniary advantage. As a settlement of our direct losses through the acts of the Anglo-Confederate privateers during the war of the rebellion, the Alabama claims portion of the treaty is neither honorable nor so profitable as would have been the settlement proposed by the Johnson-Clarendon Convention, rejected by the Senate in 1869. The discarded plan of adjustment was a plain, straightforward business arrangement, made by the clear heads of an able lawyer and ripe statesman, and looking to a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the moneyed part of the dispute. The other has been a glittering fraud, puffed into importance by the breath of scheming politicians and ending in less practical benefit to the United States, in a material point of view, than the rejected Johnston Clarendon Treaty would have secured."

From the New York Tribune.

"The controversy, it says, has grown stale, and every one will be glad to hear that it is at an end. But it scarcely could have ended worse. We have lost every point we tried to make. By asking too much we have gained nothing. The thousand millions which would have made our case sublime if they had not made it ridiculous, have dwindled to fifteen and a half. This petty sum will doubtless be greatly diminished by the English claims against the United States which are yet to be allowed. Of course the mere matter of money is the least important feature of so grave and authoritative a decision which forms a sort of epoch in international proceedings. But this trifling sum is positively all we have gained. In every point of view the great moral advantage is with England, and against us. * * * There was a great opportunity presented for an important and beneficient improvement in international procedure. But it has been thrown away on our side by the vacillation and incompetency of our Government."

From the New York Express.

"When it is remembered how high the Amrican eagle perched in the magnitude of its pretensions at the close of the Treaty Commission and how low he roosts now, the conclusion is not at all encouraging to American pride."

From the New York Star.

"As diplomats the present Cabinet are no more capapble of contending with the statesmen of the Old World than a lamb is with a tiger. They have been beaten on every point. We shall not receive the award made by the Geneva Tribunal until all these claims are fixed. All claims other than those growing out of the depredations of the Alabama and other cruisers were, by the treaty, to be referred to a mixed commission of three members, one each appointed by the two contending powers, and a third appointed by them conjointly. This commission was in session at Washington, during last winter, and will recommence its sittings next month. The majority of cases before this commission are claims upon our Government for cotton and blockade runners alleged to have been wrongly seized; and it is already plain that a considerable sum will have to be paid by the United States on the damages. It is estimated that the British Government will obtain at the least $5,000,000. This will reduce our little bill to $10,000,000. England damaged this country all she could, assisted to run up our debt to an almost fabulous sum, and now gets everybody to agree that this sort of thing was wrong, and in future it shall not be tolerated. Cunning John Bull, having everything to gain by the establishment of this principle, practically insures his commerce from danger in future wars, soothes the mighty American Eagle with £3,000,000 and laughs in his sleeve at the stupidity of American statesmen and the imbecility of the Government at Washington."

From the New York World.

"The United States as plaintiffs before the Court of Arbitration come out non-suited and made rather more than ridiculous. All that the Court has recognized is the private claims of sundry American citizens for damages in certain specified cases. This claim might have been quite as well adjusted under the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, which was so spitefully rejected by the Senate in a passion of partizan malice, under the pretext that it failed to adjust those claims of "the nation" which we have just united with Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington and President Grant's diplomacy in branding as unfounded and untenable."

From the Courier des Etats Unis.

"Under the circumstances one might ask at first sight which of the two parties has reason to complain. But it will appear from an attentive examination that the United States have no reason to congratulate themselves. The verdict accords no more, neither to national pride nor the principles sustained, than was to be found in the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, whichthe Senate rejected in 1869."

The Ballot in England.

The little Yorkshire borough of Pontefract has had the honor of affording the first example of the working of the new Ballot bill in an English Parliamentary election. Less than two-thirds of the number of registered electors recorded their votes. There were five polling places, and these were opened precisely at 8 A.M. by the officials known as 'presiding officers' taking their seats within them, accompanied by an agent of each of the two candidates for election. These latter bear the curious title of 'personating agents,' by which it is intended to signify that they are there as a check upon personation. After the ballot-boxes had been duly turned upside down, to show that there were no papers inside, they were locked and fastened with wax which bore the imprint of the seal of the presiding officer. Then the business of the day proceeded after this fashion: A voter enters, presents himself to the presiding officer, who is assisted by as many clerks as he finds necessary, states his name, waits till it is verified from registry, receives from a sort of check-book a ballot-paper after his registry number has been marked on the stub, passes into a little compartment in another part of the room, makes a cross opposite the name of the candidate of his choice which he finds printed on the ballot paper, folds it up after a certain prescribed manner, shows the official mark on the back of the paper to the returning officer, deposits its in the ballot-book and goes out.

The entrance of an illiterate voter reversed this somewhat ponderous machinery and set it agoing in this way:—Ignoramus enters, mentions the trifling disability of being unable to read, and suddenly finds himself as carefully handled as if he were an infected patient. Every other voter in the booth is straightway turned out, the very policemen have to go to the door while this individual unburdens himself of his weighty secret. First he is presented with a formidable-looking document which he is informed is merely the statutary declaration of his illiteracy. To this he adhibits his mark, and the same is duly certified to by the presiding officer. Then he is asked for whom he is to vote, and the official in attendance makes for him the required cross against the name of his candidate, the voter meanwhile holding the top of the pen. After his paper has been dropped into the ballot-box, an entry in regard to his illiteracy is made opposite his name on the registered list of voters. Two or three ancient voters who had lost their spectacles, had to been dealt with in a similar manner, only their declaration set forth physical incapacity as the reason for being unable to comply with the regular requirements of the act.

If the voting was slow work, the counting was decidedly slower. There were but 1,136 ballots to count, and it took three mortal hours to do it. All the counting had, however, as required by statute, to be done by one man. In this case, the returning officer was the Mayor of Pontefract. To him, attended by the agents of the candidates, were brought the ballot boxes from the five polling places. The seals having been solemnly broken, the number of voting papers in each box was first counted. Then all the ballots were shuffled together in a heap, and the Mayor next proceeded, with unabated solemnity and great circumspection, to unfold them and place them one by one, face downward in a pile before him. Then they had to be turned over singly, those properly marked for each candidate being grouped separately, and those which were improperly filled up being placed in a third pile. Then each of these heaps were counted, their correspondence with the first ascertained, total duly verified, and so the returns were completed. One very obvious reflection suggested by this cumbrous process is that the returning officer of a metropolitan borough, polling say 4,000 votes, will require to be a good deal more 'spry' than the Pontefract, official otherwise people will have forgotten, by the time the returns are published, what the contest was about.

C. P. CHURCH.—The number of ministers reported to be in connection with the Canadian Presbyterian Church is 304, of congregations 625, and of communicants 46,772. The amounts paid for "stipends" by congregations last year was $203,711. Of the 304 ministers 29 are reported receiving "less than $500 each from all sources!"—ten in the Province of Quebec and nineteen in Ontario. The total contributions of the church are thus summarized; For strictly congregational purposes, $405,520, for schemes of the church, $48,091; for benevolent purposes, $19,504; total, $473,115.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—A remarkable discovery was made at Millbrook, county of Durham, Ont., on Tuesday. Some men in the employment of Mr. Richard Howden were levelling a field adjoining his house, when they exhumed from a knoll a quantity of bones that proved upon examination to have belonged to some enormous animal, probably of the mastodon species. Several of the teeth are in a fair state of preservation, considering the ages they must have lain in their present resting place, and one of them, proved to be seven and one-half inches long, three and one-half inches broad, and although part of the bone attaching it to the jaw was broken, it weighed six and one-half pounds. A bone, supposed to have been a leg or thigh, is eight to ten inches in diameter, and other proportions are equally wonderful.

Correspondence.

For the Intelligencer.

Mr. Carman and the W. M. Church Property.

MR. EDITOR.—I now proceed with Mr. Carman's seventh letter in reference to the Wesleyan Church property. In his letter of July 10th he publishes Article III, but strangely forgets to publish the whole proviso, which accompanies it, simply because to do so would not suit his purpose; nor did he publish Article I, that would not help him to deceive his readers, and he also took particular care not to publish from the model deed, the clause he refers to, *in full*. No, that would not answer the end he had in view. I shall therefore publish them in full in order that they may be better understood. They are as follows:

Article I. "That the Conference and Connection of Western Canada be placed in such union with the British Conference, as nearly as local and other circumstances will allow, as that which the Conference and Connection in Ireland now sustain to the latter body.

"The Chapels and other property now held in trust for the Wesleyan Church in Canada, remain *exclusively* under the control of the Conference, known in law as "The Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada." Here then, down to the Conference in June, 1847, and ever after, the property was and is safe.

Article III. "That in accordance with the preceeding resolution, by which it is provided that the future relation of the Canada Conference to the British Conferenc shall be, as nearly as may be, similar to that which is now sustained with the British Conference by the Conference and connection in Ireland, all and every the acts, admissions, expulsions and appointments whatsoever of the Canadian Conference, the same be put into writing and signed by the President, or by the Minister appointed as his Associate and Co-Delegate shall be annually laid before the ensuing British Conference, and when confirmed by their vote, shall be deemed taken, and be, to all intents and purposes, valid and obligatory, from the respective times when the same shall have been ordered or done by the said Canadian Conference.

"Provided always that all appointments to chapels in Canada, the trusts of which require that the appointments of Ministers and Preachers shall be made by the Canadian Conference, shall be of *absolute authority* from the time of such appointment of that Conference."

It is plain to be seen that the proviso does away with Mr. Carman's reasonings as to who owned the Church property, so far as the former Conference was concerned, and it also left that part of the Church property formerly belonging to the British Conference, before the union of 1833, still liable to be controlled by that Conference, and which would, no doubt, revert to them in case the present Union was broken up, but no other.

We now come to the trust, or model Deed spoken of, made 24th May, 1850, from which Mr. Garman quotes what suits his purpose, and carfully leaves out the rest, it is as follows:—

"Now therefore, the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in connection with the English Conferences is and shall be held and taken by these presents to be, for all the intents and purposes herein contained, and for all the intents and purposes of any other deeds and instruments, whether at law or in equity, in which reference shall be made to this Indenture, composed of such ordained Ministers of God's Word as now are, and so long as they continue to be, in accordance with the Rules and Discipline thereof, members in full connection with the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, and of such ordained Ministers of God's Word as now are, and so long as they shall be members in full connection with the said English Conference, and are *appointed to Circuits or Stations*, or offices in Canada, *by the said Conference in Canada*, and of such ordained Ministers of God's Word, as shall be from time to time, and at all times hersa fter, admitted into and continued in full connection with said the Conference in Canada, and of such ordained Ministers of God's Word as shall be and continue to be in full connection with the said English Conference, and shall be *appointed to Circuits or Stations*, or offices in Canada, at any of the *Yearly Meetings of the said Conference in Canada*, according to the Rules and Discipline of the said Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, which are now in force, or which may from time to time and at all times hereafter he established by the said Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, with the consent and approval of the said English Conference."

The above shows plainly that the English Conference has no power over our Church property. No, not even to appoint a minister to one of our Churches without the consent and appointment of the Canada Conference, and should the President of the English Conference visit Canada, under that Model Deed, he would have no right to enter one of our Churches to conduct worship without first obtaining leave from the Church Trustees or from the Canada Conference.

So much then for Mr. Carman's attempt to throw the fire-brand of discord amongst the Wesleyans, as he has done, and others have been, and are still doing, in order to unsettle and disturb the mind of the Wesleyan members that they might profit by some weak brother joining the M. E. Church through fear of loss of our Church property.

Nor would we lose our Church property as stated in Mr. Carman's letter of June 11th, which is as follows: "Suppose ninety-nine one-hundredths of the Wesleyans of this country go for a Union, and the remaining one hundredth remain in connection with the English Conference, this hundredth under the deed, must hold all the Church property, for it is deeded to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, in connection with the Wesleyans in England." It is quite evident Mr. Carman ignores all majorities in order to prove his own M. E. case and their *pretended right* to the Church property which they lost by the Act of Secession in 1834, but it wont do, our Church property is safe, notwithstanding all Mr. Carman may state, or the Canada *Christian Advocate* may publish to the contrary.

Mr. Carman seems to lay great stress on the words "in *connection* with the *English* "*Conference*," as also the "*Wesleyans in England.*" These words when found are only as prudential in regard to any changes in reference to the discipline and altering of its rules, not of the Church property, nor is it true as some have stated that "the Wesleyans cannot sell any of their Church property without first getting the consent of the English Conference." All the Trustees have to do is to get consent of the Canada Conference or of the Committee appointed by Conference, but no reference is made to the English Conference in order to effect a sale, and it would be to the credit of Mr. Carman and his *confreres* to give up agitating the Wesleyan societies any further on that head, and try and stand upon their own mérits.

Mr. Carman's eighth letter will next command my attention.

Yours, &c.,
BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Sept. 10, 1872.

For the Intelligencer.

Mr. Carman's Eighth Letter.

MR. EDITOR,—Mr. Carman, in answer to my fifth question, "Who were the persons who, on the 23rd of June, 1834, formed the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Willowdale, says that, "They were Gatchell, Culp and Pickett, regularly ordained elders, and Byam, Deacon, these were the travelling Preachers; besides them were several local Preachers, some in orders." I have already shown the true position in which Messrs. Gatchell, Culp and Pickett were placed; they were not members of the regular conference—Gatchell, who was a superannuate, and stood in that relation to the Conference in 1833 and 1834, while Culp disappeared from the Conference roll after 1825, and Pickett was an expelled man from the Conference of 1818; while Byam was unknown or disappeared from the Conference roll in 1818, not being ordained in Canada.

Mr. Roblin states in his letter, referred to in other numbers, that

"A Conference was called to meet on Yonge Street. Nobody attended but Mr. Gatchell. He claimed that the main body had seceded, and that he only constituted the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, and proceeded to re-admit several located Preachers; and received other Preachers on trial."

And this Mr. Gatchell was the same person whose name appears on the superannuated list at the Wesleyan Conference in 1834, and who took his quota of the moneys of the superannuated fund. The Conference sat at Kingston from the 11th to the 20th of June that year, while Mr. Carman states that there the M. E. Conference was held on the 23rd June, 1834. Mark how soon Mr. Gatchell seceded from the Wesleyan Conference after receiving the moneys of the Superannuated fund. The Wesleyan Conference closes on the 20th June at Kingston. The M. E. Conference opens at Willowdale on the 23rd June, just *three days after*, and Mr. Gatchell claims that "he only constituted the annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Further comment on such a *Conference* is unnecessary. As to that part which states "Reynolds, Elder and Huston, Deacons, sent in their pledges of adhesion, and of readiness to take work," I have already in a former number shown Mr. Reynolds' course of conduct.

As to the Societies in Convention at "Trafalgar, from the 10th to the 12th March, 1834," I have no knowledge, and this *Convention* is a matter of no moment in this controversy, inasmuch as all Mr. Carman's statements on such points require substantial proof.

Nor shall I enter into any controversy as to what "Mr. Wesley did in London," or elsewhere; it is not necessary after the proofs adduced by me that the present M. E. Church is not the original M. E. Church of 1828, nor does Mr. Carman show from the discipline of 1829 that the Conference of 1833 acted "*high handed and unconstitutional.*" It may be well for him to so state in order to bolster up the cause he advocates; the best evidence the Conference acted *constitutionally* is the M. E's. could bring no proof into Court, either civil or ecclesiastic, to prove that they did not.

Mr. Carman's statements about "Elder Case" and "another member of the Conference" as he states "given by an eye witness yet living," as he does not produce the name, it must be taken with caution; too many assertions have been made by witnesses whom Mr. Carman has refused to name, to enable me to believe that any such language was used as quoted by Mr. Carman, namely: "I would like to ask our worthy chairman, if he supposed a farmer about to make a bargain of importance would go and ask his cattle and horses about it?" Why does not Mr. Carman name which "member of the Conference of the same all powerful family as the Secretary" said what is imputed to him. Rev. Egerton Ryerson was *Secretary* of that Conference, it must therefore have been William, John or Edwy, and an "*eye witness*," could have told which one, and not allow Mr. Carman to cast so glaring an assertion upon the public at this late date, without proof. I do not believe a word of it; the Ryersons were and are men of too much good sense to make use of such language, and Mr. Carman's fling at them in a way which leaves nothing tangible to be got at, is in keeping with his other statements.

Mr. Carman states, "A man with half an eye can readily see where the line of ecclesiastical succession runs, and determine which is the old and true M. E. Church. The Wesleyans are a Church indeed; but not the M. E. Church of 1828, which we claim decidedly to be." Very well, Mr. Carman, you may *claim*, but that *claim* is not valid either at Law or in the Ecclesiastical Court of the General Conference of the United States, is not worth a broken button, as they (the present M. E's.) never were, and never will be the original M. E. Church of 1828.

Mr. Carman states in reference to the prosecutions.

"And how did they fail? And why? Mr. Flint knows, as well as scores of others that the prosecutors, the Episcopal Methodists, won their suits both for the Belleville Chapel and the Waterloo Chapel. He knows in reference to the old Church on Pinnacle Street, in this Town, the title of which was always in the M. E. Church, that judgment was given in their favor and the writ issued to put them in possession. He knows that the proceedings were then stayed by political influence and wealth; that the Episcopals had no means to press their claim; that it was open to suit for years after, and that from the beginning to the end it was a clear case of the strong oppressing the weak; the rich robbing the poor."

All very fine, Mr. Carman. I never said that the jury did not give verdicts in favor of the Episcopals, and having given those verdicts, the Wesleyans had the right to appeal, and in Belleville case we did so, and gained our suit through the higher Courts. I also know that through a mistake of our Attorney in not answering some plea in time, judgment went by default, and a writ issued to put the prosecutor in possession. That writ was set aside on payment of costs, and the suit went on, but not by *political influence* nor "*by wealth.*"

Any one who knew Chief Justice Robinson and the other Judges, his associates of that day, knew they were men above suspicion, and would never stoop to serve any one for *political* or for a monetary consideration, and any attempt of Mr. Carman to cast so foul a blot upon the character of the then Judges of our higher courts of law comes with an ill grace, and will show the public what sort of a man Mr. Carman is, for his statement can be taken to mean nothing less than an attack upon the Judges who decided the case in favor of the Wesleyans.

"That the Episcopals *had not the "means to press their claims,"* is sheer nonsense. Mr. Reynolds was considered to be the wealthiest man in Belleville, computed to be worth over $60,000, and others who went with him were well-to do; on the whole as well off or better than those who remained, so that so far as the Belleville case is concerned, Mr. Carman is not correct, and as to the "*rich robbing the poor*," the money raised to build the Belleville Church was as near as possible to *two-thirds* from those who remained Wesleyans to *one-third* raised by the so-called Episcopals. I trust to finish the controversy in my next letter.

Yours, &c., &c.,
BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, Sept. 12, 1872.

Manitoba.

From the Manitoba *Gazette* of the 14th inst., we make the following extracts:

A party of five came through by the Dawson route, arriving here on Monday, 9th inst. They left Thunder Bay August 24th, and although somewhat delayed they speak well of the treatment they received from the various officials along the route, who did all in their power for the comfort and transport of the party. They had little or no rowing to do, and found that the road generally was somewhat better than it has been represented of late. The steamers are still waiting for the machinery, which is scattered along the route at different portages and seems to be troublesome freight to get over the rapids. It cannot possibly reach Fort Francis in time to have the steamers running on Rainy River and Lake of the Woods this fall.

Another party, which left Thunder Bay on the 27th August, arrived at Winnipeg on the 12th inst.

Col. Forrest and a party of twelve men arrived at the North-West Angle on Friday, 6th inst. This is a portion of the staff for the survey of the boundary line, but it is the intention of Col. Forrest to make a correct survey of the Lake of the Woods before commencing the active work on the boundary.

The nomination for Selkirk took place at the Police Station, Winnipeg, on the 14th. Several candidates were nominated, but all retired except Messrs. D. A. Smith, Wilson and Genton.

Col. Ross, in crossing the plains to British Columbia shot a grizzly bear near Rocky Mountain House.

News of general interest was scarce, owing to the prevailing election excitement.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The entries of live stock for the approaching Provincial Exhibition, compare with those of 1868, when the Exhibition was last held in Hamilton, and those for last year's show at Kingston as follows:—The total entries in 1868 were 436, last year they amounted to 464, and this year they have got up to 656. In cattle there were in 1868, 474 entries; in 1871, 632; this year they number, 701. In sheep the entries are fewer than they were when the Exhibition was last held in Hamilton, but more numerous than last year; in 1868 they numbered 716, in 1871, 516, and this year they amount to 648. The entries in pigs have largely increased; in 1868 they numbered 122, and last year 153, while for the coming show 279 have been made. The total number of entries in live stock, in the three years we are comparing have, therefore, been as follows:—In 1868, 1,748; in 1871, 1,765; and in 1872, 2,284, a very gratifying increase indeed.

News Condensed.

—Another child has died from small-pox in Kingston.

—Newfoundland has just opened her first provincial exhibition.

—A Detroit ferry boat draws custom with a brass band.

—Constantinople has but one dentist, and he is an American.

—St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, is at length to be completed.

—A monument to Robert Burns is to be erected in George Square, Glasgow.

—Tramways are being laid down in Belfast streets.

—Another coal bed has been discovered in County Kilkenny.

—Dr. Chamberlain, of Napanee, died on the 14th.

—The number of entries for the Provincial exhibition is said to exceed any previous year.

—An unknown man was found dead on the roadside near Kingston on the 13th.

—By the upsetting of a boat on the Frith of Clyde, Scotland, seven persons were drowned.

—Building is very brisk in Winnipeg, houses, stores and workshops being put up rapidly.

—The fall fleet is arriving in Montreal. Ten ocean steamships were in that port on the 14th.

—Thomas Barley was stabbed nine times on Yonge Street, Toronto, on the night of the 14th, by a ruffian named Mills.

—A house in Spencerville was struck by lightning on the 9th. One person was killed and two others injured.

—Mr. Davis, of Ottawa, has received the contract for the erection of new Departmental buildings to be erected in Winnipeg.

—The Returning Officer for Muskoka has declared the late Commons election in that County invalid.

—The citizens of Chicago, indignant at recent fearful murders, have formed a Vigilance Committee.

—Prince Albrecht, commander-in chief of the Austrian army, is dead. He was fifty-five years of age.

—Good luck is a man of pluck, with his sleeves rolled up, and working to make it come out right.

—Mrs. Burlingham, who was hurt by a runaway horse, afterwards died from the effect of her injuries.

—The new battalions of Manitoba volunteers are to be clothed in scarlet instead of the usual bottle-green of riflemen.

—"Have you heard my latest speech?" asked a political haranguer of a wit. "I sincerely hope so," was the reply.

—Col. Osborne Smith will command the Red River contingent, which embarks at Collingwood on the 14th October.

—It is rumored in Quebec, that Mr. Cauchon is to enter the Cabinet as Receiver-General, in place of Mr. Chapais.

—The track of the Canada Central between Sand Point and Renfrew Village, will be completed within fifteen days.

—The famous Englishman, Mr. Brassey, is in Quebec with his yacht *Eothen*, on which he lunched Lord and Lady Dufferin.

—Hon. Wm. Macdougall has declined the nomination for South Grenville in the Local House.

—The Toronto contingent of thirty-five men, intended to form part of the volunteer force to be sent to Manitoba, has been levied.

—Drunkenness in Dublin has diminished almost one-half since the introduction of the new licensing law.

—The Queen's statue at Montreal will shortly be unveiled, and the Mayor will invite Lady Dufferin to perform this ceremony.

—The stables at the St. Lawrence Hall, Brockville, were destroyed by fire on the 15th. Eighteen horses were burned.

—A proclamation in Saturday's *Gazette* warns Canadians against engaging in suspected Cuban expeditions.

—Sir George Cartier, on his visit to Ottawa on the night of the 16th inst., had a magnificent public reception.

—The By-law granting a bonus of $10,000 to aid the Quebec and Ontario Railway, was passed in the Township of Dalhousie on Saturday last.

—Charles Spink has been sent to Cornwall gaol for the commission of an outrage on a little girl named Eamon, in the County of Dundas.

—An insane man nearly starved himself to death in a swamp near London lately. He had been for four days without food or drink when discovered.

—A Dublin paper says Government have determined to introduce an Irish reform bill next session, to deal chiefly with a redistribution of seats.

—A parliamentary report states that during the past year 404 persons have been killed and 1,261 injured on the railways of the United Kingdom.

—A noted Boston burglar who has been operating at Quebec, and who cleared off with about $700, was arrested by S. Reefington, a new and clever detective, at St. Henri, on Saturday.

—A collision between two railway trains occurred near Glasgow, on the night of the 16th. Two persons were killed and several wounded. A number of wrecked cars took fire and burned.

—The Ontario Prohibitory League had a grand temperance demonstration in Toronto on the 18th. Archbishop Lynch, and several Protestant clergymen and laymen, addressed the meeting.

—The Registrar General's returns show that Leicester is the most unhealthy of the English towns, the death rate for one week being 39 per 1,000; while that of London, for the same week, was 23.

—A New York *Herald* despatch from Bombay says that letters have been received from Dr. Livingstone, dated July 2nd, 1872. He was still at Unyanyembe, well, and awaiting the arrival of Stanley's second expedition.

—The stringency in the Montreal moneymarket is unabated. The rate at the banks for good commercial paper is 10 per cent., and stock loans on the street pay a tenth. The stock market is steady.

—A bachelor says if you hand a newspaper to a lady with a scrap cut out of it, not a line of it will be read, but every bit of interest the paper possesses is centered in finding out what the missing scrap contained.

—It is reported that the Princess Beatrice, the fifth and only unmarried daughter of Queen Victoria, has been betrothed to the Marquis of Stafford. The Princess is now in her 16th year and the Marquis in his 22nd.

—The longest unbroken railway line in the world is now completed by the finishing of the great bridge over the Missouri River at Omaha. The distance from Boston to the west end of the continuous line in California is 3,239 miles.

—It is said that the greatest comb manufactury in the world is in Aberdeen, Scotland. There are thirty-six furnaces for preparing horns and tortoise-shell for the combs, and no less than 120 iron screw presses worked by steam power.

—A few weeks ago the creek under the Natural Bridge in Virginia, suddenly disappeared and subsequent investigation demonstrated the fact that the stream emptied itself into the earth through a number of newly formed fissures of unknown depth.

—On the 16th, while a railway train was standing at the Station, in the Town of Bray, Wicklow County, Ireland, the boiler of the engine exploded, causing the death of two persons and the demolition of the Station building.

—The Hon. Alexander Campbell, Postmaster General, has, in company with the Hon. John Campbell, just completed a tour of the Eastern Townships, having spent some days in visiting different parts.

—The picnic at Graham's Point, Pittsburg, in honor of Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Calvin, members in the Commons and Ontario Legislature, for Frontenac, held on the 16th, was a great success.

—A farmer named Graham was accidentally killed at Kingston on the 14th. His horses shied on hearing a locomotive whistle, when the unfortunate man fell from his waggon upon the track and injured his spine so severely that he died soon after.

—The Rev. W. C. Jamieson, one of the Glasgow Established Church ministers, has just walked all the way from Edinburg to London. Mr. Jamieson was on his holidays, and the time spent upon the road was eighteen days and a forenoon, the journey having been gone about in the most leisurely manner imaginable.

—From the recent report made by M. Depeyre upon the work done by the various French courts martial, up to the 15th of July, it appears that more than 9,000 Communists have been condemned by the French courts, of whom 73 were condemned to death, 192 to penal servitude, 952 to transportation and confinement in a fortress, 3,089 to simple transportation, 1,130 to detention and 302 to banishment.

—Sir. George Cartier leaves on the 21st for England, and before returning to Canada will spend some time at Vichy, in the South of France. Sir John Macdanald will act as Minister of Militia during his absence.

—The five mile sculling race between John Biglin, of New York, and Ellis Ward, of Newburgh, N. Y., was decided at Nyack, on the Hudson, on the 19th. Biglin won by about three lengths. Time, 35 minutes. The takes were $1,000 a side.

Fall Assizes.

FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18th.

HAMBLY vs. ROW.—Action brought to recover amount of an account plaintiff had against one A. W. Cadman, under a guaranty made by defendant. Plaintiff proved guaranty and sale of goods to Cadman, and that he had not been paid for them. Tried before Judge; Verdict for plaintiff, $370.3; Diamond & Diamond for plaintiff; Dickson for defendant.

PARY vs. PIERSON.—Action to recover damages for breach of warranty of a horse, sold by defendant to plaintiff. Plaintiff is a dealer in horses at the city of Rochester, State of New York. Defendant took horse over to sell, and meeting with plaintiff sold him the horse, guaranteeing him to be sound and gentle, to handle and to shoe. Horse was in fact lame in his feet and vicious; Dougall & Clute for plaintiff; L. Wallbride Q. C. for Deft.; verdict for Def't.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

QUEEN vs. RUSSELL.—Prisoner indicted for stealing a horse, buggy and harness from Henry Jonas Lott. Prisoner was at Mr. Lott's house on the 30th August last, enquiring particularly about horses; on the following morning he missed his horse and buggy, and started in pursuit; after some trouble he got on track and followed him to Campbellford, where he found him; he accused him of stealing his horse; prisoner afterwards admitted he had taken him and went with Lott into the woods and showed him the stolen articles. At the close of the examination of Mr. Lott, prisoner's Counsel advised him to withdraw his plea of not guilty, and plead guilty. A verdict of guilty was then taken from the Jury. J. D. Armour for the Crown; S. B. Burdett for prisoner. The prisoner was sentenced before leaving the dock to three years penitentiary.

MOTTASHED vs. STAFFORD.—Action to recover amount of a promissory note made by A. Greeley, late Sheriff of the County of Prince Edward, and purporting to be endorsed by the defendant. The note is for $509. Defence, did not endorse; this is one of the many notes afloat in Prince Edward alleged to be put in circulation by the said Greeley. Verdict for plaintiff, $537.37 cts. Diamond & Diamond and Jellett, for plaintiff; L. Wallbridge, Q. C., and Allison for defendant.

GRASS vs. JACKSON.—Action of ejectment to recover possession of land in Thurlow. L. Wallbridge, Q. C., for Plff.; Henderson for Deft. Verdict for Plff.

The Grand Jury came into court with true bills in the following cases:

QUEEN vs. JAMES SMITH AND DOMINICK TIGHE.—These parties were charged with the murder of John Winters, and a true bill found. A Bench Warrant was issued.

QUEEN vs. GEORGE YOUNG.—This is a case of Libel, against George Young, editor and proprietor of the Trenton *Courier*, who was indicted by Charles Francis, Esq.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, Sept. 20.

QUEEN vs. WM. ROONEY, RICHARD KEITS, JOHN POTTS.—These were three boys, aged, respectively 14, 13 and 11 years, indicted for breaking into the shop of Mr. Ireland, Trenton, in August last. It was sworn that these boys went into the back yard and took a padlock off a back door and entered the back shop. Verdict, Guilty. The Judge intimated that he would send the two eldest to the Reformatory, and perhaps the younger also. J. D. Armour for the Crown. S. B. Burdett for prisoners.

WRIGHT vs. BRYANT.—An action of ejectment. The action was brought to recover possession of a lot in Frankford, lot No. 3, Scott street, west side, which was sold for taxes in 1869, and purchased by Mr. Patrick Turley. It was contended by Plaintiff that there were no taxes due when land was sold, and therefore the sale was illegal. It was admitted by Deft. that the Collector's Roll shows that the taxes had been paid upon said lot, but contended by Deft. that it had been returned as uncollected to the Treasurer upon the absentee roll, and it was admitted that the treasurer assumed, when he made out the list, that this lot was included among those returned as having the taxes unpaid. Defendant also contended that whether there were any taxes due or not, the provisions of the statute limiting the time for bringing the action, have expired, the plain tiff could not succeed and that the Deed was valid. Held that there being no taxes due the sale was bad, and the deed not good. Verdict for Plaintiff. Dougall & Clute, for Plff. Bell, Holden & Bell, for Deft.

GILLESPIE vs. DYER.—Action of ejectment tried before the Judge. Verdict for plaintiff Flint & Robertson for plaintiff; Dougall & Clute for defendant.

MOTTASHED vs. WILSON.—This was another of the suits entered to recover the face of a note and interest, given by A. Greeley, late Sheriff of Prince Edward, purporting to have to have been endorsed by Stewart Wilson, jr., of Picton. The defence by Wilson was that his name had been forged to the note. From the evidence the Jury came to the conclusion that the endorser should pay the note, and therefore gave a verdict for plaintiff, for $537.35. Diamond & Bro., for plaintiff, R. P. Jellet, Counsel; Allison & Roblin for defendant, L. Wallbridge, Q. C., Counsel.

MCANNANY vs. MCGEE.—An action to recover possession of a lot in Stirling. Verdict for plaintiff. G. D. Dickson for Pl'ff; Diamond & Bro. for Deft.

LENIHAN vs. BONTER.—Action on promissary note. No defence. Verdict for Plff. for $109. Flint & Robertson for Plff.; S. B. Burdett for deft.

DOUGALL vs. BATEMAN.—An action on a Bill of Costs. Verdict for Plff. for $137. Dougall & Clute for Plff.; Alex. Robertson for Deft.

CROZIER vs. POLLOCK.—An action on promissory note. Verdict for Plaintiff. $146 24. Ponton & Denmark for plff; J. G. Currie for Defendant.

AUSTIN vs. BOULTER.—Action on an account for liquors. Verdict by consent for Plaintiff. MacLellan & MacLellan for Plff; Burdett for Deft.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21.

Court opened at the usual hour.

The Grand Jury came into Court and made the following

PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jurors of our Sovereign Lady the Queen present—

That they have completed the onerous duties which they were called upon to perform, and beg to express their satisfaction that so few serious crimes have been of late committed in the county, indicating a creditable state of public morality.

It is a source of gratification to your Jurors to learn that proper provision is made for the incarceration and treatment of juvenile offenders; and in the case of those young boys convicted before your Lordship of burglary, they consider the sentence a judicious one, placing the young culprits in a position to forget former associates and practices.

They strongly recommend that a liberal reward be offered for the apprehension of the murderers of the late John Winters in the Village of Lonsdale, and regret that so heinous a crime should stain the fair records of the county. No effort should, in their opinion, be spared to bring to justice the guilty parties, their aiders and abettors; and they trust that the Government will see the propriety of lending its aid to secure the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of this horrible murder.

They also desire to express their approval of the joint action of the County and the Town in the improvement of the Court House grounds, which was so long needed, and fully believe it will meet the approval of the people of the county.

They have examined the gaol in all its departments, and found it to be in a clean, neat, orderly condition, reflecting much credit on the gaoler, matron and other officials in charge. There were eleven male prisoners in confinement, from whom no complaints were made as to treatment. Two of the prisoners are dangerous lunatics, whose removal to a place of proper restraint at as early a date as possible is recommended, as the common gaol is far from being a fit place for the confinement of such unfortunates.

The members of your Grand Inquest have much pleasure in tendering their best thanks to the Crown Counsel, J. D. Armour, Esq., Q. C., for his kind attendance and instruction when required.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS EMO,
Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, Sept. 21st, 1872.

The Grand Jury was then discharged by the Judge.

RUTTAN vs. SMITH.—Action of ejectment for Lot No. 6 in 1st Con. Thurlow, now in Belleville. Jury discharged. Counsel agreed to leave case to Court in Term. Wallbridge & Burdett for Plff.; Bell & Holden for Deft.

HAMBLY vs. CADMAN.—Action on promissory note and account. Verdict for Plff. for $381.97. Diamond & Bro. for Plff.; Wallbridge Bros. for Deft.

Court adjourned at 2 o'clock until Monday, the 23rd Sept., at 10 o'clock a. m.

FIFTH DAY.

Monday, 23rd Sept., 1872.

Court opened at 10 o'clock a. m.

Miller vs. Smith.—Action of ejectment brought by Mr. Miller to recover part of lot No. 6, in the 1st concession of Thurlow, now in the Town of Belleville. Claiming as one of the heirs of John Canniff, deceased, who formerly owned the whole lot. This land is also embraced in the land of which action is brought in the suit of Ruttan vs. Smith, tried on Saturday. The plaintiff was non-suited, leave being reserved to plaintiff to move before the Court in term, to enter verdict for plaintiff on any ground he may be advised. Burdett & Wallbridge for plaintiff; Bell & Holden for defendant.

Latta vs. Jamieson.—Action brought by plaintiff against defendant to recover damages for the alleged conversion of certain logs and lumber by the defendant, belonging to plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff $200. Flint & Robertson for plaintiff; Bell & Holden for defendant.

SIXTH DAY.

Tuesday, Sept. 24.

The Gardner Sewing Machine Co. vs. White.—Action on two Sewing Machines at $55 each—$110. Case settled. Flint & Robertson for plffs; E. B. Fraleck for defendant.

ARSON.

Queen vs. Richard Burke, Edward Davy and Henry Bogart.—Prisoners Indicted for Arson—setting fire to House occupied by Henry Dunn, on the 21st March, 1872. Bill was found at last spring assizes and trial put over to the present Court, at the instance of the Crown. J. D. Armour, Q. C., for Crown; R. P. Jellett, Thos. Holden and Geo. D. Dickson, for prisoners.

The first witness called was:—

Henry Dunn, who was sworn and said. —On the 21st March last, resided in Mr. Powers' tavern, in front of the market; I was a tavern keeper there; a shed was attached to the rear of the house, which ran in the direction of the river; my shed was set fire to twice during the morning of the 22nd, first about 1 o'clock, this was in the northwest corner near the river; a person named John O'Donohue came and roused me, giving the alarm; I got up and saw Mr. Gibson's shed, on the opposite side of the road, on fire; I went towards it, and on looking around saw my own shed on fire; when I got to my shed, John O'Donohue had half of the boards knocked off it; I threw some water on the fire and succeeded in putting it out; there had been no fire about the premises that I observed; Gibson's fire was not near enough to have set fire to mine; to all appearances the fire had been set at the corner of the shingles; the fire at Gibson's had been burning apparently about five minutes; at mine, it was not so far advanced; the fire at my place was entirely put out; I remained watching my premises until about five o'clock, going in and out of the house; Downs, the constable, told me I had better keep a watch; there was no sign of fire in the shed up to five o'clock, nor in no other place about it: the back part of my stable was set fire to about 25 minutes past five o'clock; constable Downs came to the door and gave the alarm that the stable was on fire; it was parallel with the river, and it was the side next the river which was set on fire, when I first saw the fire the stable was smoking, and when I opened the door the flame came through; I attempted to put it out, but did not succeed, the fire destroying the house as well; I saved a few things; the stable was about the breadth of a wagon from the shed, and the shed was attached to the house. (A question here arose as to the proceeding under the present indictment, which was drawn charging the prisoner with setting fire to the house, it was finally after authorities had been consulted—Rex vs. Cooper and another: 5 Carrington and Paine, p. 535, and Chief Justice Tyndall's address to the Grand Jury at Bristol, on a Special Commission for the trial of rioters in January, 1832: Ib., p. 266—decided to proceed.). My brother, Michael Dunn, Alex. Campbell, John Bonner and others were in the house at the time; the stable must have been set on fire, because it seemed like it, the boards being on fire some distance from the ground.

At this stage the Court took recess for half an hour. After the Court re-assembled a number of witnesses were examined, whose evidence being inconclusive, the parties were acquitted without calling any witnesses for the defence, the Judge very sharply reprimanding the young men for their conduct on the night on which the offence was alleged to have been committed.

SEVENTH DAY.

Wednesday, Sept. 25th.

Britton vs. Chevers.—Action of ejectment to recover possession of part of lot No. 10 on the west side of Ann Street, West Belleville. Defence twenty years undisputed possession. J. Bell, Q. C., & S. J. Bull for plaintiff; S. B. Burdett for defendant. Verdict for Defendant.

Smith vs. Grand Trunk Railway.—This case was to recover the value of a horse killed by the Grand Trunk Railway, on the 8th day of May last. It appears that the horse had strayed upon the land of a neighbor, and thence on to the track of the Railway, and was killed. The Court held that the fence which was down, was down with the consent of the owner of the land, and that the horse which was killed had no right to be there, and that while there it was at the risk of the owner. Verdict for the defendant; L. Wallbridge for plaintiff; Bell & Holden for defendant.

Page et. al. vs. Buck.—An action of trespass upon the timber limits of plaintiff's, in Marmora, and cutting down trees. Upon evidence it was shewn that the logs were cut by one John Stewart. Non suit. L. Wallbridge for for plaintiff; Flint & Robertson for defendant.

Serious Accident.

Baltimore, Ont., Sept. 25.

A serious accident occurred at Roseneath last night, by which a young man by the name of John Mann, Jr., lost his life, and another man, Robert Hogg, had his arm taken off. It appears that they were watching for thieves in their corn field, and two young men, by the name of Hill, being out bear hunting, thought the forms were bears, and fired, resulting as above stated.

Ontario Butter.

It is computed that Ontario loses annually a quarter of a million dollars by bad butter. Large quantities of butter held over from last season have been recentlysold for the low price of eight or nine cents per pound, and some lots have been sold in Liverpool, after incurring heavy freight, insurance and storage charges at as low as seven cents per pound, being valuable only as grease, and positively unsaleable as food. This arises entirely from want of care and cleanliness in making. Good, well made butter can be kept without difficulty for twelve or fifteen months, if properly stored and well attended to; a larger portion now produced becomes rancid in a few weeks. —*Monetary Times.*

The Cheese Market.

The remarkable activity of the American and English cheese market just now attracts general attention. Never before have such satisfactory and remunerative prices been paid as during the present season. Both the make and the export of cheese have been enormous. In England particularly the prices have ruled from two to three cents a pound higher than last year, and the high rates have thus agreeably disappointed the hopes of the most sanguine. The cause of the increased consumption is attributed to the improved condition of the working classes of Great Britain, who are now receiving advanced wages and are therefore enabled to live on good food and even to obtain luxuries. The working people of England, however, do not consider cheese as a luxury, but as one of the great necessaries of life, and bread and cheese constitute the staple fare of the mechanics and farming laborers.—*Boston Globe.*

Heavy Defalcation.—One of the Chief Clerks of the Treasury Department at New York, Jas. Johnston, has absconded with the small sum of $185,000, and is supposed to be enjoying the bracing air of Canada. It does not seem to trouble the authorities much as the defaulter's bondsmen are in for the amount. Gen. Grant's officials evidently anticipate his defeat at the election, and are determinedto make hay while the sun shines.

For the Intelligencer.

Mr. Carman and his Letters.

The remaining part of Mr. Carman's eighth letter contained nothing worthy of notice in so far as it relates to the main points at issue, I shall therefore take no further notice of his letter, but shall sum up as follows:

1st. Mr. Wild made a most unjust attack upon the Wesleyans and other bodies of Methodists in Canada in connection with Societies in Great Britain, independent of "*Munroe Doctrine*" at the Brooklyn Conference.

2nd. Mr. Carman in his zeal for their cause and to defend Mr Wild opened the door for an argument on Church matters, in answer to your editorial and my first letter.

3rd. I asked Mr. Carman some fifteen questions in reference to his first letter.

4th. Mr. Carman gave his answers and other questions followed from me, to which he also answered, and when we got to a certain point, *Belleville*, I then had something tangible to work on, and to give documentary proofs of the *incorrectness* of his assertions.

5th. I first proved from Court documents and evidence that the Courts of Law had decided against the Episcopals and in favor of the Wesleyans, thereby showing that the present M. E's. were *seceders* and not the Wesleyans, as has been constantly stated by a portion of the Episcopals.

6th. I have fully shown that the M. E.'s are not, nor never have been acknowledged by the American General Conference of the United States, as the *original* M. E. Church of 1828.

7th. That their [the M. E's] organization is unsound, and that Mr. Reynolds, their first Bishop [at the most] was ordained by two elders in *orders*, Mr. Picket having lost his standing by expulsion in 1818.

8th. That the Church trials plainly show that no evidence was produced even outside of Belleville or Waterloo cases, of a nature to prove Mr. Carman's assertions as to those parties both east and west upon whom he lays such stress, as having "*always remained Episcopal Methodists*," and the fact that they signally failed in the Jersey settlement; Rock Chapel; Lundy's Lane, and Bytown cases, as well as Waterloo and Belleville,is a sufficient proof that they could not or did not produce satisfactory evidence to carry a case in their favor before the higher Courts.

9th. That any attempts at Union on the part of the Wesleyans and other bodies of Methodists would be useless unless all others consented to adopt the *Episcopal* form of Church government.

10th. That Mr.Carman in all his letters has given no tangible proofs, nor yet a particle of real evidence that they the M.E's are the original M. E. Church, of 1828, and it would be better for Mr. Carman and his confreres to abandon the *old cry*, and take their true position as a church, which no one would deny them.

11th. That Mr. Carman's attempt to raise doubts as to the safety of the Wesleyan Church property, is unsound and untenable.

For about 38 years the *Cry* has been kept up by such men as Mr. Carman, that, "They were the *original* M. E. Church of 1828." That "the Wesleyans were *seceders* from them." That "the Wesleyans has *robbed* them of their Church property, *the rich robbing the poor*, &c., &c., all of which the Wesleyans have submitted to as patiently as possible, having also been called "persecutors," while the persecutions have invariable come from Mr.Carman's side of the house. We can afford to bear, however annoying it may be, and it is only when such men as Mr. Carman rush into print, that a Roblin, a Poole, and others stand forth to refute the *old stale cry* which is being continually repeated.

Whatever Mr. Carman may think or say to the contrary, I had no desire to enter into a controversy at the time I wrote my first letter in reference to Mr. Wild's statements made at Brooklyn. It was Mr. Carman who made the mistake in going too far in his defence of Mr. Wild's sayings as reported in the *Intelligencer*, and he has noone to blame but himself, and in writing I have not done so with any expectation of convincing Mr. Carman or those who follow his lead in this matter, but for the purpose of letting the younger members of the Wesleyan Church, as well as the public generally, know the true state of the case and to show that Mr. Carman's profession of friendship for his *Wesleyan Brethren* was not what it ought to be, in fact was not *sincere*.

I also state that I hold no hardness towards Mr. Carman for what he has said or written about me, and if in my power would do him a personal favor at any time.

To the members of the M. E. Church, in general, I state I have [illegible] I have many warm friends amongst them, especially in this County, I believe that friendship will continue as in the past.

I would thank you Mr. Editor,for your kind forbearance in connection with this long and tedious controversy, and will close by stating that it is my intention to publish the whole of the Correspondence in pamphlet form, commencing with Mr. Wild before the Brooklyn Conference, down to the close of this letter,together with the Belleville Church trial and other documents, as soon as I can make arrangements; and I think in sufficient numbers to place a copy in the hands of every Wesleyan Minister in connection with the Conference, as also one for Church record in every quarterly board in the connexion, as also one to Mr. Carman, bound in calf, if he will condescend to accept it.

Yours &c., &c.

Billa Flint,

Belleville, Sept. 15th, 1872.

For the Intelligencer.

Mr. Emo's Letter.

Sir.—In the Intelligencer of the 20th inst., I see a letter under the caption "Huntingdon Township," in which he has given the rate payers all the information he, in his wisdom, thinks they ought to have, in relation to that *unfortunate occurrence* with the late Treasurer, Mr. Morton. But I can assure Mr. Emo that the intelligent ratepayers of Huntingdon will not be satisfied with his one-sided information. And his using such language towards them as his letter contains, because they will not take off their hats and bow to his superior knowledge.

A person not acquainted with the manner in which the Council dealt with Mr. Morton, would be inclined to believe, by reading his letter, that the action taken by the Council was nothing more or less than they should do in order to obtain the alleged $700.

Allow me through your columns to give the ratepayers a few facts connected with the case, and then they can judge whether Mr. Emo's letter is all they require or not.

After the Auditors had balanced Mr. Morton's books and found over $700 due to the Township, he at once said there is something wrong, for I have not one cent of the money, for all the money he received from the collector was at once paid to the county, Mr. Emo paying all orders which were given for Township purposes, which he had no right to do.

The Treasurer then asked the council to give him some time to have the books examined by some other persons, which they very generously did, and several mistakes were discovered, and some of them rectified by the Auditors. Several amounts were discovered to have been entered twice. There was also a difficulty with the collector's returns. Instead of making his returns under oath, giving the names of the parties who had not paid their taxes with the amount, Mr. Emo would give the collector an order on the treasurer for the whole amount uncollected, which the treasurer received and entered as cash. These were some of the difficulties which existed between the Council and Treasurer. The Treasurer explained to the Council how the mistakes were made; but nothing would suit Mr. Emo but a Law suit,being anxious that the Township should pay the costs of at least,one law-suit a year. The Treasurer being still anxious to have the matter settled without Law,offered to place the books in the hands of the Councillors, and whatever the result of their investigation was, he would abide. This they also refused to do. He also made another offer which they refused. Hence the Law suit. The rate-payers will see by these facts that the Council were not driven to a law suit but rather courted it.

I will now ask Mr. Emo a few questions which the ratepayers would like to have answered.

1st. Where is the $700 *alleged* amount the auditors said was due by the Treasurer, or as the Council would have it $1,000 or $1,200?

2nd. Will the Council collect that amount again from the people, I mean the $700 or $1,000 or $1.200, or will they make some person a present of the money?

3rd. Did the Township lose any money excepting the costs in the late *unfortunate transaction*?

4th. How much will the Reeve have to pay of the costs at ¼ cent on the pound?

I have more to say with regard to Mr. Emo's letter but I am afraid I have already occupied too much of your space, and will defer till next week.

Yours truly,

Jas. Haggerty.

Huntingdon, Sept. 21st, 1872.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1872.

The Flint-Carman Controversy.

To-day we publish Mr. Flint's twenty-third letter, in reply to the Rev. Mr. Carman,and here the controversy must end, so far as the Intelligencer is concerned. We cannot believe that any good will arise in pursuing this subject further, and therefore have come to the conclusion to occupy our limited space with other matter. We have three long letters now on hand from the Rev Mr. Carman, which if published would call forth further replies, and then there is no knowing or telling when the controversy would end, hence we believe it better to stop it now.

Grit Political Allies.

We have frequently pointed out to our readers that the allies of the Grit party today are composed of the disaffected in the Dominion, whether of "Independence," "Annexation," or "Fenian" proclivities. Take as a sample the representatives of the Catholic League, with whom George Brown on behalf of the party entered into solemn covenant, and we have men avowing sentiments which are revolting, in their character, and treasonable in fact. Mr. O'Hanly, a shining light of the League who swears by the *Globe* and the Grits, was one of the party selected to go to South Renfrew, and oppose Mr. James O'Reilly in Catholic Settlements. Mr. O'Reilly was too loyal a Catholic, and tried to crush out of existence the viper Fenianism in Canada, hence the redoubtable O'Hanly was called into the active work of canvassing for McDougall in Renfrew. That our readers may know the true principles of O'Hanly, we take an extract from a letter written by him a short time since, when supporting the Hon. Malcom Cameron, in Russell. The following is the villainous production of this Grit:

"The writ of *habeas corpus* means the right to every one under arrest to be confronted with his accuser and brought to speedy trial. It is the palladium of individual liberty. The suspension of that writ implies the contrary. *In June, 1866, for the first time since the establishment of responsible Government did a Canadian Minister venture to come down to propose to Parliament the suspension of this writ, in order to arm him with so formidable an instrument of tyranny and persecution. The whole proceeding was solely directed against the Irish Catholics of Canada.* It was determined to bring us into disrepute, to declare by extraordinary legislation that we were all disloyal. *In order to appease the hatred of Orangemen, intensified by their fears, a holocaust must be offered to the manes of their exasperated feelings. To "poor" McGee was assigned the disreputable part of accuser-general and alarmist-in-chief.* Who than he could be more familiar with the dark designs and lawless proclivities of his countrymen? Who than he more capable of tracking their black deeds and unearthing their midnight plots? Who than he more intimate with the labyrinths of their secret, treasonable machinations? *Whatever may be our feelings towards England*, I contend that we are as true and faithful citizens of Canada as any other people. *Nor is the position of distrust of the former incompatible with fealty to the latter.* The reason is manifest. THEY USHERED OUR CONSTITUTION INTO LIFE UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THIS MONSTER—MIDWIFE AND SPONSOR—AND ITS INFANCY WAS NURSED AND CRADLED ON ITS BOSOM. Unluckily, the assassination of McGee offered the long wished for opportunity of carrying the "suspension" to its legitimate and logical conclusions. I WOULD FAIN LET HIS ASHES REST UNDISTURBED IN THEIR UNHALLOWED TOMB, and let posterity if thought worthy of notice, deal with his acts. If McGee was stricken down for his treason to his countrymen, who had done so much for him, [illegible] All that his worst enemy need do was to let him severely alone—HE WAS THEN ON THE HIGH ROAD TO RUIN.

"The murder was the signal for a 'REIGN OF TERROR.' Our most virtuous citizens were under the surveillance of THE RUFFIANS OF THE SECRET SERVICE, the privacy of our houses invaded, the sanctity of home violated, and our correspondence subjected to a vile espionage. The most revered and faithful of our clergy were stigmatized, and even the Temple of the Most High—the very ark of the covenant—must bring forth its secret tribute to conspiracy. Many of our most esteemed brethren, with whom I have the pleasure to be intimately acquainted, and whom to know is to love and revere, were seized, cast into prison, to consort with thieves and felons. Now, if I am to credit gentlemen in whose honor and veracity I have every confidence, *they were treated with a cruelty and barbarism unsurpassed in the blackest ages of persecution, the recital of which would make humanity shudder*, and the consequences are singularly corroborative of the statement for one went forth from the dungeon to a madhouse, and another to an untimely grave. How, after months of incarceration and unheard of severity, they were let loose without a trial, their prospects blighted, bankruptcy their portion, and self expatriation their doom—*all because of their political opinions.* * *

"THE GOVERNMENT COULD INDICT ME FOR THE MURDER OF MCGEE, AND CALCULATE WITH CERTAINTY ON A CONVICTION, BY PURSUING THE SAME COURSE AS TOWARDS WHELAN. I am not discussing Whelan's guilt or innocence, but I DO ASSERT THAT WHELAN WAS CONVICTED BEFORE THE JURY PANEL WAS STRUCK. I say further that were Whelan any other than an Irish Catholic, *the Government would not dare to execute him* after four out of nine, on appeal, declared that he should have a new trial. IT WAS A STRICTLY TORY VICTORY.

"IN THAT SEASON OF TRIAL, WHEN STOUT HEARTS QUAILED, WHEN EVERY HAND WAS RAISED AGAINST US, THERE WAS ONE MAN WHO WAS NOT AFRAID TO STAND BY US AND HURL ANATHEMA AT THE TYRANT. THAT MAN IS THE HON. MALCOLM CAMERON."

We hope the respectable and loyal electors, who have been led through misrepresentation to vote with the Grits, like their ally and friend.

Let us now turn to the Rouge or what is termed "Liberal" element of the Province of Quebec. It is well known that the more advanced of this party, are Republicans and Annexationists. Their utterances prove it.

Mr. Jette, the newly elected member for Montreal East, in a speech delivered a short time since declared that

"The liberal party, being compromised before the people *by reason of the faults and successes of its chiefs*, he had, in concert with several others, endeavored to *reconstruct* by giving it a new name and programme for the elections then approaching. 'Our object,' he added, 'was to rid ourselves of the obligation of defending it and espousing its faults, and the success which we have met with proves that we acted wisely.'"

Here is an open avowal of the objects of reorganizing the "Liberal Party" of Quebec, and Mr. Fabre another leading man of that party, tells us what is their ultimate aim. Let us quote from his speech:

"Mr. Fabre said that speaking before the old liberals of St. Hyacinthe, who for so long a time had held to their political faith, he did not hesitate to declare that the Parti National was but the liberal party, redressed in a garb of moderation, and that this party *would work for and obtain the independence of Canada as a means of its annexation to the United States.*"

How do the loyal electors of Ontario, who are rejoicing over the victory of this class of people like the picture? We have had an indefinite amount of indignation vented at the heads of the Nor' West rebels. How much worse are they than the O'Hanly's and Fabre's?

—Now is the time to set out shade trees.

—The population of Winnipeg now reaches 3000.

—The rains have deepened the St. Lawrence several inches.

—Montreal is thinking about water-works on a grand scale.

—Mr. Brassey, the eminent English engineer is expected to arrive in Ottawa to-day.

—The quantity of grain now under sail for Kingston is over 1,000,000 bushels.

—The gross earnings of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway now amount to about $3,500 a week.

—His Excellency the Governor arrived in Toronto last night, and had a magnificent reception.

—Extensive preparations are being made for the Governor-General's reception at Hamilton to-day.

The Controverted Election Law.

Every observer of the workings of the Controverted Election Law before the Judges, has come to the conclusion that something more is wanted before the law meets the ends for which it was enacted. The great argument in its favor has been that it brought justice to the door of every Candidate, and elector,who considered him self aggrieved, by having a Judge hold his court in the County in which the election was held, there to decide the disputes between rival parties. What has experience taught us? That the expenses attending a controverted election are so enormous that every man of ordinary means would rather submit to a second contest, than defend his seat. We have an example of this in the Stormont Election, where one candidate was a lawyer, yet rather than pursue the scrutiny both parties agreed to have the election set aside. The same result followed after a couple of day's investigation into the first Prince Edward election protest; and we now have another example in the Grenville contest, where the sitting member is a lawyer. No sooner had a sufficient number of votes been struck off to reduce him to a tie with his opponent, than both parties abandon the scrutiny and consented to a new election. There must be grave reasons for this, or parties would never consent, so readily to another campaign, rather than go on with a scrutiny. Nor has the different decisions of the Judges been such as to give the most unbounded satisfaction. The decision in the Glengarry case did not satisfy the *Globe*, the Judge was not strict enough. The Prince Edward election was set aside, because it was shown that a team was hired, while the West Toronto election was held to be good, though it was shown that cabs were hired, canvassers paid, and debts contracted at a former election, paid, in order to get men to vote. Even the *Globe* is now demanding amendments to the law, though it has been extolling its provisions, for months past, and with its usual consistency, it is now asking for that which it condemned most vehemently a short time since.

True to its character, it begins its demand for amendment by denouncing Sir John A. McDonald, by declaring "that "there is no one in Ontario, not even a "Tory, that is not with the Reform party, "and against Sir John in the demand for "the application of this law to the Dominion." Immediately following the above, the *Globe* says:—

"There are, no doubt, some matters that need amendment. Some scheme should be devised and made law to do away with the expense of a scrutiny as now held—some scheme, perhaps akin to that adopted in England, by which the voters-lists are scrutinized by revising barristers, who travel about to the various localities, and thus bring the law and the knowledge of it home to the people."

Now, what the *Globe* here asks as a remedy is precisely what Sir John Macdonald proposed to the House of Commons, when he introduced his election law, but which received such determined and relentless opposition from the *Globe* and its echoists in Parliament, and others, that he abandoned it, until the experience of another general election should have given further evidence that a change was necessary. The *Globe* having sounded the war cry, we shall soon have the small fry following, and then when Sir John again introduces his scheme we shall have them all declaring that they drove him into accepting their suggestions.

There are other points in connection with this subject which require consideration, as well as the revision of the voters' list, though this is an important point in the framing of a new election law. Any scheme that may be proposed, should provide, that when the voters' lists have been revised they should be final, and that the only points left for a Judge to decide in any contested election, should be bribery and personation. Let this be done and Judges will in the future have very little trouble in deciding a case. Reduce the machinery of a contested election to these simple points and we should decidedly favor the system of referring them to the Courts, but would prefer having the Judges of the Supreme Court, when established, as no doubt it will be, try all election cases. There are two reasons for this: the Judges of the Supreme Court would have more time at their disposal; and would be further removed from immediate contact in their official capacity with the electors and candidates. We trust ere another election is held, we shall have these amendments to the law.

The Manitoba Elections.

As was anticipated all the candidates for the party of Union and Progress have been elected in Manitoba. The following news came by telegraph from Fort Garry, Sept. 20th:

"The elections came off yesterday. Mr. Donald Smith was elected for Selkirk by 256, Wilson, 63. Cunningham was elected for Marquette by a majority of 278, and Schultz for Lisgar by a majority of 141. There was a row at St. Boniface. A number of Canadians crossed the river, and tore up the poll books. Three shots were fired, but no one was killed. The Returning Officer saved the sheet with the total returns. The mob then re-crossed, armed with wheel spokes, and a row took place at Winnipeg. The military were called out, but no one was killed. An inflammatory speech was delivered by Cornish. Several persons were hurt. At night the rioters broke into the *Manitoban* and *Metis* offices, demolishing the type, forms and plant. The military were again called out. Special constables were sworn in, and a body of men went up armed with clubs to meet the rioters, but they had dispersed by the time the others arrived. Cornish is held responsible by public opinion for the disturbance. It is not settled what action the Government will take.

Cheese Show and Fair.

$500 IN PREMIUMS.

The Ontario Dairymen's Association have taken a most important step in resolving to hold a Cheese Fair and Show, at which the sum of $500 will be offered in premiums. The manufacture of cheese has, by the introduction and successful management of the factory system, grown from very small proportions to highly important dimensions. In fact, it is now one of the chief manufacturing industries of the country, and its value is annually becoming greater, as farmers see that advantage and profit are to be derived from the business. There is no reason why Hastings should not produce an article of cheese equal to the best manufactured in the country, and the offering of liberal prizes for competition in excellence, cannot but have a very strong influence towards the attainment of such a desirable end.

The Show under notice will be held in the Agricultural Hall, Belleville, on the 15th and 16th October next, and we hope will result in alively competition. There will be two classes. Class A. comprises six prizes for the best three factory cheese made at any time during the season of 1872. In Class B. six prizes are offered for the best four factory cheese—two made during the month of August and two during the month of September, 1872—each cheese to be of a different day's make. The competition has been wisely opened to all factories in Ontario, and any factory may compete in either or both classes, but no factory will be allowed to receive more than one prize in a class. Competent and disinterested judges will be appointed, who will judge the cheese exhibited on its merits in respect to its value for shipping to the British market. Prize lists will be issued in a few days.

We trust that cheese makers throughout the Province will enter the lists in competition against our local manufacturers, as the prizes will be rich enough to warrant them in doing so.

Dorion on Cartier.

The following is taken from *Le Courier* of Quebec. It contrasts strongly with the animus displayed by the Opposition in Ontario towards the individual members of the Government:—

"At the railway station at Levis, the Hon. A. A. Dorion, in response to some of his Quebec friends who were eager to hear his sentiments in regard to the defeat of Sir George delivered himself of the following significant utterance: 'My friends, let us not exult beyond measure at our own victory; the withdrawal of Sir George Cartier would be, under existing circumstances, the greatest misfortune which could happen to this Province.'"

Notes by the Way.

Oil Regions, Sept., 1872.

So the far-famed grounds of Massassaga have been purchased and are to be converted into a watering-place, where the belles of Saratoga and of Newport, and of Long Branch, and of Oak Bluffs, and of a hundred other fashionable resorts, can display their wondrous charms and make their annual conquests. The beautiful groves, and sylvan retreats, and delightful groups of trees, where cosy parties have for years enjoyed their quiet pic-nics, are to be cut down to make place for a mammoth hotel, and suburban cottages, and artificial bowers, and parks, and fountains and drives. Even the old stone fire places where the old black tea-kettle has done service for these dozen years, are to be removed, and the big flat stone upon which time and again we have fried our fish alive, is to be used for paving stones or other ignoble purposes. There will be no more of those glorious fishing and pic-nic parties, of which a score or more of us have such lively and pleasing recollections, where all care and business anxieties were thrown to the winds, and we all became boys again. There will be no more of those annual Sabbath School re unions, where the little ones rollicked and romped, and made the woods and groves resound with their glad shouts and songs. St. Andrew's, and St. George's, and St. Patrick's and the Native Canadian and other benevolent Societies, will no longer have Massassaga Point for their favorite resort. The white tents,with the blazing camp-fires on the green sward in front, which gave such a pleasing effect when the darkness had gathered over the Point, will give way before the march of fashionable civilization. There will be no more roughing it; letting the children do as they choose, wearing what they like, romping and playing as their childish fancies desire, "cutting up" generally, and doing just as you would like yourself. But there will be prim children covered with satin, and lace, and ribbon—so prim,and straight and neat, that they will be afraid to romp and play lest they soil their finery: and there will be Flora McFlimsey and Grace Vonderdunks, resplendent with silks and furbelows, and gold and diamonds, the burden of whose daily task will be to dress and powder to set off their beautiful charms. Instead of romping and dancing on the green sward, there will be grand balls in the crowded hall, where tight-laced maidens will hop and waltz with gaily dressed beaux fresh from their Broadway tailors,and where all the freshness and vigor which pure air and rest have given to the fair dancers, will have given place to faded cheeks and sickly languor. There will be no more barbecuing chickens in the primitive style they do it in the sunny south, of which we had a specimen not long since, from the hands of one "who knew how to do it," for the ground will be too sacred to dig holes into to make the barbecue fire. "Hands off," "Keep off the grass" and "No admittance" will stare at you in glaring black letters, where before all was free as the very air you breathed.

Talking of "barbecuing," there was something in the manner in which our southern friend "barbecued" those chickens last summer, that gave them a relish to which no dish that ever came from the hand of Soyer could compare. We were camping out on this same Massassaga Point, and there were about thirty of us in all—men, women and children—occupying about a dozen tents; and a prettier picture of contentment and comfort could not be found than was to be seen around those tents, either at morn, or at noon, or at night. It is true there were some vague reports about grumbling and fault-finding, on the part of a supposed cross grained individual, but like a good many other reports of a similar character, they were but idle tales. If there were any grounds for these ill-natured reports, the caudle lectures he received, and the chapters on "how to behave," which were kindly read to the aforesaid individual, made everything as placid and serene as the most circumspect could desire. 'Tis true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true, there were some drawbacks to this style of camping out, but they were not worth grumbling about. I will say nothing of the preparations for camping—procuring tents, gathering pots and pans, and knives and forks, and plates and dishes, and a hundred other little essentials—of the difficulty of pitching the tents, of finding after they were pitched that they were in a bad locality, and of the pleasure of pitching them again, and of adjusting them over and over after they were re-pitched—of the carrying backwards and forwards heavy articles of luggage; gathering boughs upon which to lay the mattresses, of building fire-places, and hunting up fire-wood. I will say nothing of the agreeable companions, Night, black sombre Night, gave us—of the pleasant hum of the mosquito, and the gentle reminder that lively insect would give of his presence—of great black spiders which somehow would find their way into your 'little bed'—of the numerous crickets which chirruped so nicely, and drowned the music of the mosquito by crawling into the drum of your ear—of the swarms of ants which would crawl over you, and find their way into your nostrils, and suck sweetness from your open mouth—of grasshoppers and caterpillars, and other creeping things, which not only were the agreeable companions of the night time, but added spice and variety to your food. I will say nothing of the showers at midnight, when the gentle rain came dripping on your face like big tear drops through the canvass, and made gutters through the centre of the tent, and soaked your pants and shirts and socks as effectually as if they had been in the wash-tub all night. I will say nothing of the pleasure of rowing down five miles after a hard day's work, and of rowing back in the morning with your hands blistered, and the hot sun broiling your face—of the orders for bread, and butter and meat, for candles and oil, for matches and ice, for tea and salt, for sugar and vinegar, for hats and cloaks, shoes and dresses, which every morning we took up with us, and woe be to us if they were not filled. I will say nothing of these and other things which some would call drawbacks, but which to avoid being called a grumbler, I will designate as the "spice" which gave "life" to camping out. The picture was not all like this, however. There was the warm greeting from wives and little ones, every evening, as they stood on the beach to receive us—and there was a hot cup of well-brewed tea and a warm supper, and there were calls to make from tent to tent, and there were gatherings around the blazing camp fire, watching sailboats and steamers passing up and down, signalling them with rockets, and receiving signals in return—there were the incidents of the day to narrate, stories to tell, and songs to sing; and then there were the "good-nights" to say before we retired with our aforesaid agreeable companions. And there were rowing parties at night and fishing parties before the sun rose, and a great many other pleasing incidents which I have made a note of; and then there was the "barbecuing" to which I have before referred, which was one of the principal events of the camping season, and which balanced a good many of the drawbacks that occurred. I shall not attempt to describe the process of this barbecuing, further than to say that there was a hole dug in the ground about four feet by two, and a foot deep,and into this was made a hot fire. Across this pit were placed some poles, and when the wood was converted into hot coals the chickens were spitted and basted, and roasted. There were some curious mixtures used in the process of "basting," and there was a peculiar knack in twisting and turning, which were only known to the operator,and which I presume must remain a profound secret with him, for all our efforts to find out how it was done, were of no avail. One thing,however,we do know, and that is that more tempting, savory, delicious, enjoyable meals were never made, than were enjoyed by those who sat down to the breakfasts of barbecued chickens on Massassaga Point last summer.

"Who is Who."—The Napanee *Express* of Sept. 20th contains a leading editorial article on the "Geneva Award." On the 21st, the Grit organ of Belleville contains the same article as its leading editorial, with one word changed; "*grieving* civilization" in the *Express* is changed into "*our* civilization in the Organ. The latter was accused some time since of writing Ministerial articles for the *Express*, and Grit articles for theOrgan,which he denied, though it was true. Who is the writer of the article on the Geneva Award? Was it furnished from Belleville, or did the Organ "crib" it, holus bolus? One is just as likely to be true as the other.

Presentation.

Last evening Lt. Col. Campbell, Com'dg 15th Batt. "Argyle Light Infantry," was the recipient of a very handsome testimonial from the officers of his regiment. The presentation consisted of a beautiful and costly Tea Service purchased from our well known jewellers, Messrs A. & J. McFee. About eight o'clock the officers repaired to the house of the gallant Colonel, where the presentation was made by Major Lazier, accompanied by the following address:—

ADDRESS.

To Lieut. Col. Campbell, Commanding the 15th Regt. Argyle Light Infantry.

Dear Colonel,—Having for many years reaped the advantage of the care and forethought which you have so constantly evinced in attending to the many wants and wishes of your brother officers, we have each and all of us observed with pride the commendable zeal which you have displayed in securing the efficiency, and promoting the comfort of the Regiment you have the honor to command. And we feel the greatest pleasure in being able to boast that owing to the kindness, gentlemanly bearing, not less than the military skill of their commander, the Argyle Light Infantry is in every way "second to none." We therefore beg leave to present you with this Tea Service, as a small token of the esteem in which we hold you, and as a slight mark of our appreciation of the many excellent qualities by which you are distinguished. May it seem as a memento of the kindly feelings which have always existed between you, dear Colonel, and your true friends,

The Officers of the A. L. Infantry.

Belleville, September 23rd, 1872.

To which the following reply was made by Lt. Col. Campbell:—

REPLY.

Major Lazier and Officers of 15th Battalion Argyle Light Infantry.

Gentlemen,—Let me offer you my acknowledgement for the very kind expression of your confidence and regard; when I say it is very gratifying to me to be the recipient of your kindly address and costly testimonial, I but ill express what I would fain convey in more grateful language. The complimentary manner in which you have been pleased to speak of my humble services in connection with the 15th is, I fear too flattering—but such as I have rendered, could never have been accomplished without your cordial support and co-operation. That I have had that cheerful support from you, gentlemen, at all times is to be attributed to any success or standing we may have obtained as a regiment.

Gentlemen, again thanking you for your kindness, I trust as in the past, so in the future, I shall continue to retain your esteem and regard.

After which the officers were entertained by the colonel to an oyster supper, at which the greatest cordiality and good feeling was evinced as existing between the Colonel and his officers. The present ation as well as the sentiments contained in the address show the good feeling existing between Col. Campbell and his brother officers, and the affection and esteem in which he is held by them. His uniform urbanity and soldierly deportment have earned for him the respect and esteem of all who have been connected with his regiment in any manner,and has largely tended to retain that *esprit de corps* which has always characterized the Argyles.

Manitoba.

Farther Details of the Election Riots.

We have received the following telegram, dated Fort Garry, Sept. 21st:—

At the close of the polls yesterday, Mr. Smith had from Winnipeg 113 votes, against Wilson, Grit candidate, 45. At Headingly he had 59 votes against 16, and at St. Boniface at three o'clock he had 84 votes to 1. At that time Wilson's adherents from Winnipeg crossed the river, armed with bludgeons and revolvers, and made a dash at the polls, seized and tore up the poll book, firing several shots, but fortunately without fatality. They then returned to Winnipeg, and made similar attacks on the polls, but were arrested by the police, who kept them back. They then made for the Assistant-Provost-Marshal's office, where Mr. McMicken resides with his family. The ladies of the house, including Miss Morris, daughter of the Chief Justice, and other inmates of the house kept the mob at bay till dispersed by the arrival of the military. A guard was kept at Mr. McMicken's and patrolled the town during the night. The town is now quiet.

Cunningham was returned for Marquette by a majority of 218 over Norquay.

Claimant not Arthur Orton.

Professor Andersen,the great "wizard of the North" is prepared to swear that the Tichborne Claimant is not Arthur Orton, and stated the fact at a public meeting held in Oxford Music Hall. The Professor saw the Claimant in Castlemaine, Australia, bearing the name of Tom de Castro, and he and A. Orton, were tried and acquitted on the charge of horse stealing. The Professor, at the meeting referred of spoke very strongly and confidently on the subject.

If the Claimant can prove that he is not Arthur Orton, very much of the case worked up against him by the English Attorney General will fall to the ground. The Claimant's trial for the perjury is to come on in November. To all appearance it will be characterized by some surprising exhibitions and sensations.—*Exchange.*

The Freedom of Elections.

The demand for the ballot is made by men professing to be Reformers, on the ground that it would prevent undue interference with the electors. The election law of Ontario is justified by Ontario Grits, on the ground that it shuts out the exercise of improper means to influence the "free and independent." We might be inclined to think that there was some honesty in these demands, if the men who made them but exhibited a reasonable desire to avoid coercion and the use of undue influences. The original Proton outrage is a standing disproof of the sincerity of these men who call themselves Reformers. The same outrage has been perpetrated more or less glaringly in every one of the newer counties in which an election has been lately held. It was this influence which, beyond all question, defeated Mr. Drew in North Wellington; it made itself largely felt in South Perth; it cost Mr. Jackson a hundred votes or more in South Grey; and in the recent local election in South Bruce its manifestations were most disgraceful. Even the proposer of Mr. R. M. Wells was a land valuator in the pay of the Ontario Government and he was aided in his operations throughout the Riding by several more of the same kidney.

There is no bar before which to bring the perpetrators of these disgraceful outrages but the bar of Public Opinion. There we impeach the Ontario Government: we charge it with having been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors—with having sought to debauch public morality, and poison the fountain of electoral purity at its source. Talk of the tyranny of Irish landlordism; it has had nothing in its worst features to compare with the iniquity of sending paid agents of the Government through the country in election times, assuring the ratepayers that the extent of the reduction to be made on their farms would depend upon the votes they were about to give. And these things, too, from men who claim to be, *par excellence.* Reformers! It is a blot on the political history of the country, which will not be wiped out until the present Rump Government of Ontario have been hurled from the places they have so disgraced.—*Mail, 16th Sept.*

Grit Tactics.

Presuming that Sir Francis Hincks intends to take his leave of public life, the *Herald* thinks it safe to acknowledge his abilities. It does so in this fashion: "He possesses a thorough knowledge of the mechanism and routine of monetary transactions, and has, besides, a quality which is not always met with in politicians who are pitchforked into positions of importance. He likes work, and does the work of the public with the same conscientious industry that other men do their own. The consequence is that his office is always in good order, and its operations are performed with business like accuracy and consequent efficiency."

Perhaps if other members of the Ministry were to evince a desire to retire, our contemporary might condescend to pass verdicts upon them similar to the above. Proceeding upon this hypothesis, the question naturally arises: Why turn out a Government composed of such uncommonly good material, and the dishonesty of Opposition "organs" is made apparent.—*Montreal Star.*

PUBLIC FAIR.

THE FIFTH FREE FAIR, for the sale, barter and exchange of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, and articles of agricultural production or requirements, will be held in the

MARKET GROUNDS IN THE

TOWN OF BELLEVILLE,

ON

THURSDAY, 10th October, 1872,

☞ All articles received and entered free.

NO MARKET FEES ON THAT DAY.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE, Superintendent.

Belleville, Sept 24, 1872. d&w

R. B. K. I.



MADOC Preceptory will meet at their Encampment on the Second WEDNESDAY of October for special business and for conferring degrees.

By order, L. S. GUFFIN.

Madoc, Sept. 26, 1872. w2t

THINK OF THIS

Wm. Johnson

IS the only *DIRECT* Importer (from English manufacturers) of

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

Wm. Johnson has always tried to sell as CHEAP AS HE CAN, *and thereby* he has made in three years a business which it has taken other men a score of years to accomplish.

Wm. Johnson's HATS at

75 cts., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, &c.,

are very superior value, and it will be to your advantage to call and examine them.

WM. JOHNSON'S

CLOTH CAPS

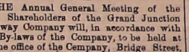
AT

30c., 40c., 50c., 75c.,

&c., are manufactured to his own order in Glasgow and London, and are therefore cheaper than goods which other houses have to buy in Montreal or Toronto.

SIGN OF THE MOOSE HEAD.

Sept. 26, 1872.



GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY,

General Meeting of Shareholders.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Grand Junction Railway Company will, in accordance with the By-laws of the Company, to be held at at the office of the Company, Bridge Street, in the Town of Belleville, on

Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1872,

At the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Annual Report, elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact general business.

By order, D. B. ROBERTSON, *Secretary.*

Bellevillle, August 30th, 1872. w-td

Land for Sale.

THE east half of Lot No. 15, in the first Concession of Huntingdon, comprising 100 acres, with frame house, barn and cowstables; also a young orchard; the farm is well fenced. The undersigned also offers for sale 50 acres of wood land, being the southeast corner of No. 17, in the 8th Concession of the aforesaid Township, price both inclusive $3,000.

For particulars apply on the premises to R. N. ADAMS, Roslin P. O., Ont.

Roslin, Sept. 14, 1872. w32:tf

London Commercial College AND Telegraphic Institute.

THE oldest, most POPULAR, and thoroughly PRACTICAL BUSINESS INSTITUTE of the kind in America. PHONOGRAPHY carefully taught. TELEGRAPHING facilities unrivalled. SUCCESS in every department. Our Graduates are advertised for by business men, and give general satisfaction to their employers. Don't wait for preparation if you intend to come, as we give three months free in the preparatory department to any one holding a scholarship. Other Institutions only copy from us. The cheapest city for board in Canada. Plenty of business openings west.

Send for circular with full information to JONES & Co., London, Ont.

w8m

Notice.

MY wife Permelia Allen, having, without just cause, left my bed and board, I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her after this date, without my written order.

E. D. ALLEN, Stirling.

Stirling, Sept. 13, 1872. d3t:w3t

A. & J. McFEE,
Beautiful Gold Chains,
STANDARD
WEDDING RING
Choice Stock of
GOLD LOCKETS, STERLING SILVER
AND GOLD THIMBLES
Clocks of every description.

Discount Sale!

GEORGE COBURN & BRO.,

Will offer their friends and customers

THEIR WHOLE STOCK

AT A

Large Discount for two Weeks,

To make room for Fall Stock now arriving.

Special Inducements in

Wines, Crockery and Glassware.

GEO. COBURN & BRO.

Belleville, Sept. 10th, 1872.

A. & J. McFEE,
JEWELLERS.
GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES!
REGULATED AND WARRANTED
Running One Month without Winding.
WATCHES!
LADIES' BEAUTIFUL
Diamond Back, Keyless, Enamelled
WATCHES!

Sheep Strayed.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned, Lot No. 19, 2nd Concession of Thurlow, sometime in July last, THIRTEEN WHITE SHEEP, with a piece cut out of the right ear of each, in the shape of a V. Any person giving information where they can be found will be suitably rewarded.

ANDREW HAMILTON.

Thurlow, Sept. 7th, 1872. 31-3w

Chancery Sale!

TO BE SOLD BY

Public Auction

In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery in the cause of

THOMSON vs. HOGLE,

dated the third day of May, A. D. 1872, with the approbation of W. W. Dean, Esquire, Master of this Court at Belleville, on

Saturday, the Fifth Day of October

next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock NOON, at the said

MASTER'S OFFICE,

in Bogart's Block, Belleville,

All and singular, the east half of Lot number Fifteen in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Rawdon in the County of Hastings. The above lands will be sold subject to the claim for Dower of Mary Hogle, the wife of the late David Hogle, in his lifetime of the said Township of Rawdon.

This farm is the homestead of the late David Hogle, and has about SIXTY ACRES cleared and under good state of cultivation, well fenced, and competent Farm Buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay down a deposit of $10 for every $100 of the purchase money to the Vendor or his Solicitor, and shall within four weeks from the day of sale pay a further sum, which, together with the said ten per cent., shall make the sum of $1300, and shall pay the balance of the purchase money in four equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. on the unpaid balance with each instalment, said balance to be secured by mortgage upon said premises.

All further particulars may be obtained from A. Thomson, Esq., Merchants' Bank, Belleville, and from E. B. Fraleck, Esq., the Vendor's Solicitor.

Dated this 9th day of September, A.D 1872.

W. W. DEAN, Master.

31:td

Stray Cow!

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned, in Milltown, on the 15th of August, A RED AND WHITE COW, giving milk, small size, three years old, white spot in the forehead, tail and hind legs white. Information leading to her recovery will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded.

ANDREW EMBURY.

Tyendinaga, Sept. 10th, 1872. 31 4w

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction at the

COURT HOUSE in the

TOWN OF BELLEVILLE,

ON

FRIDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

At the hour of 12 o'clock, NOON, all and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Thurlow in the County of Hastings, containing by admeasurement one-fifth of an Acre, be the same more or less; being composed of part of the west half of lot number seven in the first concession of the Township, aforesaid, and better known as lot number eleven on the north side of Lime Street and east side of Bleecker Avenue, as laid out on the said west half of number seven aforesaid, by one Philip Shorts for one Tobias Bleecker, formerly owned by one McBean, and the property of the late Edward Evans, deceased.

The above property comprises a comfortable Rough-cast Cottage, with verandah, &c., and outhouses on the premises.

The premises are convenient to the Railway Station, and in a very eligible neighborhood. Possession given at once.

For terms of sale and for further particulars apply to

BELL, HOLDEN & BELL, Solicitors for Evans' Estate.

Dated 12th Sept., 1872. d1t-w32:3t

In the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings.

NOTICE is herebygiven,that an application will be made to the Judge of the said Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings, on MONDAY, the seventh day of October, A. D. 1872, on behalf of Elizabeth Julia Evans, (residing within the jurisdiction of the above named Court), mother of Harriet Evans, Caroline Bertha Evans, Elizabeth Julia Evans, and Edward Evans, to be appointed guardian of the said Harriet Evans, Caroline Bertha Evans, Elizabeth Julia Evans, and Edward Evans, infant children under the age of twenty-one years, and that letters of guardianship may be granted to her the said Elizabeth Julia Evans, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf.

Dated 12th September, 1872.

ELIZABETH JULIA EVANS,

By Bell, Holden & Bell, Her Solicitors.

d1tw3t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE south half of Lot No. 4, in the 8th Concession of Hungerford. About 70 acres cleared. Good fences, buildings and orchard.

For particulars apply to S. L. Adams on the premises.

S. L. ADAMS, Tweed, Ont.

Tweed, Sept. 14, 1872. 32wtf

GOOD CABLE SCREW WIRE

Boots and Shoes

Last as Long Again as any Other Kind.

Glass Pitchers! Preserve Dishes, Goblets, Tumblers!

JUST unpacked, in GREAT VARIETY besides a full general stock of

China, Glass, and Earthenware,

AT VERY LOW PRICES!

F. H. ROUS & CO.

Belleville, June, 1872.

Plaster Mill in Belleville.

NOW on hand and constantly grinding, a superior article of PLASTER, very finely ground, at usual prices. Mills at the Elevator.

GEO. A. SIMPSON & Co

Belleville, Jan. 4th, 1870. 47

FOR SALE,

THE east ½ of Lot No. 15 in the 7th concession of the Township of Sidney, Co. Hastings. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation, well-watered, and a good frame barn and drive house. TERMS EASY.

Apply to WM. McCANN.

Sidney, July 19th, 1872. wtf

To Cheesemen.

THE subscriber has just invented (for which a patent has been applied for) a valuable improvement for pressing cheese in a bandage, superior to any in use. It has only to be seen to be adopted by all cheesemen. It will be fully completed for next year's market.

He has also patented a Cam Press that does not require a screw,and which is unsurpassed by anything in use, not excepting the celebrated gang press.

For particulars apply to

A. H. BRINTNELL, Belleville.

September 2nd, 1872. 106:6t-w:6

—Kate Field says she doesn't know whether it is beer or victory, but the Germans are certainly the most satisfied-looking people she ever saw.

Business Notices.

THE *Scientific American* says: The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is simple, not easily deranged, and in point of effectiveness is without a rival. The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have the largest sewing machine factories in the world.

Parents, lessen your Shoe bills two-thirds by buying only the CABLE SCREW WIRE fastened Boots and Shoes. Never rip or leak. All genuine goods bear the Patent stamp.

ADVICE TO THE TOURIST.—Before you start on your summer trip to the sea-side, lake-side, or country, for recreation and health, you will do well to provide yourself with a supply of Shoshonees Remedy and a box or two of those excellent Shoshonees superiorly sugar coated Pills. The Remedy taken three times a day before meals, and a Pill during the week, will invariably cause you to return home the picture of health, thereby rendering you full satisfaction and value for all expenses of your journey.

OFFICE OF LYMANS, CLARK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal, Jan. 18, '72.
JAS. I. FELLOWS, Esq., St. Johns, N. B.—*Dear Sir:* We are happy to be able to report the favor with which your Syrup of Hypophosphites is received wherever introduced in Canada. The sales, notwithstanding the high price of the article and the short time it has been before the public, have attained very large proportions. Our own sales during the past year have exceeded Seven Hundred Dozens. We have no hesitation in recommending it to our friends as a preparation of undoubted merit.
Yours very truly,
LYMANS, CLARE & CO.

Whooping Cough is successfully treated by Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. The most stubborn cases are cured in a few days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferer. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. sept127-1y

Circular.

Without Phosphorus no thought, say the Germans and they might add, no action, since Phosphorous and its compounds are known to be the motive power of the nervous and muscular system. They constitute more than half the material of the human body, being found in every tissue, and their presence is absolutely essential to nutrition, as they promote the conversion of albumen in the food into fibrine, which is the vitalizing agent of pure, healthy blood. They are now coming into universal use in Europe and America in the treatment of Scrofulous, Consumptive and Venereal diseases, which are caused by impoverished or poisoned blood; and in diseases of women suffering from irregularities, obstructions and exhausting discharges, in pale, puny children, and that condition of nervous and physical prostration resulting from bad habits, excessive use of stimulants and tobacco, and all that train of evils known as a fast life. The great reliability and promptness in its effects in immediately and permanently restoring the debilitated constitution has made DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA a great favorite with the Physicians and public. Sold at $1 00.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.
JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful, contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPR'R.

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville, C. G. Willson, Madoc, G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton, and all medicine dealers. 48:4m

Dr. Carson's Medicines.

The Greatest Public Benefit of the Age!

And for which, notice the many Testimonials, [a few of them enclosed in wrapper around each bottle,] with a numerous list of respectable persons' names, who testify to the superior qualities of his various Compounds, viz:
Lung Syrup,
Constipation Bitters,
Liver Compound,
Cough Drops,
Worm Specific,
Magic Pain Reliever, &c.

The above Medicines can be obtained at J. C. Holden's and L. W. Yeomans', Belleville; W. T. Parker, Trenton; and J. H. Roberts, Shannonville. 29 4m

ELECTRICITY!

THOMAS'
Excelsior Eclectric Oil.
Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold!

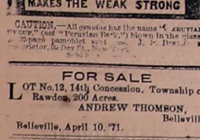
"Pain cannot stay where it is used."

It is the CHEAPEST MEDICINE EVER MADE. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured Crick in the Back, and the same quantity Lame Back of eight years standing. It cures Swelled neck, Tumors, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Contraction of the Muscles, Stiff Joints, Spinal Difficulties, and Pain and Soreness in any part, no matter where it may be or from what cause it may arise, it always does you good. Twenty-five cents worth has cured bad cases of Chronic and Bloody Dysentery. One teaspoonful cures Colic in 15 minutes. It will cure any case of Piles that it is possible to cure. Six or eight applications is warranted to cure any case of Excoriated Nipples or Inflamed Breast. For Bruises, if applied often and bound up, there is never the slightest discoloration to the skin. It stops the pain of a Burn as soon as applied. Cures Frosted Feet, Boils, Warts and Corns, and Wounds of every description on man or beast.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y.
and NORTHROP & LYMAN, NEWCASTLE, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.
NOTE—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

For sale by all the Druggists in Belleville; C. G. Wilson, Madoc; G. H. Boulter, Stirling, W. T. Barker, Trenton; and all medicine dealers.

NOHRUPT & LYMAN, Newcastle, Ont., Proprietors.
12:1y



CAUTION.—All *genuine* has the name "PERUVIAN SYRUP," (*not* "Peruvian Bark,") blown in the glass. [illegible] 32-page pamphlet sent [illegible] J. P. D[illegible] Proprietor, 36 Dey St., New York. Sold [illegible]

FOR SALE

LOT No.12, 14th Concession, Township of Rawdon, 200 Acres.
ANDREW THOMSON, Belleville
Belleville, April 10, '71.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20—A meeting to protest against the occupation of Rome, which was advertised some days ago, has been indefinitely postponed for some unexplained cause.

ROME.

ROME, Sept. 20—The eldest brother of the Pope is dead.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21.—Prince Oscar, brother of the deceased King Charles, has succeeded to the throne of Sweden and Norway. All the dignitaries of the state yesterday took the oath of allegiance to the new Monarch.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 24—The remains of the late King Charles were brought to Stockholm to-day and taken in solemn procession through the streets receiving every mark of respect and sorrow from the inhabitants.

GENEVA, Sept. 24—The removal of the Catholic priest Mermillod here by the Swiss Government causes some excitement. His bishop resists the right of the secular power to remove clergymen, and maintains his allegiance to the Pope as Superior to all human laws.

BOMBAY, Sept. 24—Cyclones in eastern Bengal reported to have done great damage to the Jute crop.

VIENNA, Sept. 24.—The Austrian Red Book has just appeared. It contains 69 documents. The most noteworthy are Andrassy's diplomatic circulars on assuming his present office and replies of the Austrian representatives, showing the confidence which his appointment inspired abroad. There are interesting despatches also on the rights of property at sea in time of war, and on the labor question in England.

PERTH, Sept. 24—The Financial committee of Reichstag is busily engaged with the annual budget of the Ministry of War.

—A London gentleman who has recently bought a little place in the country, rather amazed the neighbours by appearing in his meadow with a scythe in one hand and an umbrella in the other.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION

The New Time Table on the Grand Trunk Railway came into effect on Monday, 24th June. Mixed trains have been discontinued.

GOING WEST.

No. 6 Night Mail	4:00 A M
" 4 Night Express	6:00 "
" 2 Day Mail	6:15 P M
" 16 Through Freight	7:30 A M

GOING EAST.

No. 1 Day Express	11:15 A. M
" 3 Night Express	11:30
" 5 do Mail	1:00 "
" 15 Through Freight	10:05 P M

Montreal Time.

CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Express going East closes	10:00 A M
Express going West closes	5:00 P M

NIGHT TRAIN.

Express closes going East	5:00 P M
" " " West	5:00 P M

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1872.

Agricultural Shows.

The annual shows of different Agricultural Societies will be held on the following dates:

Thurlow—At Thrasher's, October 1st.
East Hastings—At Roslin, October 4th.
North Hastings—At Luke's, October 11th.
Tyendinaga—At Shannonville, October 12th.
Murray—At Trenton, October 12th.
West Hastings—At the Agricultural Hall, West Belleville, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 15th and 16th.
Madoc—At Madoc, 17th October.
Lennox—At Napanee, Thursday and Friday, October 3rd and 4th.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION. The number of entries at the Provincial Exhibition at Hamilton is 7440, being 1200 over those of last year.

CANADIAN NOTES.—The total circulation of Canadian notes is $10,394,656.44; total specie, $2,814,214.32; debentures held, $7,200,000; certificates of deposit, $880,548.12.

REVENUE.—The Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion for August was as follows: Revenue, $1,852,977.65; Expenditure, $1,042,901.48.

PATENTS.—The last official *Gazette* contains a list of 100 patents granted, among others, one to R. Mieklejohn, of Rawdon, for a machine for separating and cleaning grain, and one to A. R. Koerber, for an improvement in musical reed instruments.

OBITUARY.—We regret to learn that MANUEL NORTHRUP, Esq., formerly a resident of this Town, father of ANSON G. NORTHRUP, Esq., died at his residence in Prescott, on Sunday, Sept 22nd inst., after a long and severe illness.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.—The statement of the Post-Office Savings Bank account shows that there were deposits in the hands of the Receiver General on the 31st of August to the amount of $3,123,431.22, being an increase over the previous month of over $20,000.

SOUTH GRENVILLE.—The Convention held at Prescott yesterday nominated Mr. John Neil McLean, Barrister, Prescott, as the Conservative candidate to contest the representation of South Grenville with Mr. Fraser.

FOR RED RIVER.—The Kingston *News* says: "Under command of Brigade Major Phillips the compliment of men recruited in this district to form the Manitoba Garrison, left yesterday afternoon per Grand Trunk for Collingwood."

FREE FAIR.—The fifth free fair is to be held on the market ground on Thursday, 10th October. Farmers will bear in mind that articles intended for the fair must be entered with the Superintendent, otherwise market dues will be charged.

FARRAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Ontario *Gazette* of the 21st inst., contains the notice that the "Farrand Manufacturing Company" of the County of Hastings, has complied with the formalities prescribed for the formation of a Company under Chapter 63 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

PRIZES AT THE EXHIBITION.—A telegram from Hamilton informs us that the Gas Machine exhibition by Mr. Nunn, is a great success. An extra prize has been awarded to the Farrand Tucker. The first prize has also been given to the Chemical Engine and to the Portable Pump exhibited by Mr. Nunn, of Belleville.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The last rail on the Intercolonial Railway, which will unite the Railway System of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will be laid on the 29th inst. A car will pass over the line on the 5th of October, and the connecting link between Amherst and Truro will be formally opened for traffic two weeks later, on October 21st, or thereabouts.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The reports from Hamilton represents the exhibition in some departments not quite up to the average of recent years, but in others it exceeds it, and that taking every thing into account, it is creditable to the agricultural and mechanical industries of the Province. On Tuesday, the number of people admitted to the ground was fully five thousand, most of whom were exhibitors.

WORKINGMAN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—The following persons were elected as officers for the ensuing quarter, viz:—James Fleming, President; Wm. Davis, 1st Vice President; Thomas Cheevers, 2nd Vice President; John Bennett, Recording Secretary; James Malden, Financial Secretary; James Macoun, Treasurer; Simon Sheean, Conductor; William Mathews, Assistant Conductor; C. Tuite, Warden.

THE CHEESE COMPETITION.—The Kingston *News* referring to the Cheese Exhibition to be held in October, says: "The competition is open to the province, and we hope to see Frontenac represented at such, to be held in Belleville on the 15th and 16th proximo. We have reason to feel proud of our cheese factories, which are thriving with the utmost satisfaction to their projectors."

INSPECTING LIGHT HOUSES.—The Ottawa *Times* says: "We learn that Sir Frederick Arrow and party, of the Trinity House, London, accompanied by Mr. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, left Ottawa this morning on a visit of inspection to the light-houses on the Lakes and the new large fog bell and machinery which are now being erected at Gibraltar Point near the entrance of Toronto Harbour."

ONTARIO POLITICS.—The Cornwall *Gazette* (Grit) is opposed to both Blake and Mackenzie having the Ontario Legislature. It calls upon Mr. Mackenzie to remain the leader of Ontario Ministerial party, and declares that the Eastern Grits are determined to raise Mr. Blake to the position of leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. There is considerable tribulation in the Grit Camp, and a good deal of difficulty is found in filling up to the satisfaction of the party, the vacancies caused by the retirement of Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie.

MURDER IN CHICAGO.—A telegram from Chicago, Sept. 24th, says: Another brutal murder was committed here last night. James McWilliams, aged twenty, a compositor in the *Times* office, was shot dead by a rough on the street without any provocation. Five persons have been apprehended. The feeling is very strong, and lynching is threatened. The excitement is increased by the fact that to-day Rafferty, the murderer, was granted a *supersedeas* by the Supreme Court. The Citizens Committee have taken the matter in hand.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, as Capt. B. H. Vandervoort, of Sidney, was driving home from town, he met with a serious accident. Mr. G. Thrasher, in travelling the same road, ahead of Mr. Vandervoort, had driven past the railroad near Doxtator's on his proper road, and on discovering his mistake turning too short his waggon was upset and himself precipitated to the ground. Mr. Thrasher's team ran away, and the horses in their wild career met Capt. Vandervoort's in collision killing the horse, smashing the buggy, injuring Capt. Vandervoort, his son and a Mr. Dickens, who were all seated in the buggy. A collision might have been avoided but for the darkness. The occurrence was a very unfortunate one, but we understand that Mr. Thrasher undertakes to pay for the damage done.

MARINE DISASTERS.—An Ottawa despatch says: "Official returns have been received by the Marine and Fisheries Department giving the sad information that three vessels registered at St. John, N. B., have to all appearance foundered at sea with all hands on board. The following are the names of the vessels:—The bark *Hector*, 715 tons, from Liverpool for New York, the 4th of March last, with a general cargo and a crew of twelve persons, which has never been heard of since the time of sailing. The vessel was valued at $20,000. The brigantine *Lizzie Troop*, 217 tons, valued at $6,000, from Turks Island, West Indies, for Delaware Breakwater, in March has not been heard of since sailing. She had nine passengers on board and a cargo of salt. The schooner *B. B. Patterson*, 156 tons, from Elizabethport, New York, and afterwards from Vineyard Haven for St. John, N. B., with a cargo of coal in February last. The vessel has never been heard of since. She was valued at $7,800, and had six persons on board. The weather at that season of the year was unusually stormy on the Canadian coast."

ALGOMA.—The name of the Rev. Dr. Lett is mentioned with reference to the Bishopric of Algoma. The Rev. gentleman has been for some years Rector of Collingwood, and is at present Rural Dean. He was formerly Rector of St. George's, Toronto, and is in every respect qualified by his learning and practical knowledge of the wants of the church to hold the office. He is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin.

"LIBEL."—A correspondent is anxious to know whether that threatened writ has been served. He wishes also to know why we are not among those who have to defend "the liberties of the press?" The answer is simple. We make no statements about our neighbours that are not true, and are not in the public interests; hence the writ has not been served. It was only a little bluster to cover a bad case. The Benedict Arnold of the Hastings Grits would not like a Jury to know "what we know about" Grit editors selling and offering to sell themselves.

CONSISTENCY.—The Grit organ has been condemning for months past the Ottawa Ministry for ratifying the Washington Treaty, and now it is engaged in condemning the Conservatives of England, for expressing hostile views of the same Treaty. The Conservative Ministry in Canada has been condemned as despoilers of our soil, and as recreant to the true interests of the country because they supported the treaty, and now the Tories of England are denounced as "brutal and fierce" because they will not declare England has made the best of the bargain. Truly this is Gritism. It is not principle with them, but party.

"Why not Catch him Now?"

The *Globe* wants to know why Sir John does not catch Riel now that he is in Manitoba, and running for member of parliament in opposition to the Government candidate. Well, why don't the Ontario Government catch him? Sir John says *he* has no legal jurisdiction in the matter, any more than any private citizen—that murder committed in Manitoba must be dealt with by the local authorities of that Province, over whom he has no authority whatever. Mr. Blake, on the other hand, contends that there are ways of bringing Riel to justice independent of these. He has never explained what they are, but he has offered a reward of $5,000 for the production of Riel before a Court of competent jurisdiction, and after the House, of which he is leader, had sanctioned that proceeding he informed it that that was only the first step and that others would follow. We have not heard of these other steps having been taken yet. The present would seem to be Mr. Blake's opportunity. There is his man, let him bring him to justice.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 19—A despatch from Stockholm announces that King Charles of Sweden died at Malino last evening.

LONDON, Sept. 19—John Fox & Co., merchants, Mincing Lane, have suspended. Their liabilities are five hundred thousand pounds. They have connection with several American houses, and their suspension was caused by recent failures in Baltimore.

LONDON, Sept. 20—Prince Arthur opened the Round Hay Park, at Leeds, yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of a large assemblage. A ball was given at the Town Hall in the evening.

The wife of Bismarck has arrived here, where she will soon be joined by her husband.

During a thunder storm yesterday, lightning struck a mill in Littleborough, Lancashire, and killed four women. Several other operators were injured.

LONDON, Sept. 20—An immediate decline in coal from the present high figure is confidently predicted.

LONDON, Sept. 20—The mine owners of Newcastle to-day, in reply to the demands of a deputation from the Miners Association, refused an advance of 15 per cent in wages, on the ground that the price of coal has already fallen and a further considerable decline is expected.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons is a passenger on the steamship *City of Brussels*, which sailed yesterday from Liverpool for New York.

LONDON, Sept. 23—Snow fell at Sheffield and in the neighborhood of that city yesterday.

The Cunard steamship *China*, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday for New York, has returned to the former port, having been disabled at Queenstown by breaking her machinery. Her mails and seventy passengers will be transferred to the *Calabria*, of the same line, which sales from Liverpool to-morrow. The cargo and remaining passengers will be forwarded by the *Russia*, sailing later in the week.

LONDON, Sept. 24—The weather throughout England is tempestuous, and some damage has been done to shipping on the coast.

LONDON, Sept. 24—The Libel suit for $25,000 damages brought against Winchester, a rifle manufacturer, has just been decided in favor of the defendant. Plaintiff, a man named Oxman, charged Winchester with openly saying that he, Oxman, while purchasing goods from the Turkish Government received gold to pay for them, but paid for the same in paper and pocketed the difference. Judgment was rendered for defendant with costs, plaintiff being unable to prove the use of the alleged words.

—Pullman carriages now run on the Canada Central Railway.

—A superior quality of moulding clay has been discovered at Ottawa.

—Col. Shaw, Emigrant agent at Glasgow, has arrived in Kingston.

—Mr. Lindsay Russel, Inspector of Surveys, has returned from Manitoba.

—Dr. Lavell has been appointed Surgeon to the Provincial Penitentiary.

—The journeymen shoemakers of Kingston struck last week for higher wages.

—The authorized discount on American invoices has been raised to 13 per cent.

—It is expected that the exhibition at Hamilton will be the largest ever held in Ontario.

—London, Guelph and Ottawa, are contending for the privilege of holding the next Provincial Exhibition.

—The Kingston Machinery Company turned out another engine for the Great Western Railway Company last week.

—The schooner Lillie Parsons, for Oswego, lost a part of her deck load overboard during a storm on the 23rd inst.

—The official *Gazette* contains the appointment of Mr. J. G. Moylan as a Director of Penitentiaries.

—Major Futvoye, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, is about to retire on a superannuated allowance.

—The engineers of the Canadian party of boundary surveyors arrived at Pembina yesterday.

—A new bank to be called the Acadia, is about to be started at Halifax, with a capital of $500,000.

—The Toronto Dailies are to raise the price to 3 cents per copy or $6 a year, after the 1st of October next.

—Jerusalem has been lighted with gas, and it is purposed to run street cars up the slopes of Mount Zion.

—A new steam barge of 8000 bushels capacity is now receiving the finishing touches at Kingston. She is built for the Bay of Quinte and Oswego trade.

—San Francisco papers state that the vintage of 1871 is the best ever produced in that state, and that the one of the present year will probably excel even that.

The London *Daily News*, referring to the present Dominion Government, says "it is difficult, indeed, to detect a weak point in the Ministerial armour.

—The English Cricketers in Philadelphia scored 105 in the first innings; the Americans scored 127 in two innings. The English play their second innings to-day.

—Forrester, who was accused of the murder of Nathan, has been discharged from custody, the District Attorney having announced that he could not produce sufficient evidence to retain him.

—Large quantities of cattle are being bought up in the Eastern Townships just now, at prices much in advance of those obtained last year, and which breeders consider remunerative and satisfactory.

—In consideration of the present high price of provisions the Governors of the Bank of England have added a gratuity of 5 per cent. to the salary of every officer, clerk and porter in the establishment.

—A valuable span of horses, owned by Marvin Holden, Kingston, ran away on the 20th inst., and in crossing the bridge, the gates of the Spring bridge being open, they plunged into the river dragging the vehicle after them and were drowned.

—A special from London states that there is no abatement in the spread of cholera in Roumania. The nature of the plague is epidemic in the extreme, and it is feared will spread over the entire country. Ten thousand have already died from the disease.

—At a recent meeting of the Islington Guardians, it transpired that the master of the district workhouse has discovered an easy method of settling whether a person is drunk or sober. The master's plan is to require any over festive pauper to say 'Truly rural,' and if he cannot he pronounces him to be drunk. The guardians have sanctioned the test.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Rev. Dr. Schaff, Secy. of the Evangelical Alliance, has returned from Europe. About fifty Europeans have promised to attend and address the grand conference of alliance in this city in the autumn of 1873. Dr. Schaff has also secured the co-operation of American and English divines in the work of revising the bible, which will be begun immediately.

The *Times* says rumors of defalcation in the U. S. Treasury in this city prove well founded. James J. Johnson, head of the stamp division, is the guilty party. The defalcation is estimated at $185,000.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 20—In his speech last night, Mr. Greeley, referring to the Veterans' Convention, said a very large number of men were collected at a vast expense, with the single purpose of rekindling the bitterness and hatred, animosities and antipathies, fears and exultations of the civil war for the advantage of a political party.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 20—Joseph Ordish, of California, was robbed on a train of a pocket book containing $10,000 in money and $10,000 in notes.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 23—A personal altercation occurred in a restaraunt in Columbia last evening, between Mr. Montgomery, President of the State Senate, and Samuel Melton, regular Republican candidate for the office of Attorney General. In the melee, John D. Caldwell and Major J. M. Morgan, two friends who interfered to separate the combatants, were shot. Caldwell was instantly killed, and Morgan but slightly wounded. The tragedy grew out of criminations and recriminations of a political nature.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 23—Last night, during a meeting of Republicans in this city, a disturbance occurred, which began by the discharge of a pistol into the ground by some unknown person which caused a general stampede. Some parties say the first shot was fired by a white man, others by a negro. Other shots followed. No one was hurt in the neighborhood of the speaking, but three persons were seriously injured at some distance from the scene of the action.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Joseph Burnett was stabbed and killed to-night by his father-in-law, Timothy Handers, during a money quarrel. Handers has been arrested.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23—Mr. G. Davis, United States Senator, died at his residence in Paris, Ky., at 3 this evening.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—George Kelly, a chemist, is reported to have recognized Forrester as the man who ran from Nathan's house on the morning of the murder, and will be used as a witness against him. Forrester says his real name is Alexand McClemont, that he was born near Glasgow, Scotland, and that all the newspaper statements made concerning him are so far sensational and wholly untrue.

Last night the French Republicans celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of the proclamation of Republicanism in France.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—The Yacht Race between the sloops *Meta*, *Vision* and *Graeia*, for the three hundred dollar cup, took place to-day. The course being from the Buoy off Sandy Hook, 20 miles to windward and back, resulting in a victory for the *Meta*. Time, 6 h. 25 m. 55 seconds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—The *Tribune* publishes a letter from ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, accepting the nomination of the Liberal Republican for the constitutional Convention.

INDIANOPOLIS, Sept. 23—Mr. Greeley was introduced to an audience in the State House Yard to-night, and spoke on the preservation of our country.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23—On Saturday night last, a negro horse thief, named Higgins, was taken from the party in charge of him, near Orleans, Ind., by a number of masked citizens, and hanged on a tree until dead.

TOPEKO, KANSAS, Sept., 23—The Straight-Out Democrats of Kansas have issued a call for a State Convention to nominate a state and electoral ticket.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23—The heaviest rain storm ever known in this vicinity commenced last night and continued until noon to-day. Streets and cellars were flooded and considerable damage was done. Several barns in the country were struck by lightning and consumed.

A girl at Palmyra, a man at Hebron, and two men in Greenfield, were killed by lightning last night.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 24—It has been snowing along the Union Pacific Railroad from Cheyenne westward since last night.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—A London special says King Johannes of Abyssinia has sent a messenger to England with letters asking for the intervention of England against Egypt. The same messenger has letters for France, Russia and Germany. The King of Abyssinia in making his appeal to the Queen of Great Britain relies on an African's right to do so as it existed previous to Her Majesty's war against Theodorus.

The steamers Java and Holland from Liverpool, Rising Star from Aspinwall and Morro Castle from Havana have arrived.

—Mr. Slater's house in South Fredricksburg was greatly damaged by being struck with lightning on the 22nd inst. Mr. Slater was knocked down insensible, but beyond the scorching of his eyebrows and the burning of his shoulder, he was not seriously injured.

—The Moravia *News*, N. Y., contains the following advertisement: Lost—A small gold gentleman's ring, between Saturday evening and Monday on the road near Montville. The person finding such an article can return it to the owner by calling at this office and paying charges.

—The *Manitoba* states that the harvest all over the Province has been well got in, and will prove, something considerably over an average crop. In travelling over the country of late we were struck with the magnificent appearance of many of the farms. When we regarded the wide expanse of ripened grain on some farms, "all ready unto harvest, it occurred to us how in all the world it will be cut.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, Sept. 26, 1872.

The market continues active, with fair enquiry in all departments.

PROVISIONS are steady, with but few fluctuations. A considerable quantity of tub butter has lately changed hands, much of it of very poor quality, ranging all the way from 11c to 16c.

GRAIN—Receipts are large, with good demand. Barley is largely dealt in at from 67c to 73c per bushel, according to sample. Other kinds almost without change. Peas are wanted for local use at from 60c to 63c, as high as 64c being paid in exceptional cases.

SPRING WHEAT—$1 15 to $1 25.
BARLEY—67c to 73c.
RYE—60 to 62c.
OATS—37c to 40c.
BUCKWHEAT—60c. to 00c.
PEAS—60c to 63c.
BEEF—$5 00 to $7 00.
MUTTON—6c to 8c per pound.
LAMB—5c to 8c. per pound.
VEAL—4c to 5c per pound.
HAMS—11c to 12½c.
BUTTER—Tub 11 to 16.
BUTTER—Roll, 15 to 20.
EGGS—12½c to 15c
HIDES—$6 to $8.
LAMBSKINS—75c to $1.
CALFSKINS—10c per pound
LARD—12c. to 12½c. per lb.
TALLOW, rough—5c.
TALLOW, rendered—8c.
POTATOES—35c to 40c per bus.
APPLES—50c to 80c.
DRIED APPLES—$1 50 to $2 per bus.
HONEY—12 to 13½c per lb.
HAY—$10 00 to $15 00.
CHEESE—8c to 10c.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $5 80 to $6 25 per [illegible]
FLOUR—Retail, $7 00 per bbl
PEARASH—$6 00 per 100 lbs.
CHICKENS, per pair—40c to 60c.
DUCKS—25c to 60c per pair.
ONIONS—$1 00 to $1 25 per bush.
WOOL—40c to 00c per lb.

MONTREAL MARKETS

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER. MONTREAL, Sept. 25, 1872. 1 P. M.

Flour—receipts 6,928 brls; market quiet and slightly easier; buyers inclining to hold off in view of improving receipts; extra nominal at 7 80; fancy, offered at 7 57½; a few hundreds of ordinary super at 6 80; 2500 brls of a city brand taken for the last half of October at 6 65; No. 2 sold in broken lots at 6 20 to 6 27½; lower grades nominal.

Wheat—car lots of Treadwell sold on the spot and to arrive at 1 47½ - 1 45 bid for red winter; Peas unchanged; Provisions quiet at late rates; Butter—choice in fair demand; ordinary and poor not wanted; Cheese nominal.

Ashes unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 25—Consols 92¾ to 92¾; Bonds firm; 65 old 92½; '67 92; 10-40s 87¾; new 5's 84¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25—Cotton quiet and steady; Uplands 9¾ to 9½; Orleans 9¾; breadstuffs quiet and steady.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.
Gold 113¾.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

Cotton 18¾.
Flour dull and 10c lower; receipts 18,000; sales 9,000 at $6 15 to $6 60 for super state and western; $7 25 to $8 00 for common to choice extra state; $7 20 to $8 40 for common to choice extra western.
Rye flour steady.
Wheat dull; receipts 122,000; sales 21,000 bushels at $1 48 to $1 54 for No 2 spring in store; $1 55 to $1 65 for No 1 ditto; $1 62 to $1 73 for winter red western; $1 74 to $1 85 for amber western; $1 75 to $2 00 for white ditto.
Rye quiet at 78c to 80c for western.
Corn shade firmer; receipts 115,000; sales 110,000 bus at 64c to 65c for steamer western mixed; 65¾ sail ditto.
Barley quiet and unchanged.
Oats dull; receipts 27,000 bus; sales 31,000 bush at 47c to 48c for western in store and afloat; 45c to 46 for Ohio; new 40c to 44½c.
Pork steady at $14 05 to $14 10 for new mess.
Lard dull at 8¾ to 9c for steam; 9¾ for kettle.
Butter 24c to 28c.
Cheese 11c to 13¼.
Petroleum—crude 11¼; refined 24¼.

BIRTH.

At Belleville, on Friday, the 20th inst., the wife of John J. B. Flint, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

At Belleville, on the 23rd Sept., 1872, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Burton, Mr. HENRY CORBY, Jr., to MARIA, eldest daughter of John Courtenay, Esq., all of Belleville. No cards.

DIED.

In Belleville, this morning, 21st inst.; at her father's residence, Miller Baker, Esq., Coleman Street, ANNA MARIA, wife of Mr. James Ashfield, of Duke Street, Ottawa, aged 23 years.

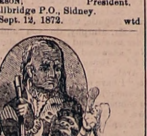
This morning, the 23rd inst., after a brief illness, MARY, eldest daughter of William Bleecker, Esq., aged 20 years and 3 months.

WEST HASTINGS
Fair & Cattle Show.
15th and 16th October, 1872,
IN THE NEW
AGRICULTURAL HALL,
WEST BELLEVILLE.
$1,000 in Prizes!
SEE PREMIUM LIST.

Open to the North and East Ridings of Hastings, and Counties of Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington, and the East Riding of Northumberland.

Every Accommodation Provided for Exhibitors.

☞ Entries must be made with the Secretary on or before the 14th October.
M. BOWELL, President.
D. R. KETCHESON, Sec., Wallbridge P.O., Sidney.
Belleville, Sept. 12, 1872. wtd



Purification of the Blood,
Invigoration of the System,
AND
General Restoration to Sound Health,

Are principles fully carried out in the treatment adopted by the eminent Indian DOCTOR LEWIS JOSEPHUS in his most *wonderful Alterative and Tonic Medicines* known as the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills.

No injurious consequences can result from their use. No mistake can be made in their administration. Persons who have been restored to *ease, strength and perfect health* by the wholesome power exerted by these Indian Medicines over the system, after fruitless trial of the whole pharmacopœia of physic, attest this fact. *The numerous testimonials are stern, undeniable and incontestible facts* sufficient to convince the most sceptical that these great medical compounds perform *very marvellous cures*, and accomplish all that is desired. No matter what your ailment may be, or of how long standing, they will find the spot, and astonish you by the rapid manner in which you are restored to *perfect health and full vigor.*

The Remedy and the Pills are pleasant and safe to take, and are warranted and may positively be relied upon to make a permanent cure of *all diseases* of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., &c., as well as Scrofula, the various Skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the third stage of Consumption. Further information, with full directions for using the Medicines, and containing testimonials and certificates of Cures, can be obtained by securing the Shoshonees Treatise, the Hand-book, or the Almanac and Circulars, from any Druggist in the Dominion—*Free.*
Price of the Remedy, in large Pint Bottles, $1.00
Price of the Pills, per Box, 25cts.

Robertson & Empey's
FALL STOCK
IS NOW ABOUT COMPLETE,
AND FOR
VARIETY
AND
CHEAPNESS,
WILL BE FOUND
UNSURPASSED.
ROBERTSON & EMPEY,
FRONT STREET,
BELLEVILLE.
1st September, 1872. d&w

GEORGE H. HAYMES,
Manufacturing Hatter & Furrier,
Wholesale and Retail.

Silk Hats.	All qualities, including Extra Fine, elegant, light and durable.
Felt Hats.	Every variety in British, French and German manufacturers.
Fancy Hats.	For each Season, in all the novelties in shape and Material for Travelling, Fishing, Shooting and Seaside wear. Pith and all kinds of Tropical Hats thoroughly ventilated.
Straw Hats.	Leghorn, Panama, Brazil, Straw, Tuscan, &c,
Caps.	Cloth, Tweed, Velvet, Silk and Fur in all the leading shapes.
ScotchBonnets.	A large assortment both in quality and shape. Highland, Sporrans, Eagle's Feathers, Crests and Ornaments.
Furs.	Muffs, Collars, Jackets, &c., in all the leading kinds.

Hatters' Material, Cap Makers' Material, Fur Skins.
Care and attention to all Orders, whether from sample or by letter.
Belleville, May 27th, 1872.

Bricks! Bricks!!

LEAVE your orders for Good Bricks at *BLEECKER'S BRICK YARD*, with NELSON LINGHAM & CO., Or FLINT & ROBERTSON.
Belleville, April 25, 1872. d& w:t

FOR SALE,

A SPLENDID FARM of 139 acres with Brick House and good buildings about three miles from Belleville.
Apply to ROBT. READ,
Belleville, August 25, 1871. 99:tf 29tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of A. B. Ross & Bro. has been dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to said firm will make payment to Sydmer Ross & Co.
A. B. ROSS.
S. D. ROSS.
S. ROSS.
Madoc, August 19th, 1872. d&w3t

GEO. GIBSON'S
B T AND SHOE STORE.
BRIDGE STREET, ... BELLEVILLE.

A SELECT assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes kept on hand and made to order, of the best material. Work warranted.

Notice.

TAKE notice that any person or persons causing or allowing their swine to run at large on any of the County Roads, thereby damaging said roads, shall be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN FRANCIS, County Surveyor.
Trenton, June 12th, 1872. 18:3m

Immense Stock of
DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY!!

ONE of the *MOST COMPLETE STOCKS* of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods and Millinery ever offered to the public is now being received at the establishment of W. W. JONES. A few lines will be noticed in the following

DEPARTMENTS:

Dry Goods.—	Dress Goods in great variety, Black Silks, Poplins, Prints, Grey and Bleached Cottons from 8c., Thibets, Cobourgs and Merinos in all colors, Scarlet and Fancy Flannels, Winceys, Tickings, Linens, &c., &c.
MOURNING GOODS.	Paramattas, Baratheas, Merinos, Crape-Cloths, Victoria and Metz Cords—the newest thing this season,—Black Crapes, Crape Collars, Cuffs, Trimmings, &c.
Millinery.—	MISS JONES attends to this department, as usual. All the latest and most fashionable styles of Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, &c., together with a beautiful selection of Feathers, Flowers, Ladies' Jackets, Mantles, &c., VERY LOW.
Laces.—	Real Laces, black and white, from 40c. up to $2 50 per yd., Silk, Cluney and Valenciennes Laces, Fringes, Trimmings, Gimpings, &c.
Knitted Goods.	Clouds, B. Shawls, Sontags, Nubias, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Jackets, Hoods Scarfs, Sashes, &c.
Tailoring.—	Tweeds, B. Cloths, Miltons, Beavers, Cassimeres, Whitneys, &c. Tailoring as usual on the premises.
Gents' Furnishings.—	Hats and Caps in Cloth and Fur, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Shirts, Hosiery, &c., CHEAPER THAN USUAL.
Furs.—	Ladies' Sets from $4 to $50, Mitts, Collars, &c. Also 4 Bales of Buffalo Robes, cheap.
Groceries.—	A Good Stock always on hand.

W. W. JONES,
Opposite the Anglo-American Hotel.
Belleville, September, 1872.

SMOKERS!
For a Good Smoke Use the
MYRTLE NAVY!
See T. & B. on Each Plug.
Price so Low that All can use it.
Hamilton, September 13th, 1872. 21:3m

SPRING, 1872.
To CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Our SPRING IMPORTATIONS of Carriage Goods, bought before the recent great advance in prices, have just arrived in Stock, and will be found COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. Also

Shelf & Heavy Hardware of Every Description,
At UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.
JAS. GLASS & Co.
March 15th, 1872.

Just Received,
A NEW STOCK OF
Beautiful Gilt Cornices,
AT
G. S. TICKELL'S
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
April 11, 1872

1872. SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1872.
—OF—
WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, &c., &c.

ROSS & DAVIES,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK

50 Hhds. Dowes Ale, bottled, "in prime order,"
Bbls. Dawe's Porter in Quarts and Pints,
Cases Blood's Porter in Quarts and Pints,
Bbls. Guinness's Porter in Quarts and Pints,
Bbls. Chippawa, "Eureka," Old Rye Whiskey,
Bbls. Chippawa Family Proof "old,"
Hennessy's Brandy in Wood and Bottles,
Cases Cherry Brandy,
A few Gallons very old Brandy
De Kuyper Gin in Wood and Bottles,
Old Tom Gin in Wood and Bottles,
Jamaica Spirits,
Scotch Whiskey,
Ginger Wine in Wood and Bottles,
Raspberry Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Strawberry Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Lemon Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Ginger Syrup in Wood and Bottles,
Cases of Claret,
Cases Champagne, various brands,
Cases Sparkling Hock,
Sherry Wines of the very best,
Port Wine of the very best,
Mordon's Pure Grape Wine,
Stoughton Bitters,
Orange Bitters,
John Bull Bitters,
Liqueur's "Noyau," "Curacao" and "Creme de Cacao."
All of which are warranted pure and good.

ROSS & DAVIES,
Corner Bridge & Front Sts.
BELLEVILLE, MAY 25, 1872.

RIVERSIDE
Hair Dressing Parlor
E. CONDON,
WILL RE-OPEN his Hair Dressing Parlor in his
New Building
JUST ERECTED,
NEXT LOWER BRIDGE,
Where he hopes to see all his old friends and any number of new ones.
Belleville, May 21, 1872. d3m wtf

BUY
PHIPPEN & GRAHAM'S
Pearl,
Amber & Star Soaps
The best in the Market.
Belleville, Feb. 7, 1871. d&w:tf

NEW SPRING GOODS!
JUST ARRIVED AT
M. NULTY'S
A consignment of a Bankrupt Stock of
Ready-Made Clothes,
PANTS, VESTS, COATS, &c.
A Special Lot of Silk Hats at $1.50
each, also, FELT HATS.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Watches &c.
To be sold at Auction or Private Sale.
ALSO, 1,000 *SHINGLES.*
M. NULTY, A. B. &. C. M.
May 1st, 1872. 12-3m

For Sale Cheap,
70 TOWN LOTS.
Apply to F. McANNANY, DR. HOPE, Or to A. R. DOUGLL
November 5th 1870. 159dA 39wtf

Trenton Brewery.
XX XXX
PALE ALES,
Porter and Extra Stout.
Bottled Ale & Porter.

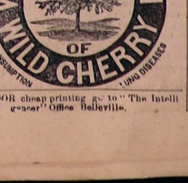
MY Bottled XXX Pale Ale and Stout is now in prime condition, and can be obtained in Quarts and Pints, direct from the Brewery, or of my appointed Agents.
HENRY GILL.
THE BREWERY, Trenton, March 23rd, 1872. d&w

House to Let.

TO Let, a good dwelling house, and a lot of three quarters of an acre, in garden, containing fruit trees, &c. The house is situated in the 9th concession of Thurlow, near the Bethel Church, and a good situation for any kind of business. Apply to the proprietor on the premises.
PETER SIMMONS.
Thurlow, Aug. 7th, 1872. w-tf

NEXT OF KIN.

24,717 ADVERTISEMENTS (Gun's Index to) for NEXT OF KIN, CHANCERY HEIRS, and LEGATEES, since 1600—Price 60 cts.
ROBT. BEATY & CO., Bankers and Brokers, Toronto.
24:13t



FOR cheap printing go to "The Intelligencer" Office Belleville.

I. WOLEVER,
Merchant Tailor.
FIRST-CLASS STOCK
OF
TWEEDS AND CLOTHS.
J. H. MILLS, Cutter.
BRIDGE STREET,
Two doors East of the Post Office.

House Furnishing
GOODS
AT WARNER BROS.,
CONSISTING OF
Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
All Wool Carpets,
Stair Carpets,
(NEW PATTERNS),
Floor Oil Cloths,
Lace Curtains,
Table Linens,
Towels,
ALL
NEW & CHEAP.
Warner Brothers,
Importer of Dry Goods.

1872.
J. & W. Sutherland
OUR STOCK OF
Spring & Summer Goods
Being now complete, we are offering the largest and best assortment of the most fashionable
COSTUMES OF THE SEASON,
at and under our usually reasonable prices, consisting of
DOLLY VARDEN Repps and Muslins.
Ern Linens, Algerian Grenadenes,
Eaton Stripe Challies and Balernos,
Eaton Nuages and Cambrics,
Poplins, Black and Cold. Lustres,
Prints, &c., &c.
Black Silks, Glacie and Gro Grain
West of England Black Broads,
West of England Doeskins and Cassmeres,
Black and Fancy Coatings,
Canadian and Fancy Tweeds,
In great variety.
ALWAYS IN STOCK,
The celebrated Lybster Mill and Rosendale
GREY COTTONS,
HORROCKSES,
WHITE SHIRTINGS,
And all other celebrated makes—full lines.
J. & W. SUTHERLAND.
April 13, 1872.

THE BALANCE OF
R. ELLIOTT'S BANKRUPT
STOCK!
And a Large Assortment of
NEW GOODS,
WILL BE
OFFERED AT GREATER
REDUCTIONS
During the next 30 Days
As the whole must be
CLEARED OUT!
Without Reserve,
AT LESS THAN
FIRST COST!
FOR PRICES, &c., &c.,
CALL AT THE OLD STAND.
WM. JEFFS.
Belleville, June 6th, 1872. 31

JOHN FRANCIS,
COUNTY Surveyor and Inspector of Weights and Measures for East and West Hastings.
Trenton, June 29th, 1872. w23

Only a Baby Small.

Only a baby small,
Dropt from the skies ;
Only a laughing face,
Two sunny eyes ;
Only two cherry lips,
One chubby nose ;
Only two little hands,
Ten little toes.

Only a golden head,
Curly and soft ;
Only a tongue that wags
Loudly and oft ;
Only a little brain,
Empty of thought ;
Only a little heart,
Troubled with naught.

Only a tender flower,
Sent us to rear ;
Only a leaf to love
While we are here.
Only a baby small,
Never at rest ;
Small, but how dear to us
God knoweth best.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1872.

The Geneva Award.

The Treaty of Washington has resulted in an utter failure to cause a better state of feeling between the "high contracting parties," and by the award of the Geneva Tribunal John Bull will be compelled to fork over the snug little sum of $15,500,000, all to appease the bullying wrath of Uncle Sam. This is as we expected, believing that the principle of paying tribute was wrong in itself a confession of weakness, which could but have the effect of leading to similar demands on the slightest pretext in future—and that no amount of money could buy up the good will of the Yankee, whose hatred of Britain is too deeply rooted to be obliterated, even by mercenary considerations, for more than a few months at the furthest. It may be very pleasant for the English Radicals to humiliate the nation by accusing their predecessors in office of being guilty of acts which they never intentionally performed, and to profess a certain amount of glory in their shame; but the people will hardly view their conduct in that light.

But if the one party to the Treaty has this questionable satisfaction, the other, which expected a larger amount of compensation for its grievances—most of them imaginary—has not. Neither party is satisfied—the British Commissioner having prepared a long "opinion" dissenting from his brother arbitrators in all but one case, —and we should not be greatly surprised to see trouble yet arise before a final settlement is effected.

In another column we give the opinions of the press upon this subject, which are of interest at present.

"Out of the Way, Alexander Mackenzie."

The murmurings of dissatisfaction which have been heard repeated among the Grits at the secondary part which Mr. Blake is asked to play in the House of Commons, in following Mr. McKenzie, are beginning to find vent. The idea of allowing Mr. McKenzie to lead, when such a man as Mr. Blake is in the House, is felt to be playing a losing game ; hence we find a demand made for Mr. McKenzie to make way for the eminent chancery lawyer. The Cornwall *Gazette* is the first to speak. It says :—

"There is a strong feeling—all the stronger, perhaps, because it is not publicly expressed—in favor of Mr. Blake's taking the leadership in the Dominion Opposition, and Mr. Mackenzie presiding over the Local Assembly. Certain fossils of the Reform party who care less for living than dead issues, and who don't like to hear Mr. Blake called a Conservative Reformer, deeming the expression an anachronism, pooh pooh the idea of so young a statesman 'supplanting' Mr. Mackenzie. 'Supplanting'—that's the word. Now, we venture to think differently. It is no disparagement to Mr. Mackenzie to say that Mr. Blake possesses qualities which pre-eminently fit him for undivided leadership, and that those qualities are not only conspicuous on the floor of the House."

There is no doubt but that those are the sentiments of almost every man of the party outside the *Globe* office. The *Globe* will not relish it, because Mr. Blake is not so pliable as the present leader, and will not follow so implicitly the orders of that sanctum. Our readers must not be surprised to see this "Conservative Reformer" shoving the *Globe* Grit aside.

The Narrow-Gauge Railways.

A question of the greatest importance to the people of this country has just been satisfactorily decided, in the success which has attended the first year's operations, of the narrow-gauge railways. These enterprises, on their inception, were sneered at as "wheel-barrow lines;" their safety was considered exceedingly problematical; their carrying capacity would, it was prophesied, prove totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the country; whilst the probable speed which would be attained in running trains over them was set down by adverse critics as somewhat between that of a snail and a stage coach. In the face of such opposition as this, the promoters of the narrow gauge (3ft. 6in.) roads worked on with energy and determination. They had much to encounter, but they succeeded in overcoming the odds and carrying their ideas into effect. The result of their experiment has been to vindicate the correctness of the favorable prognostications of the champions of the narrow-gauge, which would seem to be the railway of the future —at least in districts in which the running of ordinary railways would be impossible, from the expense attending their operation.

The first annual meeting of the Directors of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway was held in Toronto lately, at which the following facts were shown : The total length of the road is 79 miles, and the expense incurred in its construction was $1,294,937. The receipts for the year amounted to $110,733, and the working expenses to $72,797, or 65 per cent of the net earnings, leaving a balance of $37,936, available for paying interest on the bonds of the Company. The Directors have devoted $30,205 to this purpose, and have carried forward the balance to next year's account. If the earnings were satisfactory —as indeed they ought to be, considering that this is the first railway ever constructed in Canada, which cleared its expenses during the first year—the fact that 58,930 passengers were carried over the line during the term covered by the report, without one single accident to life or limb, was even more so. This effectually disposes of the alleged dangers of the narrow gauge.

The carriage of 48 892 tons of freight, including 8,011 cords of wood, without any difficulty whatever, speaks well for the carrying capacity of the road. Altogether, the Directors are to be congratulated on their financial exhibit, the more especially when it is considered that nearly thirty miles of their road was not opened for traffic until the 8th January, 1872.

The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, though running for but six months, also exhibits a satisfactory balance sheet. The total receipts amounted to $64,312 and the working expences to $44,649, or 69 per cent, thus leaving a balance of $19,663, which has been applied in the payment of interest on the Company's indebtedness. Whilst hardly so favorable as the report of the Toronto and Nipissing in the matter of working expenses, the result of the operations of the road during the six months are yet highly encouraging.

The evident adaptability of narrow guage railways to the purpose of opening up our back country ; and the removal of doubt as to their possibly being worked at a profit having thus been removed by the publication of these reports, we are led to hope that ere long the interior of our Province will be penetrated by a number of these lines. In such case, the products of the field, the forest and the mine will find an easy access to market, and the general prosperity be greatly enhanced.

THE "OLD CATHOLICS."—A Berlin despatch of Sept. 20th says :—"A Congress of Old Catholics convened in session at Cologne yesterday. Much enthusiasm was manifested by the delegates, who number 300. The Bishops of Lincoln, Ely, and Westminster, of the Church of England, and the Episcopal Bishops of Maryland, United States, were present. Among the speakers was Dr. Rohr, of New York."

The Provencher Election.

The Montreal *Gazette*, in the course of an article on the Provencher election, says :

"We are in a position to state that Sir George knew nothing of the intention to elect him there, and whether he may choose to sit for the county or not, now that he is elected, we have the best reason to believe that a Lower Canadian constituency will be placed at his disposal."

This statement seems to be made upon authority. We hope that Sir George Cartier, considering his own honor, will decline to accept the favor of the seat to which he has been elected in Manitoba, through the retirement of a man who has been denounced in the Commons and at the polls as a murderer, by the first Minister of the Crown in Canada.

It is a most extraordinary sight to witness an Attorney General and an unpardoned murderer contesting a seat in the Commons, and then both to retire in favor of another Minister of the Crown. And what is equally, if not more strange, is the fact that those in Manitoba, whose rights and liberties were taken from them, and whose lives were threatened, should remain quiet and make no attempt to have arrested, the man who imprisoned and robbed them, and who in cold blood murdered one of themselves. This state of things, too, in the face of the famous $5,000 reward offered by Blake, is truly beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals.

Had this murderer been elected, and taken his seat in the House of Commons, we doubt not we should have seen Blake, Mills and others of the same ilk, who have been making capital out of it in Ontario, voting to prevent an investigation into his conduct as they did in the case of Delorme, the former member for Provencher.

"Contemptible."

Such is the heading of an article published in the Grit Leech of this town, commenting upon a paragraph which appeared in the INTELLIGENCER, exposing the untruthfulness of the statement made by the Hon. (?) A. McKellar, in a speech delivered by him at the nomination for a member of the local House in Monck, a few days since. This article is truly characteristic of its author, and worthy the source from which it emanates. The Leech says :

"Does the *Intelligencer* expect any one to believe that Mr. McKellar would state an untruth *so easily proved to be an untruth* as the above statement would have been, even though he was disposed to be reckless in regard to his statements ?" * * "Let us suppose that the Hon. Mr. McKellar used the little word "nearly" prefixed to the sweeping charge which he is said to have made, does the editor of the *Intelligencer* not believe it would have been quite in place ; does he believe that a *Mail* reporter would have given Mr. McKellar credit for its use had it been used ; and does he not know that with the use of that little dissyllable the statement put into the mouth of Mr. McKellar would then have been substantially true ?"

To say the above is disingenuous, would be a mild and delicate word. It is positively a "contemptible" perversion of the truth, and a direct invention of a falsehood to screen the Minister of Public Works.

It first asks whether any one would believe "that Mr. McKellar would state an untruth so easily proved to be an untruth?" Our reply, is, we quoted from Mr. McKellar's own speech the "untruth" which his friend says is "so easily proved to be an untruth." It was no invention of ours; it was from the report of a friend who certainly would not belie him.

The next point attempted to be made, is by supposing Mr. McKellar said "nearly" before "every constituency." Then Mr. McKellar would have been right. But why not suppose at once that Mr. McKellar did not speak at all, then there would be no trouble in explaining his untruthfulness. But the most "barefaced" point in the above is the attempt to show that the report from which we copied was made by a "*Mail* reporter," when the fact is, the speech from which we made our quotations, was reported for, and was published in the *Globe* of the 12th Sept., 1872, and never appeared in the *Mail*—a fact as well known to this political Arnold as it is to us. Knowing, however, that there are many of his readers who never see the *Globe*, it was an unblushing attempt to cover, by means of a trick, the recklessness of a political leader. Yet these writers have the consummate impudence to read others lectures upon propriety and decency.

Why was it not denied that Archy McKellar stated he did not vote for $1,000,000 for "permanent defences?" It was just as easily shown to be, untrue" as the other, and might just as well be denounced as "coarse." The truth is, there is no depth to which this class of writers will not descend to accomplish an object.

"It always pays to be decent," says, this "paragon" of political turpitude. Of course it does, or it would never be assumed by one who has no principle but money."

Meeting of Cemetery Stock-Holders.

Pursuant to advertisement published in the INTELLIGENCER, a meeting of the stockholders in the Belleville Cemetery Company was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, Sept. 18th. Francis McAnnany, Esq., was, on motion of the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, seconded by John Bell, Esq., called to the chair, and A. G. Northrup, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained to those present that the law providing for the incorporation of Cemetery Companies was in very many respects different from other Acts which provided for the establishment of other Joint-Stock Companies, and that before the Directors could be elected, it would be necessary for 25 per cent of the stock to be paid to the Treasurer of the Company, an officer the stock-holders would have to appoint at once. After the 25 per cent of the capital stock has been paid to the Treasurer, a copy of the stock list, and a certificate of such payment having been made, will have to be registered, then a meeting could be called to elect the Directors. The first duty was to elect a Treasurer.

Dr. Stewart moved, seconded by Mr. Thos. Wills, That A. G. Northrup, Esq., be elected Treasurer of the Belleville Cemetery Company.—Carried unanimously.

The Treasurer having been appointed, a large number of those present paid the first call of 25 per cent upon their stock, amounting to about $600, for which the Treasurer gave receipts.

After some discussion as to the best means of collecting the first instalment upon the stock, the Treasurer was authorized to make immediate demand upon the stockholders, and on motion of John Bell, Esq., seconded by Dr. Holden, a Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Dr. Stewart, E. W. Holton and M. Bowell, to assist the Treasurer in getting in the first instalment as soon as possible ; and that so soon as said payment is made, and the stock list and receipts registered, the Treasurer should call a meeting of the share-holders, for the purpose of electing the Directors. After which the meeting adjourned.

We are glad to see the spirit with which, after long delay, this matter has been taken up by the people of Belleville, and have no doubt but that ere long we shall have a Cemetery that will be a credit to the Town.

Actions against the Press.

Newspaper men are, during the present Assizes, to learn a lesson or two, as to their duty in commenting upon the conduct of men generally, and their acts, public and private in particular.

First, we have an action against J. W. Carman & Co., publishers of the *Ontario*, brought by Capt. B. H. Vandervoort, for libel, in charging him with improperly using Government ammunition. Damages are laid at $5,000.

Secondly, our *confrere* of the Trenton *Courier*, George Young, has been arraigned for slandering Charles Francis, Esq., of Trenton, and pleaded "not guilty."

Thirdly, the *Globe* Publishing Company, Toronto, figure in the docket, to answer to a charge of publishing "false, scandalous, defamatory, and libellous matter in their certain daily newspaper published in the Province of Ontario, called the *Globe*," against William Jarvis, by associating his (Jarvis') name with what the *Globe* termed "frauds by Grand Trunk officials."

These are all at present. What may follow it is difficult to say, as divers threats are, and have been made against others.

—Garden thieves are depredating in Cobourg.

The Monck Elections.

The St. Catharines *Journal* says :

"There is good reason for believing that the protest against the return of J. D. Edgar for Monck will be successful. We have it on good authority that he really has not enough property unencumbered to enable him to qualify ; that his only property is that at 'Steamboat Point,' and that was owned by a Company, and though nominally in the name of Mr. Edgar is really not his.

"It is very questionable whether Dr. Haney will take his seat as member for the County of Monck. It is said the roll for 1871 was used instead of the roll for this year, although the latter assessment roll had been returned more than one month previous to the issue of the writs. If this turns out to be the case and the election is protested, the vote of Pelham will be thrown out by the judge—which would leave Mr. Lee a good majority."

This latter allegation, if correct, is but a further illustration of the lengths to which the Grits will go in seeking to accomplish their ends.

Lennox and Addington Assizes.

We copy from the Napanee *Standard* the following report of the criminal cases disposed of at the above Assizes ;—

THE QUEEN *vs.* SAM. KELLEY.—As noticed last week in this case a true bill was found by the Grand Jury against Kelley for killing one Wm. Lewis : but upon the hearing of the testimony of an eye-witness, which proved that the affair was purely accidental, the Judge allowed the case to go no further, and dismissed the prisoner.

THE QUEEN *vs.* ARCHIBALD STEWART.—At the last Assizes a true bill was found by the Grand Jury against the prisoner, on an indictment for killing one Thomas White ; the trial was laid over until the present Assizes. Prisoner was acquitted by direction of the Judge without any evidence being called for the defence, the medical testimony having failed to show that White's death was caused by the blows inflicted upon him by the prisoner.

THE QUEEN *vs.* JOHN MCCREARY.—The prisoner, who is serving a term in the Provincial Penitentiary, for maliciously killing a neighbor's cow, was brought here to stand his trial on a charge of arson, in burning down a barn of John A. Shibley. The evidence against the prisoner was very strong. It was proved that he had threatened to injure Shibley, and one Solomon Snider swore that McCreary admitted to him that he set fire to the barn. The defence called witnesses to swear that Snider could not be believed on his oath, and two witnesses named Curl endeavored to show that Mr. Shibley burnt the barn down himself. The jury were out nearly all night, and being unable to agree on a verdict were discharged. Mr. Britton, Q. C., conducted the business for the Crown.

[The two brothers—Ephraim and James Curl—were subsequently charged before a Magistrate with perjury in the above case, and committed for trial.]

Notes by the Way.

OIL REGIONS, Sept., 1872.

Those who went on that cavalcade expedition last Spring would be astonished to see the rapid progress of the country through which they then passed. Fairview, the extreme limit of oil developement at that time, and near which our party have some interests which are yielding handsomely, and give promise of permanent value, has changed from a hamlet of a few houses to a promising Town, with its banks, extensive shops, hotels, manufactories, and a busy, enterprising population. Where were occasional derricks, marking out the line of the belt as developed by the universally accepted theory of Mr. C. D. ANGELL, there is now a perfect forest, and still beyond, stretching out on that same belt, pioneer parties are extending the line with every certainty of success. Indeed, the successful research of that gentleman, and his lengthened experience enables him to set his foot down upon the spot that will yield oil to "a dead certainty." Looking across the forest of derricks they 'line' almost like a row of shade trees, and mark to the spectator's eye, the limits of the belt with wonderful distinctness. Fairview will become the centre of an important oil business, as it is on one of the largest producing belts in that Territory, and close to two other belts running parallel. Already preparations are making to build a Railroad through this section to connect with the main lines, and it would not be a matter of surprise to see a road thoroughly equipped and in complete operation before the end of another year, so rapidly do they plan and execute such enterprises in this country.

For some time past oil producers have had to struggle against one of the most formidable combinations that wealth and power could organize. With the history of the South Improvement Company the general reader is already familiar. It was organized to control the oil business ; and was composed of the leading railways of the country; the refineries, and other wealthy corporations, and at one stroke of policy put down the price of oil one dollar on a barrel by adding that amount to the freight rates. Oil men combined to break this monopoly, and it was thought for a time they had succeeded. One of their plans was to refuse to sell oil to this combination or its agents for a certain period, hoping by that time that the back of the South Improvement Company would be broken. To a certain extent they succeeded, but a large number of the heaviest oil men attempted more than they could carry, and have had to succumb to the pressure. If they had stopped production at the time they decided to hold the oil, they might have tided over the difficulty, and not only save themselves, but made money out of the advanced price of oil. But the production has been kept up, and with the immense quantities of oil held over by principal operators, there is now in stock in excess of demand over one million of barrels. It is no wonder that under these circumstances many of the heaviest operators have gone to the wall. It is rather surprising that so many have been able to keep their heads above water. A movement is now on foot which will place oil producers and landowners beyond the power of such combinations as the South Improvement Company, and by raising the price of oil to $5 a barrel will be of immense pecuniary importance to every man who has an interest in an oil well, or a piece of oil territory. The movement is to suspend the production by not putting down any new wells for a period of six months. Of course wells now in process of drilling will not be affected by this movement; but by not commencing any new wells for six months, the price of oil will go up at once and the surplus stock will during this period have all been worked off at a price ranging from $4 to $5 per barrel. The consumption of oil, of course, is increasing from year to year, and if the oil men can keep down the production to the demand, the price will be maintained at the rate of at least $5. The advantage to producers is at once apparent. The cost of production is the same whether the price is $3 or $5. A well therefore which yields 40 barrels at $3 is worth $120 a day, but at $5 will put $80 additional into the producer's pocket, or a total of $200. The movement referred to has become very general and now embraces more than nine-tenths of all the producers throughout the whole oil region, representing the largest combination of capital and resources that was ever organized in this country. This Association recently met and chose as its president Mr. C. D. ANGELL, the gentleman who has reduced the location of the oil territory to a simple science. It is a position of no slight honor, to stand at the head of such a body of men as compose the oil producers of Pennsylvania, and shows the high respect in which he is held and the unbounded confidence reposed in him. And in this connection, I may be pardoned for alluding personally to the leading characteristics of a man whom to know is to respect, and who has earned for himself one of the best reputations that can be achieved by man. He is one of the producers who have come out of the oil troubles with untarnished honor, although his losses during the past six months by holding over oil, its deteriorated value, and the reduced price of oil lands, have amounted to over a quarter of a million of dollars, he stands to-day financially amongst the safest in the country, and the estimation in which he is held by his fellow producers and the confidence in his financial ability and soundness, evidenced by the position in which they unanimously chose him. He is one of the largest operators in oil lands in the country, his sales during the past six months having reached the sum of over $800,000, while he is at the same time one of the most extensive producers. Hundreds of men have invested with him in oil interests during the last few years, and he has the proud satisfaction of knowing that in no single instance has one of these men lost a single cent, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that by far the greatest proportion have made profitable investments, and a large number have amassed comfortable fortunes. The most unselfish man I ever knew, he has assisted hundreds of young men to a competence, asking good not for effect, but for the simple gratification of doing good. He is never so happy as when assisting some struggling; industrious man upon whom the world has apparently turned a cold shoulder, and against whom fortune sternly frowns. I said he was the most unselfish man I ever knew. There is his counterpart now in my mind's eye; whose record in this respect is as bright and lustrous—who has kept many a deserving man from going to the wall, and many an undeserving man for that matter—who has by kindly words and material assistance placed men on their feet who were already sinking in the slough of despond, and under the load of financial troubles, and has had the satisfaction of seeing them take honorable positions in life. I would mention his name in these colums were it considered seemly, but at another time and in another place, I shall have the satisfaction of recording "what I know about unselfish men." Such a record is worth a life struggle, and it shines out with a radiance brighter and more effulgent in consequence of the thoroughly unselfish character of the men, and the happy results which flow therefrom.

A Romance of Crime.

Yesterday morning, says the Montreal *Gazette* of the 17th, as Detective Murphy was standing at the door of the Central Station, he was accosted by two miserable looking little boys, whose attire consisted of very ragged pants, shirts and caps. They were very dirty, and a wolfish look about their eyes, together with their thin and emaciated appearance, told a tale of misery and starvation. The oldest of them, named Depatie, addressing the detective, said "Mr. Murphy, do you think the Recorder would send us to the Reformatory?" "No," answered Murphy. "Why do you ask?" "Because we want to go," replied the Arab. "O! as to that," said the detective, "I have no doubt you will go there soon enough. Tell me of the next robbery you commit and I'll see that you are sent down." The little fellow, with a cunning smile, replied, "We've robbed a man already," and putting his hand to his breast he drew out a large package of tobacco. At the command of the detective, the other lad, named Louis Allard, stooping down, untied the string with which his trowsers were bound near the ankles, and also drew forth nearly a pound of the weed which he had secured in this novel hiding place. "Where did you get this?" "Come and we'll show you," was the reply. The little pair, without the slightest reluctance, conducted Murphy to an apple stand on the wharf, which the proprietor, a man named Jackson, was busy repairing. On being questioned, he stated that his stall had been broken open on the previous evening and a quantity of tobacco had been stolen. The lads then accompanied their custodian to the Police Court, where, after their case had been stated, they were sent to the Reformatory prison, at St. Vincent de Paul, for four years.

NEW OFFICE.—The Dominion Telegraph Company has opened an office at Millbrook.

DOMINION TELEGRAPH CO.—The Dominion Telegraph Company has opened an office at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

BEAR SHOT.—On Wednesday, 18th inst., Mr. George Sherman shot a bear on Lot No. 8, 3rd Con. Tyendinaga. The animal was 1½ yers old, and weighed 130 pounds.

BARRIE RACES.—The trotting race, open to all, in which Wm. Power's "Lady Kate" was entered, was won by "Derby"; "Cattaragus Chief," second. Time, 2.33½, 2.34, 2.31.

PRESENTATION.—Mrs. Finkle, for several years organist and leader of the choir in the Trenton W. M. Church, was, on Saturday evening, 14th instant, presented with a silver tea service by the congregation, as a testimonial of appreciation of her services.

THE KINGSTON HOMICIDE.—The inquest on the body of Alexander Kennedy, killed by a blow given by William McLaughlin, on the 12th inst., combined with a fall, has terminated. McLaughlin, who is in custody, has been committed for trial, bail being accepted for his appearance.

LOCAL LAW CASE.—The following chancery case was heard before V. C. Mowat : Row V. Ross—Appeal by Defendant from Master at Belleville. Wells for appeal. Moss Q. C., *contra*. Appeal dismissed with costs.

PACIFIC RAILWAY ROUTE.—Letters have been received from Mr. Sandford Fleming since his arrival in British Columbia. He speaks in glowing terms of the adaptability of the route of the Pacific Railway, over which he passed, and also of the beauty and variety of the scenery of the Prairie Province.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF DIAMONDS.—A London despatch says that advices from the Cape of Good Hope contain information of an extensive diamond robbery which has occurred at the diggings there. Diamonds to the value of £30,000 sterling were stolen, and the robbers have so far escaped arrest.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—"The Belleville *Intelligencer* is good reading when its loyalty is up."

So says the *Advertiser*, of London the less. We regret exceedingly that we cannot return the compliment, not knowing or believing that the *Advertiser* ever was troubled with any loyalty, except to the Grit party, which is of the most offensively slavish kind.

THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN.—Charles-Louis-Eugene, classed as Charles XV., King of Sweden and Norway, whose death occurred on the 19th inst., was born May 3, 1826, and ascended the throne July 8, 1856. He married a daughter of William Frederick, Prince of the Netherlands, by whom he had one daughter. During the Danish war, his sympathies for Denmark were on the point of embroiling him with Prussia and Austria. During the Franco Prussian war, as a descendant of Bernadotte, his heart was entirely with France, and international troubles were nearly the consequence. His reign has been generally uneventful.

ANOTHER MISSIONARY EXPEDITION.—The Halifax *Express* speaks thus of the contemplated visit of Mr. Mackenzie to the Maritime Provinces : "The Grit leader is coming on a little political Progress like that other notoriety "Sir Roger Tichborne," selling political bonds payable when he comes into his political property, promising offices to be given when he has them to give, and denouncing the men into whose hands hitherto, the proper authorities, the people have committed with confidence the care of the interests of the country. The end of both impostors will probably be equally melancholy. Newgate will receive the one ; the cold shades of opposition will engulf the other."

A GOOD JOKE.—The Napanee *Standard* relates the following : "Oftentimes the buyers upon the market when they find good opportunities for practising jokes upon the farmers, do so. Last week they made arrangements with one of our citizens to purchase from him all the cats he could find. The man took a team and went down the Bay buying cats, in some cases giving as high as 50 cents for them. About a half a bag full was brought to the market and before purchasing them it was necessary to examine them. The bag being opened by one of the buyers and emptied of its contents upon the open market. About 20 cats skeltered here and there over the market square, and about this time the "fooled" one began to understand what the cats were wanted for."

MUSKOKA ELECTION.—The Returning Officer for Muskoka—Mr. James Bell—has declared the election for member of the House of Commons lately held in that County, invalid. The grounds for this action are as follows : That the poll book for the Township of Morrison was stolen, and that the Poll Clerk at Parry Sound was found to be incompetent after two votes had been recorded and another had to be appointed in his place, this second Clerk refusing to certify to the votes. The *Globe*, without enquiry into the facts, denies the truth of the Returning-Officer's statement, and expends a great deal of 'virtuous indignation' on that officer and the Dominion Government. We advise the *Globe* to bottle up its wrath until full inquiry has been made into the facts, or if it must vent its fury upon something tangible it will find in the East Middlesex and Peel adductors, fit subjects to have a fling at.

Ontario Rifle Association.

The third day's shooting was chiefly confined to the competition for the Besley Testimonial, in which Sergt. Marsh, of the 49th, with a score of 44, won the third prize—a Martini-Henry rifle and 500 rounds of ammunition, the conditions being 5 shots each at 200, 500, 600 yards. None of our representatives competed for the Sir Peter Tait cup or in the Battalion Match.

The fourth day's competition witnessed the success of Sergt. Cunningham, of the 49th, who, with a score of 34, carried off the first of the T. C. Street prizes, $35. Ranges 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each. Private Carruth, G. T. R., won a prize of $10 in the same competition, scoring 31. These scores are highly creditable, as the day was far from being favorable to good shooting.

In the competition for the President's prizes, Lieut. Marshall won a prize of $10. The conditions were five shots each at 300 and 500 yards, and Lieut. Marshall's score was 31, he standing 7th on the list.

In the fifth day's competition, Private Carruth, G. T. Rifles, won a prize of $5 in the Nursery Stakes—score 45—ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each. Sergt. Doudiet, of Toronto, won the first prize for aggregate score.

Private Carruth is entitled to shoot in the squad from which the Wimbledon team is to be selected for next year.

Sergt. Marsh exhibited here to day his Martini-Henry Rifle, won by him with 500 rounds of ammunition, in the competition for the Besley prizes at Toronto. It is a handsome weapon, and has fallen into worthy hands.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.—The last rail on the Intercolonial Railway, which will unite the Railway System of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will be laid on the 29th inst. A car will pass over the line on the 5th of October, and the connecting link between Amherst and Truro will be formally opened for traffic two weeks later, on October 21st, or thereabouts.

HAIL STORM.—The Napanee *Beaver* says: "On Wednesday afternoon the 18th inst., an exceedingly heavy shower of hail fell at Lonsdale, covering the ground about an inch in depth. Our informant, a reliable gentleman, states that it fell so thick and hard that his horse stopped, refusing to go and that he and the gentleman riding with him sought shelter by getting under the buggy until it was over."

WATERSPOUTS.—A Kingston despatch of the 18th says ; "A number of water-spouts preceded a heavy thunder storm here yesterday afternoon. One, a magnificent column, clearly defined as if cut out of stone, and reaching from the lake to the clouds, formed about five miles from the harbour, and rushing with the speed of a race-horse, struck the shore about a mile below the village, where it dispersed."

LOCAL LAW CASE.—The following case was heard before Mr. Dalton, Q. C., at Toronto on the 20th : READ *vs.* ROSS.—J. C. Kerr, for Bell, Holden & Bell, Belleville, moved absolute a summons to set aside the copy and service of the writ and the judgment entered. Osler showed cause referring to the cases collected in Har. C. L. P. Act, p. 640. Order made to set aside the judgment on payment of costs.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The St. John *Telegraph* gives currency to a rumor that, in about a week, the Dominion Government will dispose of all the applications made by companies for the building of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. We trust that no time will be lost in making a commencement of this most important public work, and that the Government will exercise discretion in placing it in the hands of contractors.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.—The English players won their New York match very easily in one innings, with 141 runs to spare. The following is the full score of the English team :—Grace, 68 ; Ottway, 29; Hornby, 17 ; Francis, 98 ; A. Lubbock, 51; Hadow, 3 ; Pickering, 3 ; E. Lubbock, 15 ; Harris, 9 ; Appleby, 5 ; Rose, 0, not out ; Fitzgerald, 0. Byes, 9 ; leg byes, 4, wides, 8; total, 249. The Americans in their second innings made a total of 42, of which George Wright made 18, and Harry Wright 5. Total of the Americans, both innings, 108.

A NEW EMIGRATION SCHEME.—A new emigration and settlement scheme is said to have been proposed to the Ontario government, by Mrs. Bret (a sister of Miss MacPherson) who has taken an active part in emigration matters. It is briefly described as being a grant of 5,000 acres in Muskato, the Government to clear a part and erect log huts, the huts to be erected where the emigrants will stop on their arrival, and afterwards settle on portions of the land grant. Another home is to be erected in Great Britain, where intending emigrants will collect. Hon. Mr. McKellar, to whom the project was made known, promised that this scheme would receive the consideration of the Government.

A FISH STORY.—The Kingston *Whig* says : The Grist Mill at Consecon is situated on a stream down which the fish run in shoals to the lake. They found an easy passage through the old flume and wheel, but the miller, imbued with the spirit of improvement, recently put in a new wheel. This wheel was not of the kind for the migratory fishes to travel through, yet they approached it with undiminished confidence. But it fooled them awfully. They stuck fast in it, and the cogs of the wheels held them firmly. But they had their revenge, for they came in such a jam that the wheels were effectually clogged. The miller was alarmed for the safety and efficiency of his new machinery. A close examination disclosed the secret of the trouble, and the fishes, mostly eels, had to be cut out in pieces before the wheels could be freed. A Kingston gentleman saw quite a pile of dead fishes lying beside the mill, and learned the story on making an enquiry to satisfy his curiosity.

—An insane woman named Hoyt died in Cobourg gaol on the 17th.

—Work has been commenced on the Ottawa and Coteau Landing Railway.

—Two barges were lost near Point Burwell, in a gale on the 18th. The crews were saved.

—A company lately formed in Cobourg proposes to put up a hotel designed to accommodate 100 guests.

—Nova Scotia has commenced to export coal to the East. The first cargo left Pictou for Singapore on the 18th.

—Rev. Horrocks Cox, of the National Emigration League is in Toronto. He purposes remaining five months in the Dominion.

—Sir Hastings Doyle, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, inspected the Durham battery of artillery in Kingston on the 19th.

—Out of nine hundred and fifty jurors summoned, a jury has been obtained in San Francisco for the new trial of Laura Fair.

—Mrs. Morton, mother of the late James Morton, M. P. for Frontenac, died at her residence, Mortonwood, near Kingston, on the 18th.

—A Western contemporary mentions the name of Mr. Aquilla Walsh in connection with the Lieutenant Governorship of Manitoba.

—Rev. Wm. Ryerson died at his residence Grand River, on the 15th inst. He entered the itinerant work in 1821 and was superannuated in 1858.

—There was a very severe thunder storm at Rochdale, on the 18th. Several persons were killed by lightning and the crops were damaged.

—Robert Wardell has been sent to Penitentiary for four years for stealing a horse, buggy, harness and coat, belonging to Isaiah Mills, of Sophiasburg.

—Fifty children in charge of Miss Rye sailed from Liverpool for Quebec on the 19th in the steamship *Sarmatian*. Homes have been secured for them in Canada.

—The schooner *H. P. Murray* was struck by a squall on Lake Ontario on the 18th. She was stripped of masts and rigging, and was towed into Charlotte by the steamer *Spartan*.

—Alex. Baker, formerly an employee of this office, now brakesman on the Grand Trunk, had a narrow escape from being crushed to death between an engine and a car at Napanee on Tuesday last.

—Thomas Walsh, a conductor on the Grand Trunk was accidentally killed at Bowmanville on the 19th. While attempting to jump from the forward end of the train when in motion, he fell beneath the wheel which passed over both his legs, smashing them fearfully.

The harvest in Russia has turned out much better than was expected. The yield of corn in the Governments of Cherson, Saratoff, Kasan, Toula, Tchernigoff, Kuban, Perm, and some parts of the Kingdom of Poland was quite up to the average ; in Bessarabia it was pretty good, and it was unsatisfactorily only in the Governments of Ekaterinoslav, Vologda, Ojonets and the Don. The tobacco harvest is very good, and there is abundance of fruit.

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

Dougall & Clute,
BARRISTER, Attorneys and Solicitors, &c. OFFICE over Hambly's "Apothecaries Hall," Front Street, Belleville.
A. R. DOUGALL. R. C. CLUTE. d&w:tf.

E. Baldwin Fraleck, B. A.,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Front and Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

Geo. D. Dickson,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., &c., BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE.
N. B.—Patents obtained in Canada and the United States.

MacLellan & MacLellan,
BARRISTER, Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c. Office—Front Street, Belleville.
A. L. MACLELLAN. DUNCAN MACLELLAN.

Alex. Robertson,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notarie Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street, D&W

Henderson & Henderson,
BARRISTER, Attornies at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c.
Office in Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
G. E. HENDERSON. F. G. A. HENDERSON D315W1y.

N. B. Falkiner,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office over L. W. Yeomans & Co's Drug Store, Belleville, Sept. 6, 1870. w20

Patrick M. Nulty,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—In Jones' Building, Belleville.

S. B. Burdett,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Coleman's Building, Front-St., Belleville. 29

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
HON. JNO. ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN 1D6m Wtf

Lazier & Lazier,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. OFFICE—In the Dominion Buildings, opposite the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel J. Bull,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.
Office—In Bedford's New Building, Front Street, opposite Harrison's Book Store. 47

Flint & Robertson,
BARRISTERS and Attornies-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office on Bridge-St., opposite the Post Office.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. DAVID B. ROBERTSON
December, 1865. 47

Charles L. Coleman,
COUNTY Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Apothecaries' Hall. 26

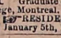
J. Parker Thomas,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c., &c. Office.—INTELLIGENCER Buildings, near the corner of Front and Bridge-Sts.
November, 1864. 42

PHYSICIANS.

B. S. Willson, M. D. C. M.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Graduate of McGill University, Montreal ; Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec ; formerly House Apothecary to Montreal General Hospital ; Coroner for the County of Hastings.
Residence and Office, Pinnacle Street, in the house recently occupied by the late Mr. Evans, opposite the Dafoe House.
Belleville, Sept. 3, 1874. d&w

Dr. Tracy,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office and Residence—Two doors East of the Post Office, Bridge Street, Belleville.

Samuel Campbell, M. D. C. M.,
GRADUATE of the University of McGill and Licentiate of the Medical Council of Ontario, Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.
☞ Special attention paid to diseases of Women and Children.
Office and residence on Water St., opposite the School House, Shannonville, Ont. 17:3m

George W. Walker, L. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST, FRONT ST., Belleville. OFFICE,—Directly opposite the Anglo-American House and Hambly's Saloon. 48

C. S. Hamilton, M. D., C. M.,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Graduate of the University of McGill College, Montreal. Also Coroner for the County.
☞ RESIDENCE—ROSLIN.
January 5th, 1870. 47

B. S. Willson, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Graduate M'Gill College, Montreal. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Q. Late Apothecary in the Montreal General Hospital.
RESIDENCE—Stirling. 36

Dr. Higinbotham,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, BRIDGEWATER. 33tf 130-1w

G. H. Boulter, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. North Street, Stirling. n22

MISCELLANEOUS.

Richard Harper,
CONVEYANCER, Accountant, Customs Broker, Commission, Real Estate and Insurance Agent. Special and strict attention paid to posting and collecting Accounts.
OFFICE—Next door to Post Office, Belleville. 287:1y 8:tf

JOHN D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
ENGINEER,
and SURVEYOR.
MR. EVANS is prepared to furnish Plans, Specifications, Bills of Materials, and Estimates for Buildings of every description, Hydraulic Structures, Bridges, &c.
Drawings, Specifications, &c., of inventions prepared, and Patents applied for.
Office in the Dominion Buildings, Bridge Street.
Belleville, July 2, 1870. 52:d&w

J. R. Tait,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., &c., &c., L'Amable, P. O., Hastings Road, Ont. 11

James Reid,
ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tweed, Township of Hungerford. 51

Thomas Wills,
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—Shire Hall, Court House Grounds.

Apothecaries Hall,
BELLEVILLE. Family Receipts and Physicians' Prescriptions accurately prepared and dispensed personally by Mr. J. H. Hambly, (*Licentiate of Pharmacy, McGill College, Montreal,*) who will always be in attendance for that purpose.

Pitceathly & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. Wtf

Money to Lend.

Money Money.

ANY QUANTITY of Money to lend on easy terms.
GEO. D. DICKSON, Barrister,
Bogart's Buildings, Bridge Street.
Belleville, June, '71. 16:tf

MONEY TO LEND
AT 8 PER CENT.
LAZIER & LAZLIER,
Dominion Buildings,
Opposite Post Office.
Belleville, 17th April, 1869. 10-1y

MONEY TO LOAN
ON Mortgage (Real Estate) Security, at 8 per cent per annum.
P. M. NULTY, Barrister.
Belleville, 6th Oct., 1869. 84-tf

MONEY TO INVEST,
UPON Easy terms.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister, &c., Bridge St.
Belleville, August 9th, 1866. 25

MONEY TO LEND,
ON EASY TERMS,
Apply to A. L. MACLELLAN.
Office Above Elliott's Store, Front St.
Belleville, January, 1866. v31n49

Money to Loan.
PRIVATE Funds to Loan on first-class Mortgage Security, in sums from $100 upwards. Interest 8 per cent per annum, payable at the end of each half year. Principal payable at the end of the term or in instalments to suit the borrower. Apply to
E. B. FRALECK, Barrister, &c.
☞ OFFICE—Dafoe's Building, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville, Ont. 48:w

BRIDGEWATER
New Cash Store.

THE New Store at Bridgewater is now opened upon Strictly Cash Terms. A splendid New Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,

GLASSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.,

Is offered for sale at unusually low prices for Cash.
Cotton Yarn 7s 6d per Bunch ; Goderich Salt 10s 6d per bbl. ; London Tea Cups and Saucers, 1s per Set ; Patent Pails 1s each ; Telegraph Matches 10d per Box ; Nails 4 cts per lb, or 28lbs for 5s.

TEAS, SUGARS,
And all other descriptions of Goods at proportionate prices. Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so.

The Old Store,

is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.
BILLA FLINT.
Bridgewater, Dec. 28, 1870. 4

WESTWARD HO.

Vermont Central Steamers, N. T. CO.

Daily Line of 21 First Class Powerful Upper Cabin Steamers, leaving Ogdensburg every day, (Sundays excepted,) for
OSWEGO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, DETROIT, MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THESE Steamers have large Cabins and State Rooms, amply and neatly furnished, for First Class Passengers. Also, Second Cabins, with cooking stoves, wood, light, berths and comfortable accommodation for passengers and families who may wish to furnish their own provisions and bedding.

Passengers and Families can embark with their teams, luggage, stock, &c., and land together, without disturbance or transhipment, at their port of destination, thus avoiding the great inconvenience of many changes, delays, and expenses of other routes. Every effort will be made to add to the comfort of passengers, and continue the established reputation of this Line, as the cheapest and Best Route West.

Freight taken via this line to all points West, at the lowest rates. 100 lbs. of baggage free to each passenger.

The new Upper Cabin steamer *Picton* will connect with this Line three times a week at Oswego.

It is for the interest of every traveller, especially families moving West, to see the Agents of this Line before purchasing their Tickets.

Through Tickets at the VERY LOWEST RATES to all points West, North and South-West, for sale by
W. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents—Office at Wharf.
Belleville, April 30th, 1872. 12

HAMILTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS !

L. D. SAWYER & Co.

Manufacturers of Reapers, Mowers, Threshing Machines, &c.

TO THE FARMERS OF THIS SECTION

WE take great pleasure in tendering you our sincere thanks for the very liberal support you have accorded us in the past, and to express a hope, by manufacturing good and substantial Implements, and by fair and honest dealing, to merit, not a continuance only, but a large increase of trade from farmers throughout the country. We offer our machines on their merits only, and are quite satisfied to abide by the results of the most critical comparison of their capabilities when brought into competition with those of other makers.

We believe all articles of our make to be as good as any, and superior to most others manufactured in the country, and ask no man to buy from us till he has satisfied himself by inquiry among those who have used our implements and by personal examination, that for simplicity, strength, durability, lightness of draught, proper adjustment of parts, excellence of materials, and first-class workmanship, these implements will compare favorably with any others offered for sale in the whole Dominion of Canada. Our Warranty accompanies every machine, and that alone guarantees the purchaser against any loss by inferior or defective articles. We would respectfully invite purchasers to call on our Agent, Mr. G. A. LANDON, before ordering elsewhere.
G. A. LANDON, Agent, Stirling, Ont. L. D. SAWYER & Co., Hamilton, Ont
Stirling, Aug. 22, 1872. Wtf

BROWN'S
ENGINE & AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

(*ESTABLISHED* 1846,)

BELLEVILLE, ONT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

OHIO & BUCKEYE

MOWER AND REAPER,

WITH

DODGE'S SELF-RAKE,

—:o:—

WE invite the Farmers of this and adjoining Counties to inspect our COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER before ordering from other manufacturers. Having secured the latest design of *TILTING ATTACHMENT*, and *GROUT'S PATENT TABLE HOISTER*, we are prepared to furnish for the Harvest of 1872, a MACHINE, which, for convenience and practical utility cannot be surpassed.

THRESHING MACHINES.

The valuable improvements we have from time to time effected in our *CLEANERS*, including *PATENT SHAKING RAKE* in *FANNING MILL* and attachment for *SIDE CARRIERS*, have been duly appreciated, and *MACHINES* of our manufacture are now taking preference over all others, wherever introduced.

PLOWS.

To our already valuable assortment we have secured the right to manufacture the celebrated *PATENT MAPLE LEAF PLOW*, highly recommended by *SCIENTIFIC* and *AGRICULTURAL PAPERS*.
Horse Powers,
Agricultural Engines,
Portable and Stationary Engines,
Boilers,
Quartz Mills,
Amalgamating Pans,
Mill Machinery, &c., &c.

The business of our establishment is the largest in this section of the Province, and we have a complete assortment of Engine and Machinery Patterns, embracing the latest and most approved designs.

REPAIRS

To *ENGINES* and all kinds of *MACHINERY* promptly and efficiently performed at reasonable prices.

☞ Cash Paid for Old Iron.
G. & J. BROWN.
Belleville, April 25, 1872. 11:6m

FELONS

ON THE

Hands or Fingers Cured !

AT THE

$1 STORE,

Without a Surgical or Medical operation.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

Jewelry	at the $1.00 Store	
Chains	do	do
Rings	do	do
Bracelets	do	do
Lockets	do	do
Casters	do	do
Knives	do	do
Forks	do	do
Spoons	do	do
Violins	do	do
Concertinas	do	do
Chignons	do	do
Fancy Goods	do	do
Stationery	do	do
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

Belleville, March 26th, 1872. d&w

JOHN W. BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Over Tickell's Furniture Store.



ALL orders entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE
Also Cutting done on short notice.
All work WARRANTED or no pay.
JOHN W. BROWN
Sept. 7th 1865.

REMOVAL.

John McKeown

HAS removed his
BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,
Two doors North, to the shop lately occupied by Mr. C. V. Bogart, where he will be happy to meet all his old customers and a thousand new ones.
March 16th, '71. d279 5:w



Proclaim the Glad Tidings !

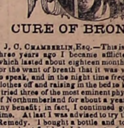
THAT the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills, the Eminent Indian *Medicine-Man*, Dr. Lewis Josephus, of the Great Tribe of Shoshonees, British Columbia, is working the most marvellous and astonishing Cures the World ever heard of. Never in the annals of Canadian Medical History has such success attended the introduction of any medicine heretofore.

WHY?

SIMPLY because the numerous Valuable active medicinal vegetable ingredients, (some of which we will mention, such as the Extracts of Wild Cherry Bark, Podophyllum, Juniper, Quassia, Smartweed, Dandelion, Hyoscymus, Compound Extract of Colocynth, Jalap, Socotrine Aloes, Capsicum, &c., &c.) which enter into the composition of the combined medicine, are such and so harmoniously classified and compounded, that it is made the most searching curative in the known world, and cannot help but act on the system in a very satisfactory and desirable manner. No matter what your ailment may be, or of how long standing, it will find the spot and astonish you by the rapid manner in which you are restored to perfect health and full vigor.

This medicine is pleasant and safe to take and are warranted, and may positively be relied upon to make a permanent cure of all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, &c., &c., as well as Scrofula, the various skin Diseases, Humors, and all diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood, excepting the Third Stage of Consumption. Further information with full directions for using the Great Shoshonees Remedy & Pills, and containing Testimonials and Certificates of Cures, can be obtained by securing the Treatise, the Hand-book, or the Almanac and Circulars from any respectable Druggist in the Dominion—free

Price of Remedy in Large Pint Bottles, $1.00
PILLS, PER BOX, 25 CTS.



CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

SMITHFIELD.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, Esq.—This is to certify that about three years ago I became afflicted with Bronchitis which lasted about eighteen months. I was so afflicted for the want of breath that it was very difficult for me to speak, and in the night time frequently throwing the clothes off and raising in the bed to keep from strangling. I tried three of the most eminent physicians in the County of Northumberland for about a year without receiving any benefit; in fact, I continued getting worse all the time. At last I was advised to try the Great Shoshonees Remedy. I bought a bottle and took it, and when it was about finished I began to feel a little better. I continued to use it until I had taken three bottles, when to my satisfaction I found that I was as well as ever I had been previous to my illness, and have been so ever since.
JOHN SILVER.
Sworn before me, at Smithfield, this 6th day of April, A. D. 1870.
J. M. WELLINGTON, J. P.

Wonderful Cure of Lung Disease.

BROOKLIN, April 5th, 1870.

J. C. CHAMBERLIN, Esq.,—SIR,—This is to certify that my wife was very low with Lung Disease. The Doctor had given her up. He said her lungs were tuberculed, and medicine could not help her. As a last resort, I purchased a bottle of the Great Shoshonee Remedy. At the expiration of two days, her symptoms were decidedly better. She continued to improve so rapidly that by the time she had taken one bottle she was able to sit up. By the continuance of the remedy she was perfectly restored to health.
You may publish the facts for the benefit of those similarly afflicted.
T. C. BROWN,
Episcopal Methodist Minister.

Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAMES,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF WOMEN,

IS treating successfully all Chronic Diseases of a difficult nature, such as Epilepsy or falling Fits, Scrofula, Consumption, Catarrh, Dropsy, Heart Diseases, Liver Diseases, and Diseases of Women and Children. Cancers cured without cutting and little pain, Sore Legs Salt Rheum, &c., &c.

Errors of youth, premature decay and all the effects of the indiscretions of youth. The afflicted that cannot obtain relief from other sources are particularly invited to call and see him.

Office, Neilson's Hall, Front Street Belleville.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Company

CAPITAL, - - - £2,000,000 ST'G.

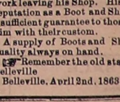
Accumulated Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

Annual Income exceeds £500,000

AGENT AT BELLEVILLE,
GEO. D. DICKSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. BROWN



STILL continues at his old Shop to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots & Shoes, of the best description and QUALITY. Being manufactured either by himself or under his immediate supervision, he can warrant all work leaving his Shop. His long established reputation as a Boot and Shoe Maker will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may favor him with their custom.
A supply of Boots and Shoes of the best quality always on hand.
☞ Remember the old stand, Front Street Belleville
Belleville, April 2nd, 1863. 9

The Intelligencer

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

OFFICE:
Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street, Belleville, Ont.

M. BOWELL, Publisher and Proprietor.

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A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

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The Job Printing Department in "THE INTELLIGENCER" Office has been renewed with every variety and style of Type which will enable the Proprietor to execute all orders promptly and at moderate prices.

☞ All Letters addressed to the Publisher must be Pre-Paid or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.